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THE ESTATES OF THE ABBEY OF GLASTONBURY

IN THE LATER MIDDLE AGES

A dissertation submitted to the
University of Bristol for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

by

I. J. E. Keil, B.A. (Bristol)

1964

Memorandum prescribed

I, Ian John Ernest Keil, Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bristol, hereby certify that this thesis: The Estates of Glastonbury Abbey in the Later Middle Ages, which is presented for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the abovesaid University, is my own original and unaided work except where the text indicates the contrary, and for the guidance of my supervisor, C.D. Ross, Esq., M.A., D.Phil., and for such general or specific help acknowledged in the Preface of the thesis.

Ian Keil

30 August, 1963.

Synopsis of a Ph.D. Thesis

The Estates of Glastonbury Abbey in the Later Middle Ages

A study in administration and economic change.

By I. J. E. Keil, B.A.

This thesis is a consideration of the administration and exploitation of the estates of the wealthiest English abbey in the latter middle ages. The major part of it is based upon manuscript sources whose bulk forced the author to leave aside some questions dependent upon a detailed analysis of court rolls.

The first chapter is a discussion of the abbots and monks between 1320 and 1539 indicating the main policies followed in estate management. There are some suggestions made about the way the abbey disposed of its income: keeping a high standard of material comfort for the community, paying taxes, new building and in protecting its status and prestige by lawsuits. All of these activities have been set against the background of an analysis of the social origins and achievement of abbots and monks.

In the second chapter attention is paid to the gains and losses of privileges and possessions of some economic significance. There is also a short description of the geographical nature of the estates.

An examination of the administrative system in chapter three shews its limited response to changing economic and social conditions. The social origins of the officials are among the questions discussed.

Manorial agriculture is examined in chapter four with special consideration of land use, grain production, livestock husbandry, use of labour, and dead stocks. This relates changes in the scale and scope of demesne farming to the needs of the abbey and the market. A sample of manors provides insight into the activities of a great land owner as a farmer until the unusually late period of the early 1490s.

Chapter five is an analysis of the finances of the manorial economy. The first part deals with the era of demesne farming drawing attention to the significance of rents in the incomes of manors still in demesne, and also to labour costs in the expenditure upon farming. Some attention is directed to the problem of capital assets and how far they changed in periods of depression. The second part of the chapter shews the nature of the rentier economy and suggests some reasons for its slow progress upon the abbey estates.

The final chapter seeks to emphasise the unusual wealth of Glastonbury and its apparent reluctance to adopt a fully rentier economy until the last decade of the fifteenth century. It is suggested that the administrative and economic organisation in the later middle ages departs little in most respects from the trends observed in studies of other great estates.

Three maps are provided to illustrate the thesis and supporting evidence is provided in some appendices which cover corrodies and corrodiaries (I), land use (II), cropping rotations (III), manorial exploitation in the era of demesne farming upon a sample of manors (IV), the rentier economy (V) and net total receipts expenses and rents for the same sample of manors (VI), total income as revealed in some taxation returns (VII), a calendar of abbatial regnal years (VIII), and lists of sources in manuscript (IX) and in print (X).

Preface

It is a pleasant task to offer my thanks to the many people and institutions whose help has made this thesis possible.

I have an inexpressible debt to the University of Bristol for extending my tenure of a T. H. Green Open Scholarship to enable me to undertake full-time research from October 1955 until September 1957, and also to the Minister of Education who supplemented this award with a State Scholarship.

My obligation to the Most Noble, the Marquess of Bath is of equal magnitude. He allowed me to use whatever manuscripts he possessed relating to Glastonbury Abbey. His librarian, Miss Dorothy Coates, arranged for manuscripts to be made available at Longleat, and she also enabled me to borrow them for considerable periods of time for use in the libraries of the universities of Bristol and Liverpool. My best thanks are also due for permission to use documents in the custody of the Master of the Rolls in the Public Record Office, the archivists of the City and County of Bristol, and the County of Somerset, the Trustees of the British Museum, and the librarian of Lambeth Palace Library.

In my search for manuscripts I have received help from the National Register of Archives; the county archivists of Berkshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire; the diocesan registrars of Bath and Wells, and Salisbury; and the librarians of the Cities of Bath and Bristol.

My best thanks are due to the librarian of the University of Bristol, Mr. J. Shum Cox, and his staff especially Mr. J. R. Barker, M.A., and Mr. M. Edwards, and also to the librarians of the University of Liverpool, Mr. K. Povey, M.A., and Mr. D. A. Clarke, and their staff, particularly Mr. D. F. Cook, M.A., for their patience and help in dealing with all manner of quests.

Professor R. W. Steele, Professor of Geography in the University of Liverpool, generously provided time and facilities for the making of the maps in this thesis. His technicians, Mr. Alan Hotchkiss and Mr. Douglas Birch, prepared the maps and photographs used and made several helpful suggestions.

During the preparation of this thesis I had helpful correspondence and conversation with Dom Aelred Watkin, O.S.B., M.A., of Downside Abbey. I benefited from attending some of the meetings of a group of scholars preparing volume III of the Agrian History of England under the editorship of Professor M. M. Postan and Dr. R. H. Hilton.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge my deep debt of gratitude to Dr. C. D. Ross of the Department of History in the University of Bristol whose friendship has been a source of encouragement through the years of composing this thesis.

August, 1963.

Ian Keil

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List of Abbreviations

<u>A.H.R.</u>	<u>Agricultural History Review</u>
B.M.	British Museum Manuscript
<u>C.C.R.</u>	<u>Calendar of Close Rolls</u>
<u>C.Ch.R.</u>	<u>Calendar of Charter Rolls</u>
<u>C.F.R.</u>	<u>Calendar of Fine Rolls</u>
<u>C.Pap.R.L.</u>	<u>Calendar of Papal Registers of Letters</u>
<u>C.Pat.R.</u>	<u>Calendar of Patent Rolls</u>
<u>E.H.R.</u>	<u>English Historical Review</u>
<u>Ec.H.R.</u>	<u>Economic History Review</u>
<u>Emden</u>	<u>A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to A.D. 1500</u>
<u>G.Ch.G.</u>	<u>Great Chartulary of Glastonbury Abbey</u>
<u>J.of G.</u>	John of Glastonbury (Johannis Glastoniensis) <u>Historia de rebus Glastoniensibus.</u> 2 Vols. edited T. Hearne.
L.	Longleat Manuscript
<u>L.P.H.VIII</u>	<u>Letters and Papers of Henry VIII</u>
<u>M.C.</u>	W. A. Pantin. <u>Chapters of the Black Monks.</u>
P.R.O.	Public Record Office
<u>Reg. (Name)</u>	<u>Register of Bishop (Name)</u>
<u>R.O.E.</u>	David Knowles: <u>Religious Orders in England</u>
<u>S.A.N.H.S.</u>	<u>Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society</u>
S.R.S.	Somerset Record Society
<u>V.C.H.Som.</u>	<u>Victoria County History of Somerset</u>
<u>V.C.H.Wilts.</u>	<u>Victoria County History of Wiltshire</u>
<u>W.A.M.</u>	<u>Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine</u>

A Note on the Spelling of Personal and Place Names

Throughout this work Christian names have been modernised. Surnames of all except the abbots are spelt as in their first appearance in a manuscript. The variety of rendering the surnames of the abbots has been standardised. Place names, unless otherwise indicated, are as in the Great Chartulary of Glastonbury.

List of Abbots of Glastonbury, 1235-1539

Michael of Amesbury	1235-1252
Roger Ford	1252-1261
Robert Pederton	1261-1274
John of Taunton	1274-1291
John of Kent	1291-1303
Geoffrey Fromond	1303-1322
Walter of Taunton	1322-1323
Adam of Sodbury	1323-1334
John of Breinton	1334-1342
Walter Monyngton	1342-1375
John Chinnock	1375-1420
Nicholas Frome	1420-1456
Walter More	1456
John Selwode	1456-1493
Richard Bere	1493-1525
Richard Whiting	1525-1539

INTRODUCTION

Historians have long recognised the position of Glastonbury Abbey as one of the great institutions of medieval England. It possessed at the time of Domesday the great social and political prestige associated with wide estates. The subsequent history of the abbey until the end of the thirteenth century emphasises its continuing position in economic and social history as a wealthy and vigorous landlord, although it appears to have produced few outstandingly saintly monks. Glastonbury in the later middle ages has received relatively little attention, perhaps because no chronicles exist, such as those of St. Albans, to illuminate the abbey's development. In this thesis, an examination is made of some of the evidence to show how the abbey managed its estates, and to what extent its fortunes altered in the economic and social changes of the later middle ages.

This study is based largely upon unpublished manuscript materials whose scope and limitations have affected the treatment of certain aspects of the subjects. The great quantity of sources has led to the selection of 1323 - the beginning of Abbot Sodbury's rule - as the starting point for a thorough use of some materials; thereafter some themes have been followed through to the dissolution, the inevitable conclusion for a monastic history.

Sources for the history of Glastonbury Abbey's estates consist principally of court rolls and manorial account rolls, supplemented by a few cartularies and registers, some extents, and a few obedientiaries' accounts. The main collection in the Longleat House muniment room is described very inadequately in the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission¹.

The quantity of manorial accounts available from all collections exceeds substantially those listed in appendix IX, being particularly rich for the half century before 1322. All manorial accounts for the

1. Historical Manuscripts Commission. Series 2. Third Report and Series 3. Fourth Report.

chosen period (1323-1539) have been examined with the exception of some of those from Longbridge Deverill and Monkton Deverill, whose number made a selection imperative. No accounts survive for many manors between 1334 and 1534, so that consideration has been confined to those with series spanning that gap. Perhaps by accident the survival of materials for Chinnoek's abbacy is poorest, and so all available accounts are used for that period². Lack of a coherent body of financial records from the central administration of the abbey has placed a severe restriction on estimates of changing levels of income and expenditure.

The quantity of materials imposed a physical difficulty in making a thorough and worthwhile examination of many aspects of abbey jurisdictions, as revealed in the court rolls. Hence systematic study has been restricted to manorial accounts. This involved reading over 550 rolls (about 460 are summarised in appendices IV, V, and VI). An even greater volume of information exists in the still more numerous court rolls for the same period, so that only a very limited selection of them could be examined to answer specific queries. A number of questions regarding the peasantry, and the relations between landlord and tenant, have had to be left aside.

Religious institutions of great wealth were bound to affect social and economic developments within the areas where their estates lay, particularly if they had the position of being dominant landlord with substantial jurisdictional privileges³. This study provides some indications of Glastonbury's importance in the history of Somerset and Wiltshire, and in lesser degree, Dorset; but the purpose of this thesis precluded it from becoming a regional history such as that of Devonshire to be found in Dr. Finberg's Tavistock Abbey⁴. No student of agrarian history can ignore local and regional characteristics, but the place of Glastonbury has had to be left aside because this would have involved a full examination of peasant enterprises and activities.

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2. See Chapter I and I. Keil, "Profiles of Some Abbots of Glastonbury" in The Downside Review, LXXXI. 356-359.
 3. A point made in respect of Durham Cathedral Priory by E.M. Halcrow in "The Decline of Demesne Farming on the Estates of Durham Cathedral Priory" in Ec.H.R. 2nd. Series, VII, and J.A. Raftis, The Estates of Ramsey Abbey, 1957. 1.
 4. H.P.R. Finberg, Tavistock Abbey, A Study in the Social and Economic History of Devon, 1951.

Two inter-reacting problems are considered in this study of administration and exploitation of landed estates: the qualities of the abbots as administrators of estates; and the difficulties and circumstances which caused the abbey to modify policies or accept alterations in its economic and social position during the later middle ages. This is a period usually regarded as unfavourable to the major feudal lords: one when they suffered losses, but made few positive moves to take advantage of changing conditions. Hence this calls for examination of the calibre of the abbots and convent and their policies, of the properties and privileges possessed by the abbey, and of the administrative structure. How the fortunes of the abbey evolved in response to external challenges appears in the discussion of its economy. Glastonbury's estates are also examined to show in what respects they differed from those of other lords in the scale of manorial agriculture and in the farming techniques used. The place of rents in the estate economy before demesne farming ended, the financial needs of the manorial economy, and the profits taken, are discussed in an effort to discover why the abbey came to depend on a wholly rentier economy only in the 1490s. These questions involve assessment of the effects of bubonic plague epidemics and population trends.

Glastonbury's activities in estate management surpass in scale those of all other monastic landowners so far studied. The place of Glastonbury amongst other church landowners emerges from the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535⁵. Even though the figures provide an order of magnitude rather than exact computation of incomes, Glastonbury was undoubtedly the wealthiest abbey in England, having £3,311 a year. Only three other religious houses received more than £2,000 - Westminster, £2,409, Canterbury Cathedral Priory, £2,413, and St. Albans, £2,102⁶.

5. Valor Ecclesiasticus, edited by J. Caley and J. Hunter. Record Commission. Six volumes, 1810-34. A fuller discussion of this evidence on incomes appears below in appendix VII.

6. A convenient list of religious houses whose incomes exceeded £1,000 a year appears in R.O.E. III, 473-4.

Taking ecclesiastical landlords as a whole Glastonbury's gross income, £3,642, was exceeded only by the bishop of Winchester with £3,880, and almost equalled by the archbishop of Canterbury with £3,223, whilst its neighbour, the bishop of Bath and Wells, received but £1,939⁷. Comparison of Glastonbury with lay lords is more difficult. According to the baronial income tax of 1436 only a few peers received incomes greater than the £3,459 Glastonbury had in 1429⁸. This relative position probably changed little in the subsequent century.

7. Valor Ecclesiasticus. passim.

8. See C.D. Ross and T.B. Pugh, "The English Baronage and the Income Tax of 1436", in Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, XVI. (1953). 1-33.

CHAPTER I

ABBOTS AND CONVENT

The Abbots of Glastonbury in the later middle ages:

Adam de Sodbury (1323-1334),	John de Breinton (1334-1342)
Walter de Monyngton (1342-1375),	John de Chinnoek (1375-1420),
Nicholas Frome (1420-1456),	Walter More (1456),
John Selwode (1456-1493),	Richard Bere (1493-1524),
Richard Whiting (1524-1539).	

Glastonbury Abbey was called "the cradle of saints" in the later middle ages, although the two centuries before the dissolution witnessed neither saintly spiritual leaders like Saint Dunstan, nor a flood of benefactions from the pious¹. These later centuries saw no expansion of wealth such as had earned the admiration of Adam de Domerham in the thirteenth century². The appeal of monasticism waned in the later middle ages and at the same time economic, social, and political currents ran counter to the interests of the landed proprietors³. How successfully the abbey responded to these challenges depended to a large extent upon the abilities of the abbot.

The position of the abbot in a Benedictine house was a special one according to the Rule:-

"let the abbot call together the whole community and himself declare what is the question to be settled. And, having heard the counsel of the brethren, let him consider within himself, and then do what he shall judge most expedient."⁴

The supreme authority of the abbot was limited in practice by his need for a co-operative community, by the efficiency of the administrative machinery, and also by custom. Nevertheless the abbot acted as the mainspring of the administration.

1. C.F.R. 1327-1337, 124. A contemporary summary of the abbey history appears in a grant of 1329, but the best modern account is T. Scott Holmes, "Glastonbury Abbey", in V.C.H. Som., II. 81-96.
2. A description of this aspect of the abbey history appears in R.A.L. Smith, "The Benedictine Contribution to English Agriculture", in Collected Papers, edited by M.D. Knowles, 1943. passim.
3. R.O.E. II, especially 356 et seq. cf. also G.A. Holmes, The Estates of the Higher Nobility in Fourteenth Century England, 1957.
4. The Rule of St. Benedict, edited with a translation by Dom Oswald Blair, 1948. Chapter III.

The choice of abbot, therefore, was of great significance; in the later middle ages he seems to have been selected from amongst the more senior obedientiaries. Sodbury served as cellarer, and as sacrist⁵. Breinton had held the office of prior⁶. Frome and Selwode had experience as receivers in the treasury, whilst Whiting was chamberlain before becoming head of the house⁷. Knowledge of administration was not the only criterion: Frome and Bere had doctorates of theology from Oxford University, and both Monyngton and Chinnoek showed interest in university conditions.

The convent in chapter elected all later medieval abbots with the exceptions of Bere and Whiting. Bishop Fox provided Bere to the abbacy because the convent had neglected to seek his permission, as the diocesan, to proceed to the election of Thomas Wasyn⁹. Cardinal Wolsey as compromissarius selected Whiting¹⁰. It is possible that the monks wished to secure Wolsey's goodwill since he was not only chief minister in 1524, but held important spiritual offices including the bishopric of Bath and Wells. The factors determining the choice of the other abbots of this period are obscure in all cases except Chinnoek's. His victory came after lengthy negotiations whose bitterness resulted in unrest lasting from the election in 1375 until the visitation in 1408, a scandal detracting from the authority of the abbot and the prestige of his house¹¹.

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5. I. Keil, "The Succession of the Abbots of Glastonbury, 1274-1342", in Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset, XXVII. Part CCLXIX. 216, and see also G.Ch.G., 370, and 723-726.
 6. J. of G., I. 270.
 7. L. 10821. (Frome), Reg. Bekyngton, 450 et seq. also accounts of Frome (Selwode) and Reg. Wolsey, 84. (Whiting).
 8. Emden, "Nicholas Frome" and "Richard Bere". See also M.C., III. 25-27, 29-32, 53-55, 60, 70-72. for Monyngton's interest in Oxford University; and Chinnoek's connexions with that University appear in C.C.R. 1381-1385, 76.
 9. Reg. Fox, No. 1175.
 10. Reg. Wolsey, 84, et seq., cf. R.O.E. III. 98.
 11. An account of this affair appears in I. Keil, "Profiles of Some Abbots of Glastonbury", in The Downside Review, LXXXI. 356-359.

Outside of their monastery the abbots had considerable importance, each receiving a summons to parliament as a spiritual peer. Most of them declined to attend with frequency, usually on ground of infirmity.¹² Major exceptions were Adam de Sodbury, whom the parliament of 1327 appointed to serve as one of the delegates to depose Edward II at Kenilworth; and John Chinnock, who acted as a proxy for the bishops and clergy when delegates from parliament required Richard II to accept deposition in 1399¹³.

Although abbots avoided parliaments, perhaps because of expense or from fear of being involved in political strife which could endanger the abbey, they never shunned public service completely. They were appointed regularly to commissions concerned with local government matters, and they collected taxes until the royal exemption granted to Frome in 1441¹⁴. Frome earned this privilege by serving as an ambassador to the council of Basle in 1434¹⁵. Richard Bere went to Rome as a member of the embassy sent to congratulate Pope Pius III on his election in 1504¹⁶. Later, in 1520, the king appointed Bere to his council¹⁷.

Several abbots rendered valuable services to the church. Although Chinnock's rule was disturbed, he acted as president of the provincial chapter of Black Monks from 1387 until after April 1396¹⁸. Bishop Stafford of Bath and Wells appointed Frome to visit Muchelney Abbey in 1442 where corruption was notoriously deepseated¹⁹. Three years later,

12. Chinnock used this excuse C.Pat.R. 1385-1389, 202. and so did Whiting where it also proved convenient in delaying the hearing of the dispute between Glastonbury and Canterbury over the whereabouts of St. Dunstan's body, see E.S. Duckett, St. Dunstan of Canterbury, a study in monastic reform in the tenth century, 1955. passim.

13. For Sodbury, see May McKisack, The Fourteenth Century, 1959. 90, and for Chinnock, see Rotuli Parliamentorum, Record Commission 1767, III. 416 ff.

14. The Frome grant of exemption is in C.Pat.R. 1436-1441, 551. A typical appointment was that of Monyngton to a commission for Walls and Ditches for Somerset in 1360. C.Pat.R. 1358-1361, 418. See footnote 24 Ch. II below.

15. C.Pat.R. 1429-1436, 342.

16. Emden, "Richard Bere".

17. L.P.HVIII, III. 503.

18. M.C., III. 260. Monyngton was mentioned as a candidate for this office about 1370. see M.C., III. 70.

19. Reg. Stafford, Nos. 519, 658, 643.

however, Bishop Bekynton had to make a further visitation to eradicate abuses because Frome's injunctions had been ineffective²⁰. Bere served as a member of the arbitration commission which settled the dispute between the monks and the townspeople over the use of the nave of Dunster Priory church²¹.

The reputation of the abbots among contemporaries is not always known, but selection for high office by crown or prelates suggests some regard for the man as well as for his office as abbot of Glastonbury. By comparison, Walter Monyngton was instructed to be "sympathetic and affable" to monks wishing to see him, and to ensure that they received sufficient bread, ale, and wine of good quality²². Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury issued this injunction in the autumn of 1349, a time of great difficulty following upon the first onslaught of the Black Death. Nevertheless in 1363 the canons of Wells cathedral wanted to choose this abbot as their bishop but the priory of Bath refused to agree, and excommunicated the canons²³. Archbishop Arundel found John Chinnock "had hitherto been somewhat lukewarm and remiss in discovering and correcting offences"²⁴. This abbot had allowed some buildings to fall into disrepair and monks lived in circumstances showing laxity in observing their vows. The archbishop ordered Chinnock to be more diligent in future. Some of these shortcomings may have arisen because of the generally rising costs and declining revenues affecting the abbey. There had occurred by this time, too, widespread departures from strict observance of vows in many monasteries²⁵. Abbot Frome showed no weakness of character, having been almoner until 1408 when with other mutineers he was deprived of his office by Arundel²⁶. Whether he underwent the punishment of exile to St. Augustine's

20. Reg. Bekynton, No. 936.

21. Reg. King, No. 211.

22. Reg. Shrewsbury, No. 459.

23. Calendar of Manuscript of the Dean and Chapter of Wells (Historical Manuscripts Commission), I. 266.

24. Reg. Bekynton, 550 et seq.

25. R.O.E., I. 289.

26. Reg. Bekynton, 550 et seq. Visitors punishments often failed to be awarded. see R.O.E., III. 43 ff.

Canterbury is not clear, but, if so, he had returned in time to be regarded as a fit person to hold an important office, because by 1414 he was receiver in the abbey treasury²⁷. At Chinnoek's death he was one of the proctors sent to Dogmersfield in 1420 to arrange formalities with Bishop Bubwith²⁸. His aggressive vigour emerged clearly during the years following Bekyngton's appointment to the see of Bath and Wells, when he combined a personal animosity with a high sense of preserving the prestige of the abbey²⁹. Richard Bere had a high reputation:

"Good, honest, virtuous, wise and discret as well as a grave man, and for those virtues esteemed in a great reputation as few in England at that time of his coat and calling were better accounted of".³⁰

His learning was such that Erasmus sent him a copy of his Greek New Testament, whilst the abbot's household included a French poet and an harper³¹. Abbot Whiting has been beatified in the present century, but even Layton in his first report on conditions at Glastonbury could find no faults in this gentle but firm ruler, a favourable opinion/which was subsequently changed to suit Cromwell's policies³².

The personal qualities of the abbots were important for maintaining the reputation of the abbey which depended in part upon the spiritual life in the monastery, but found outward expression in buildings, both within the abbey precincts and on the estates. In addition, a successful abbot protected or extended rights and property. These sources of prestige were all affected by the abbot's ability as an administrator of the estates. The visitations of the bishops of Bath and Wells produced little evidence of wholesale corruption, even from the most hostile of them, Thomas Bekyngton³³. An unspecified disturbance caused the metropolitan, Mepeham,

27. L.10821.

28. Reg. Bubwith, No. 1278.

29. I. Keil, op. cit., 365-366.

30. F.A. Gasquet, "Richard Bere", in The Last Abbot of Glastonbury, 1895. 23.

31. F.A. Gasquet, The Eve of the Reformation, 1900, 36, 37, also see Emden, "Richard Bere". See for the household: L.P.H.VIII, III. 496.

32. Original Letters, edited by H. Ellis. 3rd. Series, III. no. ccclij, cf. Three Chapters of Letters relating to the Suppression of the Monasteries, edited by T. Wright, Camden Society. 1843. 58, 59.

33. See footnote 29.

to visit Glastonbury in 1331, but subsequently Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury discovered nothing amiss³⁴. The same bishop had to order an inquiry following a fight between Thomas Everard, a monk, and a secular chaplain in 1343, and his visitation in 1349 produced injunctions which corrected few major faults showing moral turpitude, but rather enjoining that alms to the poor, and levels of hospitality, should meet the needs of dependents³⁵. He ordered that revenues acquired for repairs to roads and bridges ought to be spent properly. A visitation in 1385 was largely concerned with the archdeaconry of Glastonbury and income appropriated for the support of the monks³⁶. The most serious criticism of the abbey in the fifteenth century was in Archbishop Arundel's visitation, during a vacancy of the see of Bath and Wells³⁷. Scandal arose as a result of the contest for power between the abbot, Chinnock, and the prior, Coffyn. Other visitations suggest faults of a minor nature, although the hostility of the abbots to outside intervention appeared consistently, and not solely from personal animus against the bishops of Bath and Wells³⁸. For example, Selwode sent a petition to Pope Sixtus IV in 1477, when a visitation by John, abbot of Abingdon, was impending, claiming that the abbey

"needed no visitation, correction or reform by the said abbot of Abingdon, whom they allege, is an enemy of the said abbot of Glastonbury, and that if he were to go to Glastonbury for the purpose of visitation or correction it might cause a disturbance of the peace"³⁹

Morton found all well in 1494, and in 1526 little was amiss⁴⁰. Even the blandishments of the muckrakers at the visitation of 1538 failed to induce more than a few unquestionably exaggerated complaints, with the

34. Reg. Shrewsbury, No. 326.

35. ibid., Nos. 459. 2328.

36. Calendar of Manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter of Wells (H.M.C.), I. 296.

37. Reg. Bekyngton, 550 et seq. see also footnote 11.

38. See footnote 29.

39. C.Pap.R.L. 1472-1484, 571-72. Prior to this visitation threat, the abbey had been visited in July 1472 and again perhaps in 1476. The latter was only a notice of intention from the diocesan. Reg. Stillington, Nos. 547, 636.

40. Lambeth Palace Library. Cardinal Morton's Register. fo.36 et seq., and also H. Maxwell-Lyte in "Visitation of Religious Houses and Hospitals in 1526" in Collectanea I, edited by T.F. Palmer. S.R.S., XXXIX, 211 ff.

possible exception of charges of sodomy against one monk made by several brethren⁴¹. Only Chinnock's rule had exhibited some signs of weakness.

Buildings, possessions, and privileges depended upon the wealth in the abbey's coffers. The major part of the revenues came from the abbey estates whose administration and exploitation are examined more fully in Chapters III, IV, V. Here we must notice the contribution of pilgrims and visitors to the abbey revenues.

It seems most probable that pilgrims donated far less to the abbey revenues than came from the profits of estate administration. Yet the abbey never ignored this source of income. The cult of St. Joseph of Arimathaea flourished during the later middle ages. An attempt to find this saint's body was authorised in 1345, but it was only in the early sixteenth century that Bere dedicated a chapel in his honour⁴². The dispute with the Canterbury Cathedral over the whereabouts of the remains of St. Dunstan had a bearing upon the pilgrimage trade as well as involving prestige⁴³. One clue to the value of this aspect of the abbey finance comes from the obedientary accounts of 1538-39; the chamberlain incurred expenses for alterations and maintenance of the pilgrim inn, "The George" at Glastonbury⁴⁴.

The policies imposed by successive abbots on the estate administration must be discussed mainly in the light of manorial records.

For thirty years before the election of Adam of Sodbury as abbot in 1323 Glastonbury had been ruled according to the traditions established by the great abbots, Michael of Amesbury and John of Taunton⁴⁵. Much energy was devoted to regaining control over lands at Glastonbury and elsewhere which had passed into the hands of hereditary servants. This expansion of direct control over property had its counterpart in a

41. Dean Cosyn and Wells Cathedral Miscellanea, edited by A. Watkin, S.R.S. LVI. 159 et seq.

42. C.Pat.R. 1343-1345, 476. and J. Leland, Itinery, edited by L. Toulmin-Smith in 5 volumes, 1906-8. I. 289-90.

43. E.S. Duckett, op. cit.

44. A. Watkin, "Glastonbury 1538-9, as shown by its account rolls" in Downside Review, LXVII. 437 et seq. and also P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts, S.C.6. Henry VIII. 3118.

45. See footnote 2. and also R.O.E., I. 45-6.

vigorous demesne farming policy, and as a result revenues increased. The larger funds available allowed abbots to embark on building programmes, agricultural improvements, and litigation intended to support or increase abbey prestige. This movement lost its momentum during the latter years of the thirteenth century because the abbey started to lease some of its demesne. At the beginning of the fourteenth century Fromond increased the pace of leasing demesne land⁴⁶. This shift in policy necessitated careful safeguards of rights to both property and services. Hence extents were made for many manors. The abbey surveyors sought most diligently to record all obligations no matter how trivial, so that it took more than a generation to complete the extents for all the estates⁴⁷. These records reveal a minute stipulation of labour services or a cash equivalent. Perhaps this concern with rent, whether in work or in money, came in response to a growing resistance of tenants to perform services, or to accept landlord oppression without question.

Abbots in the first half of the fourteenth century strove to consolidate abbey properties and to find new sources of revenue. The making of the Great Chartulary by John of Breinton marked the end of major additions to the estates. About this time Breinton attempted to systematise the archives by creating the office of Keeper of Muniments in 1340, but from then until 1515 no other abbot seems to have interested himself in this aspect of administration⁴⁸. This did not mean that acquisitions of property ceased or that rentals were not made, but the pace of action slowed. This change of tempo may have owed something to the tradition of management which followed procedures devised in the thirteenth century and then so highly successful. These aspects of the history of the estates of Glastonbury are discussed more fully in subsequent chapters.

46. See Fromond's register (L.10591 and 10593), G.Ch.G., passim., footnote 14 of chapter IV, and chapter V of the present study.

47. See B.M. Egerton. 3321/f and L.10024.

48. G.Ch.G., 728. see Thomas Sutton's introduction to Bere's Terrar which appears in Perambulation of the Twelve Hides of Glastonbury, translated by H.F. Scott-Stokes, Taunton. 1909.

Maintenance of demesne farming until the last decade of the fifteenth century on some manors appears symptomatic of the extreme gradualness of change. Abbots permitted reductions in the scope and scale of demesnes from the early years of the fourteenth century; but the economic distress which caused many landlords to abandon demesne farming by about 1400, apparently had less effect on Glastonbury policies. When Selwode decided to end demesne farming on a number of manors at various dates during his rule, the increase of disposable cash revenue that resulted seemed to have little influence in hastening alterations⁴⁹.

The great wealth of Glastonbury probably made reliance on traditional methods so easy. The temporal income of Glastonbury in 1535 made it the richest abbey in England. The total income in the fourteenth century is unknown, although a conservative estimate of cash revenues from manorial sources during the 1330s suggests over £3,000 a year⁵⁰. In addition the abbey received substantial amounts in kind. The figures in Table I show the abbey income according to tax returns - a notoriously wayward source, but providing an approximate magnitude of wealth⁵¹.

TABLE I. ABBEY REVENUES IN CASH

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1408	£3,396	1429	£3,459	1535	£3,642
1414	£4,740	1486	£4,827	c.1539	£4,227

None of the central financial accounts survive to show the actual total income nor how it was spent⁵². The nature of the abbey's activities implies a lavish expenditure on building and legal processes, in addition to meeting generously the domestic needs of the abbey and the day to day administration of the estates.

49. See chapters IV, V and VI below.

50. See Appendix VII. footnote 3 for details of estimate.

51. See Appendix VII for discussion of this subject.

52. The accounts mentioned in footnote 44 do not include the receivers' accounts, abbot's household or some of the other obedientiaries.

Each of the abbots in the later middle ages undertook building work, but the cost of many of these operations is unknown. Some of these buildings were investments or renovations, and represented maintenance of existing property, either in the precincts or on the estates. Investment construction is discussed below. What seems more impressive in the later middle ages was prestige work⁵³. Fromond's abbacy witnessed the dedication of the abbey church by 1309, and Sodbury continued this work, spending nearly £1,500 upon it. In addition he improved abbot's residences including his favourite, the manor house at Meare⁵⁴. Breinton made alterations and improvements to the abbey church and buildings costing more than £1,000 and, amongst other building, he erected rooms for Glastonbury monks studying at Oxford⁵⁵. Monyngton continued to extend the abbey church which involved more than £1,100, but he also spent much in improving buildings on the estates⁵⁶. Chinnock undertook less building on his own initiative, only seeing to the repair of the dormitory and other buildings after having received injunctions to do so from Archbishop Arundel⁵⁷. Nicholas Frome sought to glorify his house: he completed the chapter house, constructed chambers for the bishop, renovated the abbot's lodging, and encompassed the abbey precinct with an embattled wall⁵⁸.

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53. See V.C.H. Som., II. 81-96. and also F.B. Bond, An Architectural Handbook of Glastonbury Abbey, Glastonbury. 1920. The work of Bond as an archaeologist became suspect and criticisms of his methods and findings appeared in S.A.N.H.S. in the mid- and late thirties. However, the Handbook stands as the only useful guide to the construction of the abbey and corroboration of dating comes from documentary as well as architectural evidence.
54. For Fromond's work on the abbey see J. of G., I. 255, and Sodbury's activities are listed in the chronicle in J. of G., I. 263.
55. J. of G., I. 270.
56. Trinity College Cambridge, R5. 16. This contains a list of his new buildings on the estates and a description of Monyngton's life as abbot. These buildings included barns, granaries and other farm buildings. See chapters IV and V below for details of investment on the estates. Monyngton did relatively little at the abbey beyond extending the choir and adding to the chapter house. However, he thought it worth obtaining an exemplification of Henry II's charter authorising the rebuilding of the abbey after the great fire of 1184. C.Pat.R. 1354-1358, 249. Also see B.M. Arundel. 2.
57. Reg. Bekyngton, 550 et seq.
58. J. of G., I. 278-80.

This wall resembled one erected by Bekyngton about Wells cathedral and perhaps it served as tangible symbols of these men's rivalry. Abbot Selwode improved the abbey itself, altered various churches and manor houses in the abbey's control, his finest monument being the tower of St. John the Baptist in Glastonbury⁵⁹. Bere rebuilt St. Benigus's church (now St. Benedict) in Glastonbury, and ordered the building of the Tribunal for the court of the peculiar jurisdiction of Glastonbury. He was also responsible for Sharpham manor house, the new lodgings for abbot and monks in London, and, most spectacularly, the chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathaea. In addition, he added the Loretto chapel, presumably as a direct consequence of his experience in Italy⁶⁰. The last abbot finished the King Edgar chapel⁶¹. This record of large scale building testifies to expenditure which only great wealth could cover.

The size of the abbot's household must have been considerable if the surviving kitchen building gives any guidance to the needs of the abbot, his servants, and his guests. This household supported a pack of hounds, only one of the expensive luxuries enjoyed by the abbots⁶². Their progresses about the estates, or further afield to parliaments, or to provincial chapters of the Benedictines, undoubtedly absorbed large sums of money. It is a great misfortune, therefore, that the finances of the abbots are hidden from us by the lack of surviving records.

Before discussing other expenditure by the abbey we must examine the convent, for the monks and their servants had great importance in determining the success of policies initiated or continued by the abbots. The spiritual vocation of the monks cannot profitably be discussed because, as Professor Knowles so wisely observed, "The historian is not God's spy"⁶³.

59. J. of G., I. 280-81. Work on manors included a house at Walton. L.10039. The abbot's initial appears on a number of buildings and churches in the Twelve Hides indicating work done. For example the church at Meare had its tower improved by Selwode. Also see F.B. Bond, op. cit., passim.

60. Leland, op. cit., 289-90.

61. Ibid.

62. Reg. Bekyngton, 555.

63. M.D. Knowles, "Religious Life and Organisation", in Medieval England, edited by A.L. Poole. 1958. 433.

It is abundantly clear that the Rule of St. Benedict was not obeyed literally in the later middle ages. Poverty had become relative, and obedience modified by concern with money, privileges, and position⁶⁴. Many monks had administrative responsibilities involving the handling of great sums of money and occupying much of their time. The wealth produced by the estates, piously given to the monks that they might devote themselves to spiritual works without concern about bodily needs, ironically absorbed so much energy that it distracted them from the monastic ideal.

The number of monks holding offices within the administration probably constituted a barrier against reform⁶⁵. Obedientiaries had incomes, even estates to manage, and their private prestige and interests undoubtedly made changes in policy difficult in the face of so many conflicting vested interests. Undoubtedly conservatism was a powerful emotion, particularly among the senior monks.

The social origins of the monks are not easy to discover and it would be dangerous to generalise about the recruits to Glastonbury on the basis of available evidence⁶⁶. It was customary for brethren to be known by their Christian name and place of origin during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, although the fashion changed at Glastonbury (as elsewhere) early in the sixteenth century in favour of adopting religious names⁶⁷. Monks of aristocratic or gentle birth often retained their family surname. Most of the monks came from places where the abbey influence was most pronounced: Somerset, Wiltshire, and Dorset. Few monks of undoubted aristocratic origins appear in surviving lists of names.

64. R.O.E., I. 288 ff.

65. Most members of the community had an office to perform involving some money. Glastonbury seems to have avoided the concentration of offices into the hands of a powerful abbot and a few trusted monks such as occurred in some other monasteries. The accounts of 1538-39 clearly show that the spread of offices was wide at Glastonbury. See A. Watkin, "Glastonbury as shown by its accounts, 1538-9", Downside Review, LXVII. 437 et seq., and also R.O.E., II. 328-29.

66. A general discussion on recruitment appears in R.O.E., II, Ch. XVII. The Glastonbury evidence provides no opportunity to elaborate the points made by Knowles. See Table no. 2 and footnote 81 which indicate the list of names which are available in print and manuscript.

67. R.O.E., II, 231-32, and R.O.E., III, 64, 84.

In the fourteenth century William de la Zouche, a relative of the Despensers, joined the community. He was received into the abbey by Abbot Moryngton, bringing a pension of 100s. a year from the manor of Sherston in Wiltshire, which continued to augment abbey revenues at least until 1381⁶⁸. In the same period it was alleged that Henry Brikebeb, engaged to Christina Courtenay, took the cowl in 1361 to avoid marriage⁶⁹. In the fifteenth century a nobleman's bastard, John West, joined the community⁷⁰. Monks from prosperous families rather than aristocratic ones, were more numerous. Among these were the Cammels of Glastonbury Town and the Paulets of Somerset who both sent members of their families to join the community. We also find that the chamberlain provided an outfit for a novice named Popham in 1308-9 who might have been of the family which subsequently became substantial Somerset landowners⁷¹.

68. Trinity College Cambridge. R.5.16. and then C.Pat.R. 1358-1361, 538. The sheriff of Somerset was ordered to pay 10 marks for the life of Zouche to the abbot on 6 February 1361. The instruction was repeated on the 24 February 1364 (C.C.R. 1364-1368, 1.) A confirmation recorded the sum of 10 marks on 17 February 1381 (C.C.R. 1377-1381, 436.) But an inspeximus said that a grant of 100s. was to be paid from Sherston according to the intention of an original letter patent of Edward Le Despenser of 20 March 1357 (C.Pat.R. 1374-1377, 438.) The 100s. was repeated on 12 December 1377 in an order to the guardian of the heir, Thomas le Despenser. (C.F.R. 1377-1383, 46.)

69. Reg. Shrewsbury, 755.

70. Papal permission for a natural child to become holder of a benefice. C.Pap. R.L. 1455-1464, 620. John West was probably the son of Thomas West, Lord West, who died in 1405, or of Thomas, or Reynold, sons of the said Thomas, Lord West. The Complete Peerage, XII. pt. II. 520, et seq.

71. L. 7353. A sixteenth century jingle celebrates the fame of this family and others associated with Glastonbury or its properties:

"Horner, Popham, Wyndham and Thynne
The abbots went out as they came in".

The lists of monks present at elections in the fifteenth century appear in the episcopal registers of Bath and Wells, and these contain monks whose family names were retained - a sign of gentility. (See also footnotes 66 and 81 of this chapter, and Somerset Wills, edited by F.W. Weaver, S.R.S. XVI, XIX, XXI, e.g. 175 for prominent families names in the county during the later middle ages.) The Cammels were benefactors of the abbey - see footnote 17 of chapter II.

Prior Coffyn seemed to have substantial funds and powerful connexions to support his long drawn out struggle with Abbot Chinnock⁷². Grants of the right to have a confessor, of honorary papal chaplaincy, of the privilege to hold a benefice or to conduct legal business were made to a number of Glastonbury monks, particularly during the period of the Great Schism⁷³. These grants all cost money.

By the mid-fifteenth century the prosperity of the monks enabled some whose origins appear to be hidden by toponymics to seek or secure substantial privileges for themselves. John Codworth, sacrist, sought papal confirmation of a corrody granted to him by the abbot and convent⁷⁴. The grant was made

"in consideration of his labours as sacrist thereof and his unwearied care for the defence of its privileges and liberties".

Evidently Codworth's legal training encouraged him to safeguard his well-being against a possible change of opinion about his worth to the monastery. Also of interest was the adventure of William Estrete which illustrates the insecurity of monks as well as their richness⁷⁵. He went to Rome for the sake of the indulgence of the jubilee, and for the performance of other business in the Roman Court. Whilst there he was imprisoned at the instance of John Lax, Papal secretary, but escaped. He returned to England as an excommunicate, and had difficulty in obtaining readmission to his house. Perhaps this episode was associated with the Street moor case⁷⁶.

72. See footnote 11.

73. One such monk was Richard Hounesworth who wished to keep the chamberlaincy at Glastonbury for life. The pope granted him security on 5 January 1399. C.Pap.R.L. 1396-1404, 202. Arundel removed him from office as a result of the visitation of 1408 since he had rebelled against the abbot, presumably on behalf of the Coffyn interest (see footnote 11 above). However, much earlier in his career Hounesworth had supported the abbot against the prior whilst he studied at Oxford.

For names of other monks obtaining papal indults see C.Pap.R.L., and cf. R.O.E. 11. 167 et seq.

74. C.Pap.R.L. 1447-1455, 70 cf. C.Pap.R.L. 1431-1447, 469 which refers to the cellarer, John Ledbury, in a petition of 28 July 1445 for similar privileges.

75. C.Pap.R.L. 1447-1455, 530, 531. and Reg. Bekyngton, No. 409.

76. John Lax held the rectory of Street and disputed with the abbey over his rights on the moors. The origins and conclusions of the case are not known to the author but this litigation evidently absorbed a lot of energy. C.Pap.R.L. 1455-1464, 134-35. C.Pap.R.L. 1471-1484, 291-94.

There were few monks at Glastonbury in the later middle ages who made outstanding contributions to the world outside the abbey. One whose career deserves mention was Robert Newton⁷⁷, who became prior of the Cluniac house at Montacute in Somerset, being confirmed in office by the pope on 31 May 1459. Previously he served as a keeper of anniversaries under Frome, and kitchener under More.

In the dissolution period the vocation of monks received its severest test. Only a handful of Glastonbury monks remained true to the Roman conception of Christendom, the others preferred to accept government pensions or parochial benefices⁷⁸.

The attractiveness of Glastonbury for some monks, if only a minority, lay in the generous cash portions⁷⁹. The clothes allowance in the fourteenth century stood at 30s. Od. a year in 1307, rising by 10s. Od. in 1321 for priested monks. By 1369 this sum had increased to 53s. 4d. for priests, with 40s. Od. for other monks, 30s. Od. for novices of some seniority, but only 20s. Od. for first year men. In the early years of the fourteenth century monks had issues of spices and knives from the chamberlain, besides receiving various laundry and tailoring services. By 1369 the chamberlain substituted a shilling for the annual knife. At the turn of the fifteenth century Chinnock had authorised an increase in the scales of payment by a further 10s. 8d. for priest monks, and 6s. 8d. for inferiors. The total peculum of a Glastonbury monk probably equalled that of Westminster Abbey, whose generosity seems to have been exceptional⁸⁰.

77. C.Pap.R.L. 1455-1464, 546-47 and Reg. Bekyngton, Nos. 1644, 1645.

78. Best modern account appears in R.O.E. III. 379-82, 402 ff. It seems that Whiting's theological scruples had not hardened so that he could refuse to sign the Petition of the Peers to Pope Clement VII in July 1530 asking him to annul Henry VIII's marriage. L.P.HV. III, IV. No. 6513. This adds point to Knowles contention that Whiting's disloyalty had little substance to it in the accusations of treason by the king.

Other Glastonbury monk biographies appear in R.O.E., I, II, III.

79. Figures for Glastonbury allowances come from the chamberlain's extant viz: L.11276 (1307), L.7353 (1309), L.11247 (1369), L.10642 (1372), and Public Record Office, Minister's Accounts S.C.6. Henry VIII. 3118. Increases and changes in our period are noted in G.Ch.G., 721-2 and J. of G., I. 272-7. Other obedientiaries paid some allowances although the chamberlain's probably formed the largest element of a monk's income. See A. Watkin, op. cit. and the archdeacon of Glastonbury's account, L.9933 (1392-93) which refers to the purchase of caps for the community.

80. R.O.E. I 288, and R.O.E. II, 240-43.

The size of the convent changed in the later middle ages. The number of monks declined from over 80 before the Black Death to about 50 from the mid-fourteenth century, then remained at a constant level until a year or two before the dissolution (See Table 2)⁸¹. The steadiness of numbers might have been attributable less to a failure of the appeal of the religious life at Glastonbury than to a desire to keep the standard of comfort high⁸². This was in a period when some religious communities dwindled because of their poverty, although the general appeal of monasticism had waned in comparison with earlier centuries of the middle ages.

TABLE 2. MONASTIC POPULATION

Date	Monks	Inferiors	Total
November 1322	60	20	80
September 1368	49	4	53
September 1371	45	7	52
August 1408	51	?0	51
October 1424	?40+	?0	?40+
May 1456	50	?0	50
November 1456	48	?0	48
February 1494	51	?0	51
February 1525	44	2	46
July 1526	49	?0	49
September 1534	52	?0	52
July 1538	33	?0	33

? indicates that the source does not indicate status of monks.

81. The figures come from the following sources:- H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, "Glastonbury in 1322" in Collectanea 1, edited by T.F. Palmer, L.11247; L.10642; Reg. Bekyngton, 551 et seq.; C.Pap.R.L. 1417-1431, 372; Reg. Bekyngton, 445 et seq.; ibid., 450 et seq.; Morton's Register, fo. 36; Reg. Wolsey, 84; Maxwell-Lyte, "Visitation of Religious Houses and Hospitals 1526"; Seventh Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records, Appendix II, 287; Dean Cosyn and Wells Cathedral Miscellanea, 159 et seq.

Comparative figures for the early years of the fourteenth century are in two chamberlain's accounts (L.11276 and L.7353), which mention purchases of knives for the community. Senior monks were given better knives than the inferiors. The totals exclude both abbot and prior who were catered for separately.

1307 48 and 24
1309 48 and 24

It is not clear whether the figures include the scholar monks at Oxford University except for 1538, when the total ought to be raised by two.

A papal grant to the abbot and convent in 1455 said that there were about "60 monks present by day and by night at divine office". Perhaps this represented the maximum expectation of priests, see C.Pap.R.L. 1455-1464. 98.

82. See R.O.E., I. esp. 289. and R.O.E., II. esp. 229-31, also see M.D. Knowles, "English Monastic Life in the Later Middle Ages", in History, N.S. XXXIX. 30.

The changing nature of the monastic community might be inferred from the practice of most Benedictine houses in the later middle ages, by which monks were ordained priest, so that the number of "inferiors" declined⁸³. The term "inferior" in Table 2 applied to those not in priest's orders. The figure for 1322 probably included lay brothers and novices, whereas the figures given in subsequent years refer to novices. The total cited for 1424 appears in a dispensation to raise to the priesthood monks below the age of 22 years so that the number of priests in the community might be 40. Probably this became necessary for adequate serving of altars in the abbey church.

Important groups associated with the community were the corrodiaries and the lay officials⁸⁴. Some corrodiaries in the early fourteenth century had received their allowances in return for gifts of capital in land or in cash, others came to the abbey because the king exercised his rights as patron or as feudal lord to nominate deserving retainers for a corrody. Except for the 19 in 1322, the total number of recipients is unknown. The abbey sometimes chose to pay some lay officers by grants of corrody. These were usually professional or highly skilled specialists, such as the doctor in the middle of the fourteenth century, or the choirmaster and organist in the last years of the abbey.

How large was the monastic establishment of servants and of other dependents? From 1322 there has survived a unique piece of evidence naming 60 monks, including the prior, 20 inferior monks, and 19 corrodiaries. These 99 had 60 servants within the abbey walls, but this establishment existed during a voidance of the abbacy. At no other date in the middle ages is it possible to find the total number of servants⁸⁵. It should be noted that the servants enumerated excluded those casually employed for messages or for specific tasks.

83. The evidence for 1322 seems to imply that there were some conversi at Glastonbury. cf. R.O.E., I. 386-7.

84. Evidence about corrodies and their value to the abbey appears in Appendix I.

85. Maxwell-Lyte, "Glastonbury in 1333". For earlier figures see M.D. Knowles, Monastic Orders in England, 714.

The cost of maintaining the domestic economy of the abbey is known only for the period of the vacancy beginning on 21 November 1322, and ending on 12 March 1323. The expenditure on the prior and 59 monks between 14 December 1322 and 12 March 1323 was £84. 12s. 9d. For the whole vacancy (111 days) the escheator allowed a daily pittance of 1½d. to the 20 inferior brethren and the 60 servants which amounted to £56 10s. 0d. Corrodies for the same period cost £35 12s. 3d. The total cost of the abbey establishment for food, fuel, and clothes, but excluding payments in kind, was £175. It is not known how much it cost to run the abbey in normal times because no complete set of minister's accounts covering the domestic economy has survived. In the early fourteenth century the domestic needs of the abbey must have exceeded £500, excluding the cost of hospitality, secular clerks, horses, and maintenance of the fabric.

The disposable income of Glastonbury, after having met building costs, the household needs of the convent and abbot, and religious expenses, seems likely to have been great, although the rising wage bills and dwindling rent incomes imposed some changes during the late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

The only high expenses so far unmentioned are litigation and taxation. The burden of taxation varied according to the skill of the abbey in negotiating with assessors or obtaining exemption. But litigation must have absorbed vast sums.

Some of the legal expenditure of the abbey arose because of the richness of the abbey as when monks fought against their abbot, or abbey, to obtain rights or privileges. Even if abbey revenues did not sustain both parties in the courts, losses resulted from these actions. The struggle for power between Chinnock and Coffyn lasting over thirty years provides the most spectacular example of this type of case⁸⁶.

Most religious and secular landowners seem to have found litigation necessary to preserve property and to maintain prestige. Acquisitions of quite small pieces of property took years to complete, involving much legal negotiation whose costs must have been substantial. (See Chapter II)

86. See I. Keil, op. cit., passim.

Almost all abbey lands gained in the later middle ages depended upon expensive licences from the crown. But defence of privileges of little economic value undoubtedly drained large sums from the abbey coffers, whether for hunting rights or judicial rights like the archdeacon of Glastonbury's privileges in proving wills from the Twelve Hides.

The abbots of Glastonbury possessed great authority even though its scope had become circumscribed in some respects by custom. None of them had outstandingly saintly characteristics nor apparently great originality of mind, but they all seemed to want to add to the prestige and magnificence of the abbey. In this policy the monks were not all always co-operative because they had independent financial means that allowed them to rebel against the abbot's wishes. Difficulties from outside the abbey caused by jealousy of its wealth, as well as by the general spirit of litigiousness in the later middle ages, undoubtedly absorbed much wealth in the defence of its privileges and possessions. Nevertheless, the buildings and the contemporary reputation of the abbey both emphasise that Glastonbury possessed resources comparable with those of only a very small group of landowners.

CHAPTER II

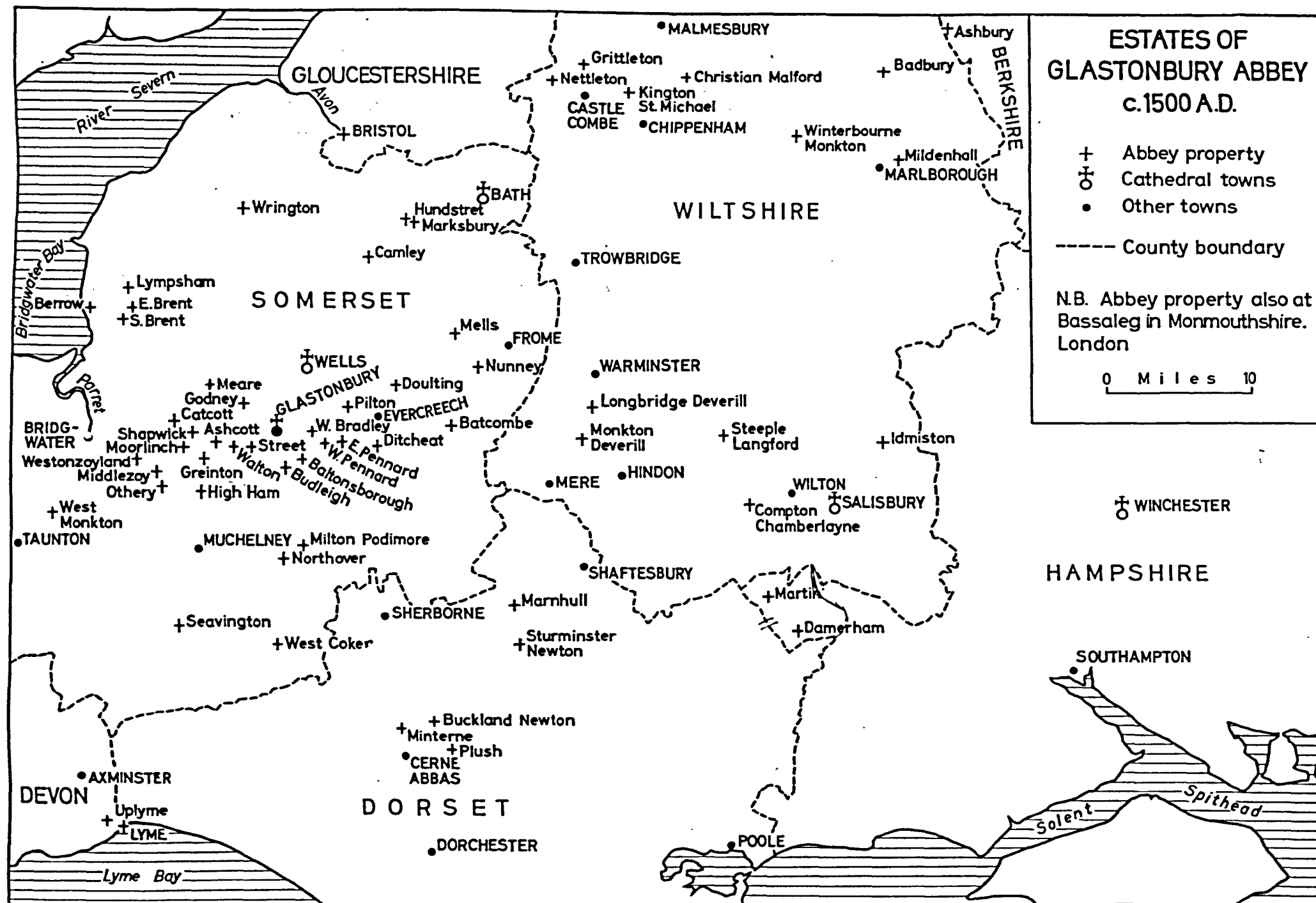
PRIVILEGES AND POSSESSIONS

Section 1 Privileges and Possessions: Gains and Losses

The wealth and secular power of Glastonbury Abbey derived from its landed estates, mostly acquired before the Norman Conquest. Between 1066 and 1275 the abbey lost much more property than it gained from investment or from pious benefaction.

To make an exhaustive list of abbey estates in 1320 is an almost impossible task. Furthermore, it is difficult to compile a satisfactory list of holdings showing the feudal obligations of tenants to the abbey and of the abbey to other lords¹. Surveys of abbey property and other records seem to have omitted particular endowments of obedientiary offices. For example, the chamberlain's properties were not included in the Great Chartulary of Glastonbury. A useful enumeration of properties in 1327 excluded holdings in London and Bristol². Even within the five counties (Somerset, Wiltshire, Dorset, Berkshire, and Devonshire) where the bulk of the abbey possessions lay, there were some manors omitted from the chartulary probably because they came under the supervision of the reeves

1. A good discussion of the problems of definition and of the complexities of tenures appears in A.L. Poole, Obligations of Society in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, 1946.
2. In London in the early fourteenth century there was a lodging for the abbot and officials on business. Further holdings might have been in the abbey's hands at this date (See footnote 43 below). G.Ch.G., 129. In Bristol there were a number of tenements and a shop which were in Marsh Street (where there was a part at one time known as Glastonbury Court), Redcliffe, Lewinsmead, and Broadmead. G.Ch.G., 155, 157, 705-706, 711. cf. C.S. Taylor, "The Chronological Sequence of the Bristol Parish Churches", in Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological and Natural History Society, XXXII. 212-213, 218. There is an explanation here of a pension paid by St. Stephen's church to the abbey. In Monmouthshire, Basseley priory had been leased in perpetuity by Abbot Robert de Petherton to the bishops of Llandaff in 1270 for a cash render of 35 marks annually. Rentalia et Custumaria, 194-195.



of neighbouring manors³. In Somerset, for example, Moorlinch did not appear since the reeve of Greinton controlled it, likewise Houndstreet was included with Marksbury⁴. These inferior manors usually produced only a small income⁵. Some manors in the jury lists of 1327 had their subdivisions accounted for separately by the sixteenth century. For example, Zoy, covered by one account in the fourteenth century, consisted

3. H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, "Glastonbury in 1322", in Collectanea I, S.R.S. XXXIX. 11-15. The lists of presentations were as follows:- in Somerset: Glastonbury, Street, Butleigh, Walton, Ashcott, Shapwick, Greinton, Zoy, (West) Monkton, (High) Ham, Meare, Godeney, Withy (in Huntspill), Brent, Wrington, Marksbury, Mells, Batcombe, Doultling, Pilton, Ditchet, Pennard (East and West), (Podimore) Milton, and Baltonsborough; in Wiltshire: Nettleton, Grittleton, Kington (St. Michael), Christian Malford, Winterbourne (Monkton), Badbury (in Chiseldon), Idmiston, Damerham, and (Longbridge) Deverill; in Dorset: (Sturminster) Newton, and Buckland (Newton); in Devon: Uplyme; and in Berkshire: Ashbury.

It should be noticed that in accounting practice, during the demesne farming era, there were several super-manors which contained a number of sub-manors without separate accounting identity. In Somerset, 'Brent' was the name of a complex which included Lympsham, Berrow, East Brent, and South Brent; likewise 'Zoy' comprised of Othery, Middlezoy, and Weston Zoyland. In Wiltshire, Damerham included the sub-manors of Tidpit, Martin, Damerham, and Rockbourne. Owing to the activities of 1894 boundary commission these manors are now in Dorset and Hampshire. In Dorset both manors were complexes; Buckland consisted of Buckland Newton, Plush, Little Minterne, Duntish, Henley, and Knoll, and Newton consisted of Sturminster Newton, Marnhull, Bagber and parts of Hinton St. Mary. (G.Ch.G., passim. Rentalia et Custumaria, passim, and V.C.H. Hampshire, IV. 586, et seq.)

The list of places presented by the Wiltshire jury included only "Deverill" as a manor from which the chamberlain drew money for the clothes of the convent, but this was inaccurate. East Monkton was also the chamberlain's manor. It is now called Monkton Deverill and is called that throughout this study. (See also footnote 21.)

4. The omissions from the presentation lists in Wiltshire were similar to those in Somerset, namely places not in demesne or sub-manors. Some of the places omitted in Somerset were North Wootton by Pilton, Chelwood near Marksbury, West Coker (See M. Nathan, Annals of West Coker, 1957.), and Burrington, a dependency of Wrington. (G.Ch.G., passim.) The Wiltshire manors excluded were Monkton Deverill (see also footnote 19 of this chapter), Gomeldon by Idmiston, and Kington Langley by Kington St. Michael. Among the knights' fees were Mildenhall, and Compton Chamberlayne. (Feodary of Glastonbury Abbey, edited by F.W. Weaver, S.R.S. XXVI. passim.) Steeple Langford in Wiltshire owed a small rent of 20d. whose origins are very obscure. (G.Ch.G., 201, 660-665; Rentalia et Custumaria, 323; R.C. Hoare (with others), The History of Modern Wiltshire, 1822-44. passim; and Wiltshire: The Topographical Collections of John Aubrey, F.R.S. A.D. 1659-70, edited by J.E. Jackson, 1862, passim. The abbey had some tenements in Lyme (now Lyme Regis) and minor holdings elsewhere. (G.Ch.G., passim, and Rentalia et Custumaria, passim.)
5. Moorlinch income in 1366-67 was £9. 2s. 4d.

of three manors (Othery, Middlezoy, and Weston Zoyland) which had separate audits in the latter period. Some other omissions from the 1327 lists were manors not in demesne, but forming knights' fees, or covering small leased holdings. Among this group, in Somerset, came Nunney, Camely, Temple Cloud, Cossington, Northlode, and West Coker. Some significance attached to these manors for they came within the hundredal jurisdiction of the abbey.

The 1327 inquisitions were concerned with temporal incomes where the welfare of monks or abbey dependents drew upon earmarked funds. Thus the juries presented only major appropriated churches paying tithes or pensions for such purposes of charity. These included Sturminster Newton (providing income for the sacrist and the almoner) East Brent and East Pennard (apportioned to the sacrist) and Shapwick (allocated to the almoner)⁶.

By the early fourteenth century the abbey had appropriated the churches and the chapelries of St. John's in Glastonbury, Middlezoy, Moorlinch, Doultling, and Butleigh, all in Somerset, and Damerham in Wiltshire⁷. The abbey even drew pensions from some of its appropriated livings⁸.

After 1322 Glastonbury acquired property for two reasons. First, and much the more important, was the result of the policy of purchase and exchange associated with consolidation of holdings. Begun in the thirteenth century by Abbot Michael of Amesbury, it continued at a decreasing rate

6. G.Ch.G., 15-63.

7. ibid., xxxvii, 15-63, 64-72, 155-162, and 642-672. The Pecham List (72) showed the value of pensions which amounted to £17.10s.0d., derived from High Ham, St. Peter's Ilchester, Street, Podimore Milton, Barrow, Wrington, Ditchat, Batcombe, Mells, Butleigh, West Monkton, Lympsham, Longbridge Deverill, and Marnhull. Not all these livings were appropriated at the time of Pecham's list but the abbey owned the advowsons and had the gift of the living and so could have some say in the use of parish funds.

8. ibid., xxxvii. Perhaps the pensions came from the farm of some of the tithes due to the "vicar" as opposed to the "rector" who had the great tithes at an appropriation.

The appropriated and pensionary churches found by Pecham in 1281 were:- Somerset: St. John's Glastonbury; Street; Butleigh; Moorlinch; Shapwick; Wrington; Camerton; Doultling; Mells; Ditchat; Batcombe; St. Peter's, Ilchester; High Ham; and Podimore Milton. Wiltshire: Damerham and Longbridge Deverill. Dorset: Marnhull; and Sturminster Newton. Bristol: St. Stephen's.

after the beginning of the fourteenth century, and ended only in the following century. The second source was benefactions, often made with the expressed or implied intention of establishing a chantry.

Many of the properties were parcels of land near existing holdings or tenements, but as a result of purchases and exchanges, three manors passed into the abbey's full control after 1327. East Street, Colbeare, and Sevenhampton St. Denys. The abbey appropriated a number of churches using the common argument that poverty made the revenues from the desired parishes essential for the abbey to continue its work. In fact, the impropiator gained some real estate and income from tithes⁹.

Between 1320 and the Black Death the abbey resumed control over holdings formerly in the hands of some of its hereditary officers in and about Glastonbury itself¹⁰. The last of these was the cook's estate extinguished by purchase of the tithe in 1334¹¹.

Secondly, the abbey had some minor gains resulting from the settlement of a series of disputes concerning common grazings and boundaries¹². Undoubtedly the most interesting of them was the apparently malicious attack by Mathew de Clyvedon on the water defences of the Zoy estate in July 1317. The abbey had a favourable judgment on the matter in 1321¹³:

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9. R.O.E., II. 290-94. Also see I. Keil, "Impropiator and Benefice", in W.A.M., LVIII. 351-361.
 10. G.Ch.G., 249-353. There is a useful discussion of this policy by Dom Aelred Watkin in the introduction to G.Ch.G., xcix-ciii.
 11. ibid., 335, 352. Some minor changes affecting some other officials also occurred: see ibid., 290, 334, 446, 336, and 352-53.
 12. A list of holdings acquired or boundary questions settled between c.1320 and 1342 has been compiled from the Great Chartulary of Glastonbury, and it is likely that the list is not complete as an example below suggests. The places are listed in the order of the 1327 jury presentations mentioned above:

 Meare, with the dean of Wells over a boundary in 1327 (367-368); Butleigh, in 1324 (427); Greinton, with the Le Goyz family to 1339 (404); Podimore Milton, with the archdeacon of Wells, and also with the same at Berrow in 1328 (480, 484-486); Podimore Milton in 1333 (485-489 and 490); Zoy, 1332, 1338 (514 and 516); Chelworth, 1339 (562); Buckland Newton, with the abbot of Milton in 1326 (613-614); Damerham concerning pastures and a mill (635). The Le Goyz family and William de Tillory both surrendered properties in the Poldan Hills manors (388, 389). The chamberlain's estates were excluded from the Chartulary but in 1328 a holding worth 14s. a year was obtained at Longbridge Deverill for establishing a chantry. (C.Pat.R. 1327-1330, 305)
 13. ibid., 520-522.

Thirdly, the abbey acquired the manor of Colbeare in Dorset¹⁴. This became final in 1332, but only after fifty years of patient negotiations.

Fourthly, East Street came into the abbey's hands in 1340 when Lucy de Street made a number of agreements with Abbot Breinton whereby she surrendered her rights. When this process of acquisition began is uncertain, but the manor boundaries were surveyed as early as 1286¹⁵.

Finally, in 1332 the abbey gained the churches of Ditchat, Butleigh, Street, and Meare¹⁶.

Gains of property after 1350 had less importance than those in the years 1320-1350¹⁷. Many of the additions came as gifts of small

14. ibid., 600-605.

15. ibid., 340-346, and C.C.R. 1341-1343, 460.

16. C.Pat.R. 1330-1334, 251. cf. G.Ch.G., (v), and (vi). The value of the appropriated and pensionary churches in the diocese of Bath and Wells belonging to the abbey on September 1385 was said to be £22.10s.0d. (Calendar of Manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, I. 296)

The abbey claimed it had great debts and so could not meet its obligations to give hospitality and charity. They said the difficulties had arisen from losses of income on properties in Ireland, Wales and England. It is true that the abbey sustained losses of property in the thirteenth century but it is not true in our period. The motive for the claim lay in the abbey's efforts to increase its incomes. See K. Wood-Legh, Studies in Church Life in England under Edward III, 1934. passim.

17. Most acquisitions depended upon acquiring licences to alienate in mortmain. The first dated licence allowed the abbey to obtain property to a value of £20 a year from 3 November 1328. (G.Ch.G., 200. cf. C.Pat.R. 1327-1330, 326) A licence of 1383 permitted purchase of land held in chief to the annual value of 40 marks, but it is not clear whether this replaced the 1328 grant or augmented it. (C.Pat.R. 1381-1385, 334). Mention of 40 marks being cancelled on account of acquisitions was to be found in the 1420s. (C.Pat.R. 1422-1429, 477-78 and cf. 331). A licence costing £24 permitted a group of Somerset men to make over to the abbey 13 messuages and seven cottages in London worth ten marks a year but seven pounds of the £20 which might be obtained "under earlier letters patent" were cancelled. These six donors included two sergeants-at-law and two named John Cammell. One John Cammell was a clerk and the other came from Ruddeclegh (? Butleigh). The Cammell family had close associations with the abbey in the fifteenth century: one, Robert, was a junior monk in 1456 and John, a clerk, established a chantry at Ditchat by his will of 1457 for the souls of his parents and for Abbot Nicholas Frome. He set up a similar chantry at Butleigh, leaving 100s. to the monastery. Another John Cammell (of Glastonbury) died in 1487 leaving £20 for the monks so that each had a half mark with the abbot having the residue. One of the Sergeants-at-law was Richard Choke, subsequently a king's justice of common pleas, who at his death left the abbey some money: 10s.0d. for the abbot, 3s.4d. for the prior, and a shilling to each monk. (Somerset Medieval Wills, edited by F.W. Weaver, passim.) The final licence, one in 1447, allowed alienations in mortmain to an annual value of £20. (C.Pat.R. 1446-1452, 113)

parcels of land in Somerset, but by exchange it acquired the manor of Sevenhampton St. Denys¹⁸. The growth of the London holdings seems to

18. The Somerset properties were acquired in most cases by attornies acting for the abbey; amongst the most active in the late 1340s was Hugh de Monyngton, parson of Ditchheat, perhaps a relative of the abbot. (C.Pat.R. 1361-1364) This attorney had a chantry established in the abbey. The properties then obtained numbered messuages, arable, meadows, pastures and woods - several hundred acres all told - but to what use the abbey put them is not known.

The following licences were granted for Somerset properties in the fourteenth century. August 1349, for 11 messuages, 2 dovecotes, 164 acres of arable and 46 acres of meadow in Ashcott, Walton, and Middlezoy, with reversions of seven messuages in Middlezoy together with 12½ acres of arable. The total annual value was 9 marks of which the reversions were worth 43s. (C.Pat.R. 1348-1350, 356); 1357, the bedelry of Whitestone (C.Pat.R. 1358-1361, 111); 1363, 11 messuages, a toft, 107½ acres of arable, 7½ acres of meadow and 4 acres of wood and pasture for 8 oxen, 1 bull, and a rent of 16d. in Baltonsborough (C.Pat.R. 1361-1364, 426); 1363, 3 messuages, 150 acres of arable, 25 acres of meadow, 16 acres of pasture, 4 acres of wood, a rent of a red rose and 16d. in rent, which property was charged with a pension of 10s. to be distributed to the poor, and also in the same place, a messuage, 24 acres of arable and 2½ acres of pasture, all property at "Est bakebere" (sic) (C.Pat.R. 1361-1364, 426); 24 April 1364, a messuage, 3 mills, 70 acres of arable, 15 acres of meadow and 2 acres of pasture received from Sir Richard de Acton for a chantry in West Monkton and for a mark to be distributed amongst the poor (C.Pat.R. 1361-1364, 488); 1365, 2 messuages, 40 acres of arable, 30 acres of meadow, 5 acres of pasture in Othery and "Middleton" (? Middlezoy), and the reversion of 9 messuages, 180¼ acres of arable, 20¼ acres of meadow and 1d. rent in Podimore Milton (Middleton in Podimore) (C.Pat.R. 1364-1367, 154, 155).

During the fifteenth century the abbey acquired the following properties under licence:

Bristol.

This licence was obtained in 1399 by a number of clergy holding livings in the gift of the abbey. The abbey was owed money by the widow of William Canynges, whose property reverted to the abbey on her death. Its yearly value stood at 100s. and came from three messuages, a toft, four shops and a "sollar" in a suburb of Bristol. (C.Pat.R. 1396-1399, 471).

Wiltshire, Dorset and Somerset.

1400, from the abbot of Athelney in frank almoign land not in chief to wit: 24 acres of arable, and 4 acres of meadow in Longsutton (C.Pat.R. 1399-1401, 317); 1403, a toft, a carucate, 80 acres of pasture and 2 acres of wood in Damerham and Lovecote, and not in chief a messuage and 2 virgates in Martin and Eblesbourne. (C.Pat.R. 1401-1405, 229); 1439, 3 messuages, 7½ acres of land at Walton, and 5¼ acres of arable and 2 acres of meadow worth a half mark in Baltonsborough (C.Pat.R. 1436-1441, 292); 1450, 4 tofts, 80 acres of arable, 3 acres of meadow, and pastures for 10 oxen, 2 cattle and 200 sheep worth 13s.4d. annually in Plush (C.Pat.R. 1446-1452, 338); 1483, exchange of Sevenhampton St. Denys by king for abbey land (some 240 acres of pasture at Damerham adjoining "Blakedon" park) (C.Pat.R. 1476-1485, 336, C.Pat.R. 1485-1495, 272, C.C.R. 1485-1500, 396); and, 1502, a pardon concerning holdings and dues in a number of manors; Nunney, Cameley, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Lyde, Temple Cloud, East Coker, West Coker, Stoke-sub-Hamden, and Leighton in Somerset, and Broadwindsor and Wantley in Dorset. All were places where the abbey had knights' fees (C.Pat.R. 1495-1509, 275, cf. Feodary of Glastonbury Abbey, passim.)

have occurred almost exclusively during the fifteenth century¹⁹. In 1391 the abbey appropriated the churches of Longbridge Deverill with its chapelry of Monkton Deverill, and Butleigh with Baltonsborough chapel, and by the 1530s it held Westonzoyland parsonage²⁰.

Near the very end of the abbey's existence the then abbot tried to placate the king and his vicar-general, and others whose influence might be beneficial. Whiting seemed to regard the dissolution of the lesser houses as ominous, for on 26 August he sent Cromwell the advowson of "Monketon"²¹. By 1538 the abbot had made further attempts to meet the demands of Cromwell and the Duke of Norfolk. How much passed into courtier hands before September 1539 cannot be estimated, although current popular opinion is crystallised in the rhyme, "Little Jack Horner"²². The versifier suggested that the abbot sent a pie to the court, hiding Mells deeds under the crust. The messenger, Horner, a bailiff on the estates, filched the deeds for himself whilst carrying the present to London, so gaining the manor. In fact, Horner bought the manor after the dissolution²³.

19. The importance of the London holdings emerged at the time of the restoration of the temporalities to Abbot Frome in 1420 because for the first time the escheators notified included the one for London. At this date it was Richard Whittington. (C.Pat.R. 1401-1405, 17).

Glastonbury's London estates lay mainly in the suburb of St. Sepulchre without Newgate. Before the fifteenth century the abbot had a London lodging but no documentary evidence survives to give its whereabouts. (B.M. Arundel 2)

The London properties obtained were as follows:-

in 1401, 2 messuages belonging to John Carbonel, a goldsmith, (C.Pat.R. 1401-1405, 17); in April 1426, 7 messuages of Nicholas Auncel, Richard Marchaunt of Taunton and Walter Portman, worth 4 marks a year (C.Pat.R. 1422-1429, 331); in May 1427, Auncel granted 4 messuages in burgage tenure of the crown worth 60s. a year. (C.Pat.R. 1422-1429, 477-478); and in 1455 holding mentioned in footnote 37 of this chapter. These London properties at the dissolution had an annual value of about £40. They were situated in the following areas: Smithfield (£16.13s.4d.), "Cordlane" (16s.0d.), "Coklane" (£3.12s.0d.), "Hosyer" Lane (£13.18s.0d.), and "La Cronne Inn" off Warwick Lane (£5.0s.0d.). (P.R.O. S.C.6 Henry VIII, 3184).

20. C.Pat.R. 1388-1392, 416. and P.R.O. S.C.6 Henry VIII, 3106. also see I. Keil, op. cit., passim.
21. Original Letters, edited by H. Ellis. 3rd Series. II. 348.
22. L.P.H. VIII, XIII. No. 148, ibid., No. 1191, ibid., No. 708, cf. Original Letters, 3rd Series. II. 348, 378, 379.
23. L. and P. Opie, Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes (1955) and also Thomas Sutton, Perambulation of Glastonbury, edited by H.F. Scott-Stokes (1940).

Successive abbots in the later middle ages sought to safeguard or increase the privileges of their house. Many rights had far greater importance as status symbols than as sources of wealth, and this may explain why so much money and effort were devoted to their defence²⁴. Many of the privileges possessed by Glastonbury were common to any great landlord, but a few had unusual features, or had economic worth, such as exemption from collecting taxes²⁵.

Undoubtedly the most important concession the abbey obtained from the crown in the later middle ages was the right to administer its estates during vacancies between abbots. Until 1334 the abbot's death automatically caused the escheator to take possession of the temporalities on behalf of the crown since the abbot was a tenant in-chief. Duration of vacancies varied from a few weeks to several months, and often led to serious loss and dilapidation because the crown received all revenues, except those from endowments set aside for maintaining the brethren and abbey dependents. Escheators and their agents acted unpredictably, frequently exploiting estates without thought of the long term effects.

Glastonbury Abbey was not the first house which sought to end the depredations of escheators. It is not clear when negotiations began, but on 27 October 1328 the abbot petitioned the king complaining of the abbey's impoverishment and requesting that the estates should be kept in the hands of the prior and convent²⁶. Thereupon the exchequer was ordered to discover

24. Litigation formed an important part of the defence. Amongst the abbey opponents were:-
Sheriff of Somerset: G.Ch.G., lxxxvi, 224-25, and C.C.R., 1343-1346, 196.
Bishop of Bath and Wells: C.Pat.R. 1350-1354, 123-24.
Street Rector: C.Pap.R.L. 1455-1464, 134-35 and C.Pap.R.L. 1471-1484, 291-94.
Merton College, Oxford: C.Pat.R. 1446-1452, 172, 524. C.C.R. 1429-1435, 97. Abbot Frome seems to have exchanged a rent for a corrody worth 100s. a year in the abbey, see Rot. Parl. V. 186a.

Among the common rights were Free Warren on all demesnes granted in 1330. G.Ch.G., 184. cf. C.Ch.R. 1322-1341, 69. Exemptions from tolls and rights of passage were numerous - G.Ch.G., passim.

25. G.Ch.G., 163. cf. C.C.R. 1330-1333, 592; C.Ch.R. 1427-1516, 90; C.Pat.R. 1436-1441, 551. These excused the abbot in the first grant from the levy at the Lady Eleanor's wedding; the others covered exemptions from collecting taxes.
26. C.C.R. 1327-1330, 332, see G.Ch.G., 199-200, for a list of fines due for voidances at other abbeys and perhaps serving as precedents for this grant.

what had happened at previous interregnum, and how much the estates had grown since the last vacancy. The petition was granted on the 27 February 1329, and the chancellor received an instruction that the abbey estates should remain in the custody of the prior and convent during vacancies²⁷. The abbey agreed to pay a fine of 1,000 marks in a full year of vacancy, only knights' fees and advowsons being reserved to the crown. Escheators were reminded of these arrangements in 1332²⁸.

The first vacancy under the new arrangement cost £108.1s.3d. in 1334²⁹. The privilege was questioned at the next vacancy in 1342, when the king's council found an ambiguity in the charter, but the king instructed the barons of the exchequer to accept what was due of 1,000 marks in May 1343³⁰.

Of some importance were the rights to hold fairs and markets on various estates. By 1322, weekly markets existed at Glastonbury, Kington St. Michael, and Martin³¹. Possibly these markets may have been subjected to pressure in order to favour the abbey in its buying and selling, a practice which occurred on the Durham priory estates³². In 1331 the abbey had grants to hold markets and fairs on its manors of Ditchat, Wrington, Westonzoyland, Sturminster Newton, and Martin. The right to hold another fair at Sturminster Newton was granted in 1496³³. Fairs

27. G.Ch.G., 196-98, cf. C.F.R. 1327-1337, 123-24.

28. G.Ch.G., 198-99, cf. C.C.R. 1330-1333, 426.

29. G.Ch.G., 198-99, cf. C.C.R. 1333-1337, 252, 272.

30. C.C.R. 1341-1343, 608. and C.C.R. 1343-1346, 63.

31. Fairs at Glastonbury took place on 8 September (for a week) 29 September (for six days), 19 May (for four days); Kington St. Michael, on 28 September (for three days); Martin (by Damerham), on 29 June (for three days); Weekly markets occurred at Kington St. Michael on Tuesdays and at Martin on Wednesdays. G.Ch.G., 171-74.

32. G.Ch.G., lxvii, and also E.M. Halcrow, "The decline of demesne farming on the estates of Durham Cathedral Priory", Ec.H.R., 2nd Series. VII. 345.

33. In January 1332 fairs were granted at Sturminster Newton, 10-12 June; Ditchat, 20-24 July; Wrington, 7-9 September; and Weston Zoyland, 28-30 August. Weekly markets were also permitted at Ditchat (Thursdays), Wrington (Tuesdays), Weston Zoyland (Tuesdays), and Martin (Fridays). (C.Ch.R. 1322-1341, 259, and G.Ch.G., 173, 195.) In 1496 at Sturminster Newton two fairs of three days duration beginning 30 April and 12 October were granted. (C.Pat.R. 1494-1509, 72)

were prized, and in 1407 a special inspeximus covered the grant of the one on St. Michael's Tor at Glastonbury³⁴.

The most valuable privileges were various jurisdictions over the estates. Most of these had been acquired long before the fourteenth century. In descending order of comprehensiveness were the liberty of the Twelve Hides of Glastonbury, the hundredal jurisdiction covering almost all properties in Somerset, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devonshire, and Berkshire, and the halimotes in every manor³⁵. Where the abbey could hold fairs, it possessed the usual special courts. The only manors in demesne where the abbey did not have hundredal jurisdiction were Marksbury and Houndstreet in Somerset, and Idmiston in Wiltshire. How the courts were administered and what they contributed to the abbey coffers will be discussed below.

There were three additions to the jurisdictional privileges of the abbey in the later middle ages. First, in 1332, the abbey obtained the right of hundred court jurisdiction over all manors³⁶. Secondly, the crown accepted the plea that the statute of mortmain did not apply within the Twelve Hides³⁷. The third grant was a charter of August 1447 which rewarded certain public services of the abbot, and signified the interest and piety by Henry VI³⁸.

This charter of 1447 restated in favourable terms the liberties and judicial powers vested in the abbey, and strengthened its position against royal encroachment. The concessions applied to the men, tenants, and other residents of and in the lands, tenements, fees and possessions of the abbey. Most of the new rights were an extension of those previously limited to the Twelve Hides. First, all who were condemned by the law of felonies were to forfeit their goods and chattels to the abbey.

34. C.Pat.R. 1405-1408, 330.

35. G.Ch.G., 219-36, 523-26. The last hundred to be created was North Damerham to include all abbey properties in the Chippenham area of North Wiltshire. It was confirmed finally in 1321. cf. L.10593, fo. 4, G.Ch.G., 659. and V.C.H. Wiltshire, V.51.

36. G.Ch.G., 195. cf. C.Ch.R. 1322-1341, 260.

37. C.Pat.R. 1354-1358, 212-14.

38. C.Ch.R. 1427-1516, 90.

Secondly, profits made by evading the law, and fines imposed for any crime, were to be paid to the abbey. Thirdly, the abbey's people were exempted from all tolls, dues, and other services owed to the crown. Fourthly, the abbot's bailiffs were to hear all pleas from the abbey's people which hitherto had gone to the king's assizes or superior courts. Finally, levies for war by admirals or military commanders were not to be taken from abbey possessions or those of its legal dependents. The value of these concessions in 1447 cannot be calculated, but probably the legal powers were used to support the social and economic well-being of the abbey.

Various privileges were defined in the later middle ages, ranging from those which were the subject of the disputes with the bishops of Bath and Wells over the archdeaconry of Glastonbury, to the new clause in the confirmation of charters granted at the beginning of the reign of Edward III³⁹. This clause safeguarded seldom-used liberties endangered by the Stapledon reforms at the exchequer.

Section 2 The Estates

The geographical advantages of the Glastonbury estates determined the importance of the abbey in the history of England. The estates were situated in some of the best agricultural districts, a feature shared by many Benedictine houses founded before the Norman Conquest⁴⁰. With few exceptions, they lay within fifty miles of the abbey, no doubt an important consideration in the long continuance of demesne farming in the late middle ages.

The Glastonbury estates might be divided into three geographical groups: marsh, hill, and plain. Most had meadow and pasture, but some had soils especially suited to arable farming.

39. G.Ch.G., 1-15. See also Confirmation of Charter at the beginning of the reign of Edward III. C.Ch.R. 1322-1341, 9. Nine months later an inspeximus was granted, ibid., 66. cf May McKisack, The Fourteenth Century, (1959) 76-7. Stapledon hoped to increase the power of the crown and to reduce the privileges of the opposition by changing administrative procedures. This could occur because the charters granting exemption from the effects of particular writs would not cover the new forms of writ produced by the government, and thus legal obstruction to the king might no longer be possible.

40. R.A.L. Smith, "The Benedictine Contribution to English Agriculture", in Collected Essays, edited by M.D. Knowles.

The marshland manors were in the Somerset Levels and included most of the Polden Hills. Here were the giant manors of Zoy and Brent which had large arable areas in the fourteenth century. Reclamation of marsh had ceased by the early fourteenth century, but these two manors included a large area taken from marsh and sea⁴¹. The amount of land reclaimed at Zoy probably exceeded the area flooded in 1317, when 1,000 acres of arable under crop, 300 acres of pasture, and 50 acres of meadow suffered inundation⁴². A continuous chain of property extended from Zoy to Glastonbury along the Poldens, all having some land reclaimed by drainage. Yet large areas thereabouts still remained under water. For instance, at Meare in the 1530's there was a lake of three miles circumference⁴³. Direct water communication existed between Glastonbury town and Bridgwater by way of the River Brue⁴⁴. Brent and Withy-by-Huntspill lay separated from the main block of Glastonbury properties by the manors of Mark and Wedmore, belonging to the bishop of Bath and Wells. East of Glastonbury, on higher ground, stood Pennard (East and West), Pilton and North Wootton. South of Glastonbury were Butleigh and Baltonsborough, and further west, High Ham and Podimore Milton. All these manors required drainage for full exploitation. It is not surprising to find that the abbots had regular appointments to all commissions of sewers and drains⁴⁵.

The hill manors were a less imposing block of lands. In the Somerset Mendips, the abbey manors had extensive sheepwalks, but each possessed arable which was continuously exploited as long as demesne farming lasted. In Dorset the groups of estates about Buckland Newton and Sturminster Newton had sheepwalks on the chalk upland. Similar characteristics were to be found at Uplyme in Devon, and at Ashbury in Berkshire. In Wiltshire the abbey had a large estate at Damerham on

41. Adam de Damerham, Historia de rebus gestis Glastoniensibus, edited by T. Hearne, 1727. passim. and G.Ch.G., passim.

42. G.Ch.G., 520-22.

43. J. Leland, Itinerary, I. 290.

44. Concern over water transport facilities from Zoy to the sea via the River Parrett led to the making of a list of obstructions. What remedy was obtained is unknown. see G.Ch.G., 522.

45. See footnote 14, Chapter I above.

the chalk upland in the south east of the county, and further west the Deverills stood close to the head of the Wylve Valley. On the perimeter of Salisbury Plain the abbey had the manors of Idmiston, Badbury, and Winterbourne Monkton. All of these were endowed with extensive grazings.

The plains manors in east Somerset comprised Batcombe and Ditchat and in Wiltshire there was a group clustered about Chippenham in an arc close to the southern limits of the Cotswolds. These lay in the cheese district, which, as Dr. Eric Kerridge has pointed out, already constituted an agricultural entity by the early modern period⁴⁶.

Non-agricultural resources of the estates were not much exploited either directly by the abbey or by leases for substantial rents. In the Mendips coal was worked at Marksbury but not on a scale which produced more than a few shillings in revenue⁴⁷. At Doultong there is excellent limestone for building, but it seems to have been used for only a small amount of the abbey construction. It was probably quarried spasmodically for other purposes, notably for pulpits and other fine work in churches⁴⁸. Some building stone was dug at Asney, near Walton, and used on neighbouring manors as well as at Glastonbury⁴⁹. Possibly the difficulty of transport and cost of quarrying limited the use of stone. On the Levels the abbey had turbarry rights, but peat does not seem to have been marketed and there was no systematic digging such as that which occurred in Norfolk and resulted in the formation of the Broads⁵⁰. Possibly sufficiently abundant supplies of timber made turbarry less important than in the Fens.

Land use varied according to the demand for grain, but there was extensive forest and park land within or close by abbey estates⁵¹.

46. V.C.H. Wiltshire, IV. 43. ff.

47. L.10761, Marksbury.

48. D.P. Dobson-Hinton, "Stone Pulpits in North Somerset Churches" in S.A.N.H.S., xciv. 71-80. and the same author's, "The Medieval Stone Pulpits of South Somerset", in S.A.N.H.S., cv. 106-110.

49. Various Walton accounts.

50. J.M. Lambert, J.N. Jennings, C.T. Smith, Charles Green, and J.N. Hutchingson, The Making of the Broads: A reconsideration of their origin in the light of new evidence, Royal Geographical Society Research Series. No. 3. 1961. passim.

51. G.Ch.G., passim. An up-to-date discussion on forests and forest law appears in V.C.H. Wiltshire, IV. 391, et seq. See also B.M. Egerton 3321/f. and L.10024 and also appendix II of this study.

Glastonbury had three parks a mile or two from the abbey; Sharpham (between the abbey and Walton), Wearyall (or Wirral), and Norwood. Only six miles away from the abbey was Pilton park, enclosed during the thirteenth century. The Mendips were largely under Forest law, and Selwood Forest extended towards Mells and Ditchat. This forest abutted on the manors of Longbridge Deverill and Monkton Deverill. In Dorset Blackmoor was a royal forest and Blagdon formed a royal hunting estate. Cranbourne Chase had many of these hunting forest characteristics without the legal status of a forest. Extensive woods covered those areas which lay close to the Dorset estates and to Damerham in Wiltshire. Melksham Forest was near to the estates round Chippenham. Nevertheless, although wooded country seemed widespread, the extents of the early fourteenth century do not show wood to be a very large proportion of total demesne areas. Possibly some woodland was in common and so left out of the reckoning.

The pattern of land usage in the fourteenth century is illustrated from a representative selection of manors in Table 3 below⁵². Some striking facts emerge. It will be observed that the arable formed at least two thirds of the total demesne on fourteen of the twenty manors without discrimination between their location in marsh, hill, or plain. Special reasons can usually be found to explain the small acreages of arable on the remaining third of the manors listed in Table 3. In the marsh group, Glastonbury had large amounts of meadow and wood. Soil conditions favoured the exceptional acreage of meadow at Glastonbury and this allowed the abbey to meet most conveniently some of its huge requirements for hay. Meare, a favourite residence of some abbots, possessed good meadowland, so it could meet the exceptional burden of hospitality that the abbot might require. Baltonsborough and Withy were suited to cattle raising because of abundant hay for winter fodder. With the exceptions of High Ham and Pennard, all the marsh manors had more than a tenth of their land available for hay crop. About half the manors held their pastures in severalty, all, with the exception of

52. See footnote 1 of Appendix II for dates of making the extents.

TABLE 3. SOMERSET MANORIAL LAND USE.

Percentages.

<u>Manor</u>	<u>Arable</u>	<u>Meadows</u>	<u>Pasture</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Total Acreage (100%)</u>
<u>Marsh</u>					
Glastonbury	41.2	34.2	2.0	22.6	1092.75
Baltonsborough	33.4	49.0	17.6	0	302.875
Street	69.5	18.1	12.4	0	705.50
Walton	80.98	13.93	5.19	0	523.0
Ashcott	76.5	10.33	0	13.17	424.875
Shapwick	75.52	16.82	7.66	0	664.75
Greinton	79.74	20.26	0	0	171.125
Withy	21.45	78.55	0	0	196.0
Meare	47.5	41.0	11.5	0	278.50
High Ham	88.56	7.4	0	4.04	450.25
Zoy	74.3	25.7	0	0	758.50
Brent	85.2	14.8	0	0	1237.50
Pennard	85.45	9.85	47.6	0	421.875
Pilton	86.5	13.5	0	0	794.50
<u>Plain</u>					
Batcombe	75.51	7.26?	17.13	0	557.375
<u>Mendip</u>					
Wrington	78.2	10.7	3.64	7.46	440.875
Marksbury	68.55	5.3	48.4	21.75	372.375
Houndstreet	67.6	3.25	3.75	25.4	215.25
Mells	43.9	5.17	30.13	20.87	781.625
Doulting	46.1	38.7?	15.2	0	774.625

Pennard's, being of a smaller area than the meadowland. In the extents of the remaining manors there are no references to pastures in the lord's hands, though he always possessed rights to grazing on the common pasture or on rough pastures where these existed. Three manors with demesne woods in severalty were Glastonbury, Ashcott, and High Ham. The latter had only a small amount of wood whereas Ashcott woods were used by Walton manor, and those at Glastonbury probably had special importance for the abbey domestic economy. Rights to use wood in common were exercised by Walton and other manors along the Polden Hill range. At Pilton the park lands contained wood but this was not within the view of the extent makers.

The plains manor of Batcombe had a smaller amount of meadow than the marshland manors. It seems to have been similar to most of the manors about Chippenham. The plain manors were predominantly arable.

The upland manors of the Mendips have no coherent pattern of land use to compare with that of the Levels. All demesnes had some pasture in severalty but the very small amount at Wrington (3.64%) excluded rights of common grazing on the uplands. A similarly small proportion of pasture at Houndstreet is explicable because the manor was worked in tandem with Marksbury. All these manors, with the exception of Doultling, had large arable acreages and woods in severalty. Doultling was remarkable for having over a third of its demesne as meadow, a marked contrast to most upland manors on limestone or chalk⁵³. The shortage of meadow was partly compensated by the relative abundance of common grazing on the rough hill pastures.

Two features of the demesnes are outstanding. First, the arable of the demesnes was on the average well over a half the total acreage, and no manor existed without some arable. Secondly, the meadow land possessed very high value: its importance to the agrarian economy cannot be over emphasised. The meadow land possessed up to three times as much value as arable because draught and breeding stocks were maintained on the hay during the winter.

53. Compare R.R. Darlington, "Domesday Survey", in V.C.H. Wiltshire, II. passim.

One late medieval development may be noted. The surveys made for Abbot Bere and for Henry VIII show the abbey drawing revenues from woodlands on many manors. This reflects the growing value of woods as a marketable product from estates in the sixteenth century, when there was much new building caused by an increasing population and perhaps industrial expansion⁵⁴.

None of the surviving accounts show us how important were the fish from the rivers, lakes and ponds controlled by the abbey⁵⁵. The abbey had fish ponds at Damerham, Sturminster Newton, Glastonbury, and Mells, and the lake at Meare was so important that a fish house was built there to supply the manor with fresh-water fish. Rights to fish in the Brue and some of its tributaries belonged to the abbey but there seem to have been no sales of fish by the abbey. Probably only the needs of monks and officials were met as the occasion demanded.

54. See Chapter V.

55. Abbot Bere's Terrar, and St. G. Gray, "The Abbot's Fish House, Meare", in S.A.N.H.S., LXX II (1). 41-5.

CHAPTER III

ADMINISTRATION

The system of estate administration at Glastonbury had evolved during the centuries before 1300, and it had then achieved a stability of form that changed little until the end of the era of demesne farming. Only the minimum of alterations were made when demesne farming ceased, so as to control the rentier economy. In this respect the history of Glastonbury is similar to the pattern found in the administrations of other large institutions such as Ramsey Abbey¹.

The abbot had a key role in the administrative organisation because according to the rule he made policy and took the initiative. In practice there needed to be delegation of many matters once the abbey acquired large estates and privileges. These involved duties both spiritual and temporal, calling for a permanent administrative apparatus. The rule compelled the abbot to seek the council of his brethren, and undoubtedly they shared in the running of the estates from an early date. Before the Norman Conquest laymen probably had some responsibility at manorial level, if not above it. Our first certain knowledge comes from the Inquisitio Abbati Henrici Soliaco which implies an obedientiary system at Glastonbury². The later medieval organisation, however, rested upon the reforms of Abbot Michael of Amesbury and his successors. Archbishop Pecham, the zealous reformer, proposed significant changes, principally central financial control, efficient book keeping and effective audits³. Thereafter the pattern of administration saw few alterations.

The power of the abbey at the beginning of the fourteenth century was made effective through various organs. The abbot, the chapter of brethren, and the abbot's council together formed the executive. Their policies found expression through the two sides of the administration - the household and the estates. Some household officers had important

1. J.A. Raftis, The Estates of Ramsey Abbey, 1957. Chapter IV.

2. Inquisitio Abbat. H. de Soliaco, edited by J.E. Jackson for the Roxburgh Club, 1882. cf. Adam of Domesham, Historia de rebus gestis Glastoniensibus, for a detailed narrative of the estate management in the thirteenth century.

3. D.L. Douie, Archbishop Pecham, (1952). 170, et seq.

duties respecting the administration of landed property. The best example of such was the chamberlain, whose principal funds came from an endowment of manors outside the general administrative organisation of the estates⁴. Most of the obedientiaries had household functions which entailed spending revenues provided by the estate officials. It is a great misfortune that the inter-relationship of the two sides of the abbey domestic economy cannot be studied for lack of records⁵. Hence the destiny of much of the money allocated for spiritual purposes, for building, and for hospitality, is unknown.

The estate administration effectively rested in the hands of the external cellarer (forinsecus cellerarius) who collaborated with the steward in interpreting policy and translating it into action through bailiffs and reeves. There are insufficient records for the nature of the relationship of external cellarer and abbot and convent, or abbot and council, to be determined except in bare outline. Similarly the functions of councillors and steward are only partially clear. Most of our knowledge comes from reeves' accounts of manors drawn up for the bailiffs, and from court rolls, and not from accounts and records of superior officials.

The administration of the estates depended upon the manor as the smallest convenient unit. It is from this end of the administrative hierarchy that our information is most comprehensive.

A reeve controlled each manor, although very occasionally the official is called "sergeant". He had to account for cash rents, for all dues in labour and in kind, and also for the day-to-day management of the demesne farm. His tasks were concerned primarily with supervising work on the demesne. The reeve came from the local peasantry, often from those holding land in villeinage.

4. See page 67 of this study.

5. P.R.O. S.C. 6. Henry VIII, 3118. The only collection of obedientiary accounts is for 1538-39 and this is not complete. See A. Watkin, "Glastonbury 1538-39, as shown by its account rolls", in Downside Review, LXVII. 437 ff. and also C.T. Flower, "Obedientiary Accounts of Glastonbury and other monasteries", in Transactions of St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, VII. 50-62.

Series of accounts giving information about reeves and their obligations survive for several manors in Wiltshire and in the Polden Hills of Somerset⁶. We may take the Polden manor of Walton as a convenient illustration.

The reeve at Walton was by custom of the manor quit of services on a half-virgate, having the right to graze eight oxen and a horse on the demesne pastures with the lord's beasts. In addition, he had the right to a wainload of hay, and to an acre of wheat grown on unmanured and unenclosed demesne. These concessions had undoubted value to peasants facing intense competition for adequate pasture and hay⁷. Possession of working livestock nearly always indicated wealth and standing among peasants, especially at the end of the thirteenth century. An extent and custumal made for Walton in 1317 suggested the possibility of a reeve holding only one ferdell (a quarter virgate), perhaps because peasants with larger tenements were often unwilling to serve as reeve.

How were reeves chosen, and from which families and economic groups did they come? The method of choosing reeves was similar to that employed on many large estates. The reeve was presented annually at the Michaelmas session of the manor court⁸. On Glastonbury's manors the bailiff selected him, probably from a list of names nominated by the villeinage. As elsewhere the same man often served for long periods. Probably willingness to do the work on the part of the villein had to be matched by a tolerable competence from the lord's point of view.

There were considerable variations in the economic status and family origins of men selected to serve as reeve. In the early fourteenth century reeves came from the more enterprising and wealthier classes of

6. See Appendix IX for a list of manors and account rolls relating to them.

7. L.10024. The value of such concessions and the significance of owning livestock is discussed by M.M. Postan and J. Titow, "Heriots and Prices on Winchester Manors", in Ec.H.R., 2nd Series. XI. 394, et seq.

8. See Appendix IX for a list of court rolls inspected.

villeins⁹. At Walton, for example, several members of the Pyntel family acted in this capacity. From 1311 until after 1317 Walter Pyntel, a virgater leasing demesne worth 31½d. annually, served as reeve. A namesake, possibly a relative, living at Ashcott held some Walton demesne at this date also. The next member of the family rising to prominence at Walton was a certain William who became reeve early in 1331 and still held office in 1345. This same William and his son (also called William) took the first lease of a new windmill completed in 1343. They paid an entry fine of 20s.0d. and an annual rent of 60s.0d., having in return the right to grind grain for Street as well as for Walton. By 1330 William senior held a messuage and a virgate, and had succeeded in commuting all his

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9. See footnote 7 to this chapter. Materials relating to Walton and other manors come from the appropriate manorial accounts.

According to the extent of 1317 Walton manor had six virgaters, nine half virgaters, 17 ferdellers, and one cottar. In addition three virgaters, and two half virgaters, belonged to Greinton and so perhaps had no obligation to serve as reeves of Walton. The wealth of the Walton men within the general classes defined by size of holding varied substantially. Four virgaters leased demesne land varying from 1½ acres of arable for 6d., to meadow and arable worth 2s.7½d. a year. The later holding of demesne comprised 1½ acres of meadow worth 9d. and two pieces of arable, one of 5 acres at 20d., and the other of 1½ roods worth 2½d. A widow virgater had no extra land, and a virgater who held in gavel-kind paid twice the normal cash rent, but owed fewer labour services and had no demesne. The most prosperous of the half virgaters was William Cokeman, lessee of 62 acres of arable, meadow, pasture, and moor from the demesne which was worth 21s.2½d. He paid the highest cash rent of any Walton villein. Only seven other half virgaters held any demesne and these were of a few acres only, the largest being 3 acres 3 roods worth 2s.0d. in the hands of John Schapherd. Three ferdellers leased demesne whose annual values came to 3s.8d., 1s.4d., and 2s.0d. Some small portions of demesne were leased to men, perhaps otherwise landless, but in one case the tenant belonged to Ashcott. The reeve of this period was Adam Le Helier, a half-virgater, possessing no extra land.

By 1320 Le Helier had leased 12 acres of demesne arable and had commuted services due from himself and his wife for their lives at an annual rent of 12s.10d. His demesne cost 20s.0d. at entry. How long he served as reeve is unknown but after a decade he paid a rent of 25s.8½d. a year and had relaxed labour services on a whole virgate. This notable expansion appears to have been too much for by 1342 Adam and his wife held but a half virgate paying 12s.10½d. yearly in lieu of labour services. However, a John "Helyer" and his wife leased a half virgate for the same rent and perhaps this arrangement had enabled the elderly Adam to retire partially. This name ceased to appear in the commuted labour services list after 1358-59. Nonetheless a John Helyer had the reevalty in 1373, and possessed a half virgate. How long he occupied the office is not clear. This family provided no reeves for this manor again. In the early fifteenth century a Robert Helyer held a ferdell, and a Henry Helyer worked as a famulus. However, the first lessee of the demesne in 1490 upon the abandonment of demesne farming at Walton was a William Helyer.

labour service obligations with the exceptions of boon ploughing, hoeing and carrying hay, paying for this concession an annual rent of 10s.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Perhaps the Pyntel family possessed the characteristics imputed by Chaucer to a miller and a reeve:

"Well koude he stelen corn and tollen thries;
And yet he hadde a thombe of gold pardee."

and

"Full riche he was astored pryvely".¹⁰

By 1342 the reeve of Walton administered Street, and thenceforward these manors were closely associated, providing more cares - and opportunities - for reeves.

The abbey recruited reeves for several manors at various dates from the families of Lude, Heliar and Large who lived in the Poldens. The chamberlain seemed to depend in a similar way upon a limited number of families for reeves on his Wiltshire manors.

One fifteenth century phenomenon meriting greater attention than it is possible to give to it in the context of this study is the apparent trend for the reeveship to pass into the hands of those men with a smaller amount of land in villeinage, or even no villein holding at all. The clearest examples are from Longbridge Deverill, Walton, and Ashcott. At Longbridge Deverill during the fourteenth century reeves usually held a virgate but early in the fifteenth century a change occurred, and from 1435 a stipendiary reeve served on the manor, an arrangement not subsequently modified. Walton reeves in the fourteenth century had the right to acquittance of rent on a half virgate but until the mid 1340s the reeve occupied a virgate. From the 1350s reeves held ferdells, and this class provided reeves until the dissolution. Most Ashcott reeves worked half virgates in the fourteenth century, except for 1368 when a virgater held office. By 1395 the reeve was a ferdeller but from 1402 until after 1412 a half virgater had the office. Thereafter subsequent reeves held ferdells.

Comparison of the status of reeves between one manor and another is very difficult because some manors were controlled in tandem, such as Walton and Street. Elsewhere, on some manors one size of villein holding predominated - as for example at Greinton where most were ferdells.

10. Geoffrey Chaucer, Prologue to "The Canterbury Tales": "The Miller" and "The Reeve", see The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer, in Oxford Standard Authors, 1957. 426, lines 564, 565 (miller), 609 (reeve).

In some cases the functions of the reeveship were delegated so that a rent collector came under the supervision of the reeve. This separation of duties might have existed before the Black Death, but in most manorial accounts this lesser office does not appear until bad debts resulting from vacant holdings began to accumulate. These men seem to have been reeves or to have been appointed to that office subsequently. Nevertheless, a separate fee for the work is not recorded before the offices of reeve and rent collector became distinct in the second half of the fourteenth century. By the fifteenth century, especially once demesne farming declined, the offices were combined or one man held both of them. The rent collector received quite a small stipend. At Walton in the late fifteenth century, for example, the collector had his rent reduced by three shillings a year although by this time (after 1460) the reeve and the collector were the same person.

The term "sergeant" was used during the fifteenth century by Glastonbury to describe some heads of manorial government. Their functions were indistinguishable from those of a reeve, and in some accounts the terms appear interchangeably, the same man being described by either term. The sergeants seem to have been stipendiaries with little or no villein land. From at least as early as 1437 a sergeant administered Street for which he received a stipend of 20s.0d. a year and a further 3s.0d. as rent collector. Until the 1450s a reeve managed Greinton but by 1454 Thomas Luyde acted as sergeant. He drew an annual wage of 10s.0d. but he held no villein land. By 1466 his probable successor, William Helyer, was called "reeve", although he received 13s.4d. a year and again held no villein land. At Ashcott John Ivethorn seems to have served as the first sergeant, taking office not more than nine years before 1411. At first he may have possessed no land or no villein land and thus the abbey needed to pay him a wage, but by the later date he had a half virgate of villeinage and ceased to take a wage. The term "sergeant" was used to describe a reeve named Hatch at Street who became a tenant of villein land in 1437, although he, too, had been landless at the time of his appointment. "Sergeant" and "reeve" were probably used somewhat imprecisely.

The immediate superior of the reeve was the bailiff who controlled a group of manors, supervising the agricultural arrangements, and having some judicial functions in manorial and hundredal courts. The term "bailiff" was never an alternative for reeve in the manorial administration of Glastonbury¹¹.

Recruitment of bailiffs was probably from among the educated laity, but whether they all came from the locality does not emerge from surviving accounts or major sources. A commission issued on 3 July 1362 to Walter ffolebroke made it clear that bailiffs had some knowledge of the law and administration of estates¹². Perhaps bailiffs came from the gentry or from freeholders of some standing. By the sixteenth century the office was often in the hands of the gentry. Immortality has been given to one of them, John Horner, who served as bailiff of Whitestone in Somerset¹³.

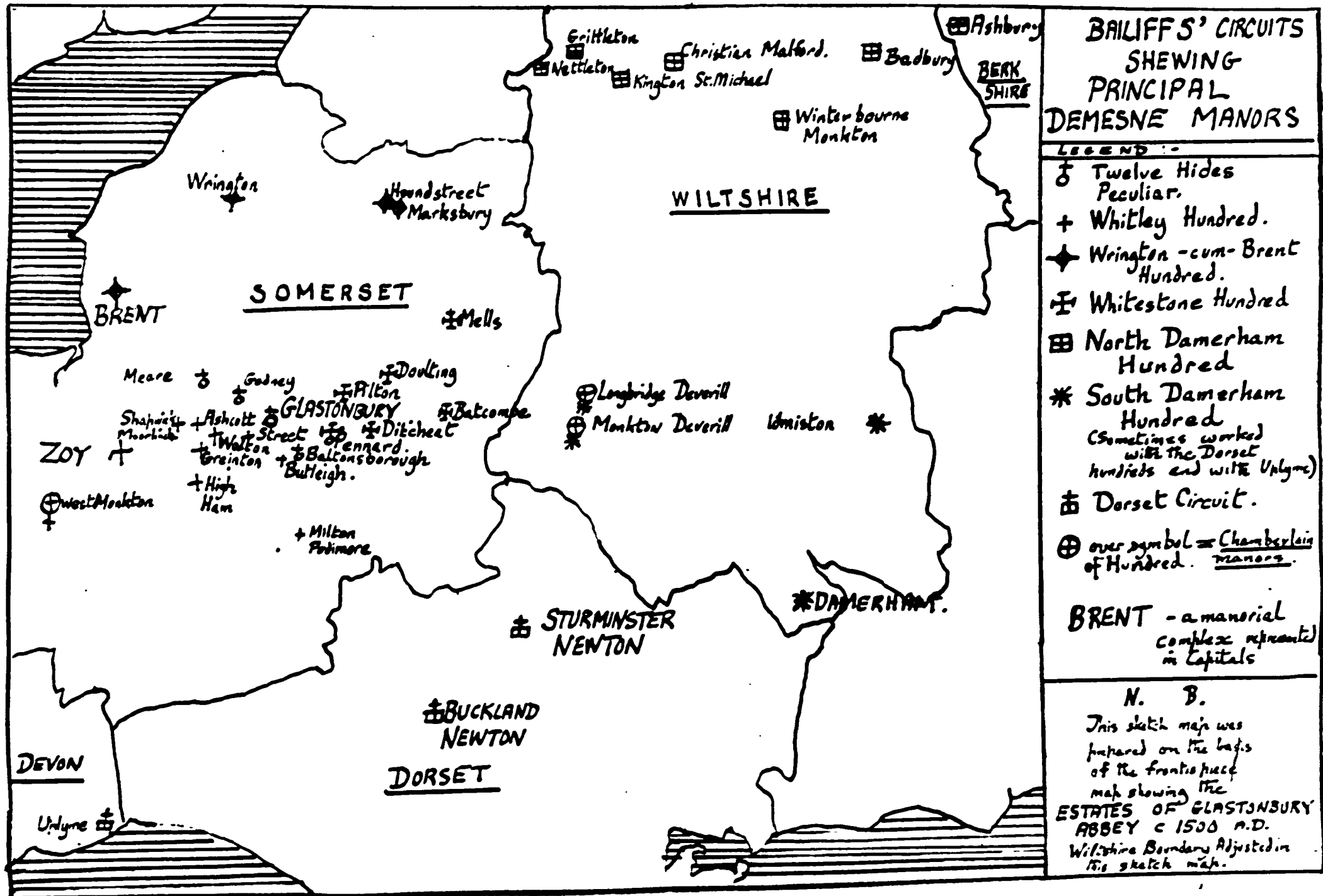
Although bailiffs were probably substantial men they were entitled to their keep while visiting manors. They received also a cash allowance every year from manors under their control, although what sums were paid at various dates is unknown. In addition to this allowance they received sundry perquisites including those derived from their judicial work.

The abbey estates were divided into groups, which we might for convenience call "bailiwicks", but no such term is used in the records¹⁴.

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11. The Deverill parsonage was managed by a bailiff who was also reeve of Longbridge Deverill. This is the only exception to the practice of reserving "bailiff" to describe a senior official. Variations in the meaning of "bailiff" have been discussed in T.F.T. Plucknett, The Medieval Bailiff, (1954) *passim*.
 12. B.M. Arundel. 2. fo. 67. He is described as bailiff and keeper of all the following manors: Pilton, Wrington, Houndstreet, Mells, Doultling, Batcombe, Ditchat, and Pennard. It seems as if the scribe omitted Marksbury, perhaps by accident, since it lay so close to Houndstreet. Later in the same year two bailiffs were sworn to do justice in the Hundred of Whiteleigh, (*ibid.*, fo. 67).
 13. I. and P. Opie, Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes, 1955. cf. B.M. Egerton. 3034. and L.P.H. VIII, XV. no. 611 (48).
 14. L.11271, L.11272, L.10761, L.10632, L.10633, L.10657, L.11225, L.11181, and L.11184 form the basis for calculating the bailiwick circuits. The first four are groups of manorial accounts of the first half of the fourteenth century and the remainder are court rolls.

The circuits followed by bailiffs holding manor and hundred courts seldom varied and their size gives some impression of the time needed to do this work. The arrangement of bailiwicks is the order of the external cellarer's visitation.

(Continued ..



The town and manor of Glastonbury came under the supervision of a bailiff charged with responsibilities within the peculiar of the Twelve Hides. He seems to have had the view of the manors of Meare, Godney, Baltonsborough, and other places within the Twelve Hides including West Pennard, Edgarsley, West Bradley, and North Wootton. The remaining manors in Somerset, with the possible exception of West Monkton, were controlled by two or three bailiffs whose bailiwicks comprised the three Hundreds of Whiteleigh, Whitestone, and Brent-with-Wrington. West Monkton was administered by the chamberlain's bailiff, who also controlled Longbridge Deverill and Monkton Deverill (East Monkton) in Wiltshire. The rest of the estates formed two bailiwicks: one included the Dorset and Devon manors, and Idmiston and Damerham in Wiltshire; the other comprised all properties.

14 (continued)

Whiteleigh included the manors of Butleigh, Compton Dundon, Street, Walton, Ashcott, Shapwick, Greinton, Moorlinch, Sutton, Catcott, Edington, Chilton Polden, Othery, Middlezoy, Weston Zoyland (the last three formed Zoy for accounting purposes), Cossington, Wollavington, "Milton", "Cary", Blackford, "Durborough", and "Heleford".

Ham (containing Netherham, Abraham and Bernole) came under the abbey's hundredal jurisdiction but stood apart from this circuit. Possibly Podimore Milton received similar treatment.

So far as demesne farming was concerned Whiteleigh bailiffs controlled: Butleigh, Street, Walton, Shapwick, Greinton with Moorlinch, Withy-in-Huntspill, Zoy, High Ham, and Podimore Milton.

Brent with Wrington included Brent (East Brent, South Brent, Lympsham, and Berrow), Wrington and Marksbury with Houndstreet. Mells remained detached like Ham and Podimore Milton.

Whitestone included Batcombe, Lamyate, Alhampton, Ditchat, Hornblotton, "Lottisham", part of Baltonsborough, West Bradley, Pennard, Pyllle, Pilton, part of North Wootton, Compton (by Pilton), Corscombe, Shepton Mallet, Charlton (by Shepton), and Doulling. The demesne farms covered by this circuit were Batcombe, Ditchat, East Pennard, Pilton, and Doulling. Sometimes Podimore Milton came within the view of Whitestone bailiffs.

North Damerham. This circuit began at Nettleton and continued by way of Grittleton, Kington St. Michael, Christian Malford, Winterbourne Monkton, Badbury and Ashbury (Berkshire). In the early 1330s Idmiston and Damerham also came within the same view.

Devon and Dorset. The care of this circuit was the estate of Sturminster Newton with Marnhull and Colbere, and Buckland Newton with Plush and Minterne, in Dorset, and Uplyme in Devon. In 1333-34 these manors were surveyed by the bailiffs after Idmiston and Damerham which had been detached from the North Wiltshire group of estates. It is not known whether this arrangement were temporary.

in North Damerham hundred, other north Wiltshire estates, and the Berkshire manor of Ashbury¹⁵.

Bailiwicks were not necessarily administered by one bailiff. Outside Somerset one bailiff supervised one bailiwick, but in the Somerset bailiwicks two or even three men acted within one hundred. Perhaps the volume of business was normally greater in Somerset making two officials necessary, although it is not clear whether there existed an informal division of labour either geographically or administratively. Three bailiffs visited Butleigh in 1300-01 but only two in 1330-31¹⁶. In 1333-34 two bailiffs viewed all the Somerset manors with the exceptions of Pilton, Pennard, Doultling, Ditchet, and Mells, which were visited by only one bailiff both in 1330-31 and in 1333-34¹⁷.

Two bailiffs might have been employed in the Somerset hundreds because of their crucial importance to the abbey economy. All of those visited by two bailiffs, with the exception of Marksbury with Houndstreet, were liable to flooding in some parts, making careful inspection vital. The special position of Glastonbury and the Twelve Hides both judicially and geographically made the bailiff especially active and justified their separate control.

Glastonbury Twelve Hides court met once every four weeks. In presenting cases to the court, the bailiff acted either as prosecutor or clerk as seemed necessary¹⁸. Elsewhere the most important of the courts, the hundred court, assembled twice a year, at Michaelmas and at Hocktide (a month after Easter). Since the presence of not only the bailiffs, but that of the steward, and sometimes even the external cellarer, was necessary, the courts often met at times after those dates, according to the progress of the steward and foreign cellarer about the abbey estates. The inferior halimote court usually sat on four occasions in a year: Michaelmas, during the Winter, at Hock, and in Summer.

15. Ashbury was administered with the North Damerham manors and so generalisations usually include this manor unless indications to the contrary be given.

16. L.11272 and L.10761.

17. L.10761 and L.10632, with L.10633.

18. H.M. Cam, Hundreds and Hundred Court Rolls, (1930), see especially 56, 75, 88, 144, 145, 164, 206, and 217.

However, by the third quarter of the fifteenth century the court met only twice a year at the same time as the hundred court.

The judicial and administrative functions of the bailiffs knew no clearly defined boundaries, and this is reflected in the courts which they served. Cases brought before the manorial courts when presided over by the bailiff differed little in nature or variety from those of any other important seigneur. The main types of case heard were trespass, damage, failure to observe custom of the manor, minor debts, and minor assaults. Of more direct interest, from an economic viewpoint, were the registrations of transfers of tenancy. These courts had the responsibility for recording leases of demesne, entry fines, marriages of villeins outside the manor, heriots, and manumission.

The value of manorial and hundredal jurisdictions lay in the profits accruing from justice in what might be termed "civil actions", but even more important as a source of revenue, were transactions in land¹⁹. Cash profits from justice were handled by the reeve as part of his responsibility for financial operations upon the manor.

In addition to the regular courts, the abbey had the right to hold courts of pied powder where it held fairs. These were presided over by the bailiff, but they had only minor financial consequences to the abbey²⁰.

The bailiffs of Glastonbury Abbey do not compare strictly with those of any estate whose records have been published. There is no record at Glastonbury of monk-wardens supervising groups of manors such as is found on the estates of Christ Church Cathedral Priory, Canterbury²¹. On the other hand, as we have seen, many of their functions were entrusted by Glastonbury to the bailiffs. Bailiffs could not, it seems, initiate major changes of policy but considerable and administrative responsibility had passed to them. They acted as agents supervising business and witnessing charters, for which they received remuneration by fees.

19. A discussion of court profits will be found in Chapter V below.

20. Profit from the Glastonbury pie powder court in 1377-78 amounted to 7s.2d. (L.10660). A previous court, 4 April 1370, produced 2s.6d. (L.10635), whilst one in 1417-18 produced only 3d. (L.10665). Two fairs at Sturminster Newton in 1357-58 brought profits of 4s.1½d. and 7s.7d. but 6d. was deducted for expenses. (L.10634).

21. R.O.E., I. 44-46.

A bailiff's income is nowhere explicitly stated, but in 1333-34 Gilbert de Berewycke received a cash payment from his manors of £4.15s.0d., and allowances of food and drink for himself and his horse²². Some bailiffs were given a clothing allowance. How far monies paid to the bailiff were to cover expenses incidental to his work we cannot tell. It is clear from itineraries and allowances that this was a full-time job.

Overall supervision of the estates rested in the hands of the steward and the external cellarer. The cellarer, according to the Rule of St. Benedict, was charged jointly with the abbot for the conduct of the mundane affairs of the community²³. By the early fourteenth century, Glastonbury had three cellarers, an internal, an external, and a sub-cellarer. The external cellarer was the abbot's personal representative as well as the convent's in running the estates. Constitutionally he acted as the managing director of the estate administration. His office was closely related to that of the steward, who served as legal adviser, and perhaps as consultant on all administrative problems. The steward had professional status, representing the abbey in some of its dealings with the outside world²⁴.

The dearth of archives for the higher administration of the abbey means that we do not know the names of all the stewards. It is also impossible to discover the exact and full range of their activities within the abbey estates. The steward was superior to the bailiffs, and he accompanied the external cellarer on the annual audit of some manors on some occasions. Probably he had no household duties but he certainly had a judicial function. With the cellarer he was a judge at the Michaelmas sittings of the hundred courts. The steward also served as a judge of the Twelve Hides county court at Glastonbury²⁵.

22. L.10632 and L.10633.

23. The Rule of St. Benedict, edited by Dom Oswald Hunter Blair. XXXI.

24. N. Denholm-Young, Seignorial Administration in England, (1937) 66 et seq.

25. B.M. Arundel. 2 fo. 64. The work of the steward in the Twelve Hides court appears in the court roll (L.11235) for 1330-31. A useful study of jurisdictional peculiars appears in M.D. Lobel's "The Ecclesiastical Banleuca in England", in Oxford Essays in Medieval History presented to H.E. Salter, 1934. 122-140. The Twelve Hides Court seems to have had members of the abbot's council upon its bench and some of their decisions appear in the Great Chartulary of Glastonbury Abbey. This court covered all pleas from manorial or hundredal to sheriff and assize court standing.

The work and names of some of the fourteenth century stewards are known from the registers of abbots Fromond and Monyngton. In the time of the former, the steward was Richard de Rodeneye, appointed on 8 March 1315 for an annual fee of £20²⁶. His son had a grant of a pension of ten marks a year on the same occasion. In 1352 Walter de Rodeneye, then steward, had a letter sent to him about commissions to appoint bailiffs²⁷. Later in the same year he was asked to send information concerning a property deal to the cellarer. His successor, Thomas Drew, had connexion with the abbey from about 1353. He acted simultaneously for the prioress of Amesbury and the bishop of Winchester²⁸. Such professional stewardship has more the air of a management consultant receiving a high fee for advice on thorny problems than that of a full-time employee wholly devoted to the interests of one master. Nevertheless the steward sometimes served as plenipotentiary in legal actions: for example, Drew, in company with two knights and Nicholas de Wilmyngdon, the abbot's clerk, took homage of Robert Pigas for the moiety of a half knight's fee formerly in the hands of John de Pillesdon²⁹. This ceremony took place in the cellarer's chamber at Glastonbury in 1361. A serious dispute which had arisen by 1361 between the earl of Salisbury and the abbot of Glastonbury was heard at Somerton, and Drew was summoned there to help the abbot. Drew played a part in making the final legal settlement between the abbot and Lady Isabella, daughter of Edward III, over the case of a runaway villein. In the end the abbot surrendered his claim to the bondsman with apparent good grace. In 1362 Drew was a member of the commission of assize for the Twelve Hides which included Walter de Rodeneye and John Hughes. Probably Rodeneye was the retired steward, acting as a judge in return for a corrody.

Judicial and financial questions determined the administrative relationships between abbot, council, steward and external cellarer with bailiffs and reeves. The council and steward evolved general policy

26. L.10593, fo. 21. His bond with the abbot in which he promised faithful service.

27. B.M. Arundel. 2, fo. 2.

28. G.J. Hodgett, "Feudal Wiltshire", in V.C.H. Wiltshire, V. 44, et seq.

29. B.M. Arundel. 2, fo. 61 et seq. for the twentieth year of Monyngton's rule from which the examples cited come. Drew rarely accompanied the external cellarer on manorial visitations.

and handled legal questions, in which they were assisted by the bailiffs. The external cellarer, in conjunction with the bailiffs, controlled agricultural and renting policies.

So far we have examined the estate management without considering the important financial controls and checks which were imposed to ensure a minimum efficiency. The fundamental administrative pattern of the financial organisation was set out in Pecham's injunctions of 1281³⁰. The archbishop issued these injunctions after visiting the abbey at a time when it had high debts. He sought to centralise the finances under a treasury in the abbey into which all monies, except those specifically earmarked in endowments, were to be paid. The treasury was to be controlled by three senior monks who had to audit the accounts regularly. The sub-cellarer was one of the three monks, the others being the receiver of barony income, called the "receiver Glaston", and the receiver of incidental revenues from perquisites and sales of produce, known as the "receiver casual". Subsequent alterations of these arrangements are difficult to distinguish³¹. Similar to the treasury were the abbey granary and larder into which manorial renders in kind were paid. The procedure of the auditors of the accounts is not clear. Perhaps the external cellarer supervised this work with the aid of clerks controlled by the treasurers. Since the names of the auditors are unknown we cannot determine whether they were monastic or lay.

The bailiff made minor decisions about estate management, but the external cellarer had responsibility for those relating to the improvement or building of amenities and changes in the pattern of agriculture. Accounts do not suggest how often these officials needed to refer to higher authority. By the sixteenth century, if not all along, the cellarer acted on the initiative of the abbot. Brother Thomas Sutton, whilst external cellarer, wrote an introduction to the great Terrar of Abbot Bere. He said that the abbot was concerned about the state of the

30. Registrum Epistolarum Fratris Johannis Peckham, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, edited by C.T. Martin, 1882. I. No. CCXIII.

31. L.10750, L.10751, are the only surviving receivers accounts which have been accessible and they show nothing of the sources of income but only state totals of money disbursed. The accounts cover the years 1494-95 and 1503-04. Another receivers account of a later date at Mells which Dom Aelred Watkin has seen adds nothing to our information on this point.

muniments and about the condition of the estates and so "he therefore in great distress absolutely insisted on at once putting in hand this prodigious labour, which I have made bold to call a Terrier, to be compiled with the utmost care and diligence, and he put down money to pay for it"³². The cellarer acknowledged help from the steward, then Sir John Fitz-James, a barrister-at-law, from William Long, auditor and clerk to the reeves, from Thomas Gunwyn, clerk and master of the rolls, an official of the feudal court and chief surveyor, from John Horner, bailiff of Whitestone, and from two clerks of the abbey treasury. Perhaps this list illustrated the importance of the official in the hierarchy of the administration.

How far did the administration alter during the two and a half centuries with which we are concerned? First, there were the changes in the structure of the estate administration as a result of policy decisions, notably the abandonment of demesne farming to meet changing economic conditions. Secondly, reflecting the first, documentary procedures altered.

It would seem that the administrative structure of the first half of the fourteenth century adapted itself to meet changing situations by providing endowments, or major allocations of funds, to various abbey departments which themselves remained virtually undisturbed. This implied a rigidity which probably became expensive in later years. This point cannot be proved conclusively owing to the paucity of central administrative records, but it seems unquestionable that the essential framework had altered little by the time of the dissolution.

The abbey administrative structure of the later middle ages had evolved to meet the particular needs of the thirteenth century. Then Glastonbury had expanding farm enterprises that were all important to its well-being, but it also wished to protect itself from the depredations of royal officials during vacancies³³. For this reason some obedientiary offices had independent endowments so that the monks should not lack the

32. Translation comes from H.F. Scott-Stokes, Perambulation of the Twelve Hides of Glastonbury, Taunton. 1940. which is from B.M. Egerton, 3034, fo. 1 and 2.

33. See M.C. Knowles, Monastic Orders in England, 431, et seq. and also Chapter II above.

necessities of life. Most important of these special officials was the chamberlain who had three manors assigned to him: West Monkton in Somerset, Longbridge Deverill, and Monkton Deverill, in Wiltshire. These valuable estates remained outside the general administration but they seem to have conformed to the general policies followed on other manors. The need for this enclave in estate management disappeared in the mid-fourteenth century but it continued untouched until the dissolution. In fact the habit of earmarking revenues for specific purposes, such as a charity on the anniversary of an abbot's obit, went on as before³⁴. Thus much energy was wasted because of administrative duplication. Perhaps vested interests combined with traditional methods to make radical changes almost impossible.

The most outstanding sign of the slowness of change was the intervals between making rentals. Rents, often the most important single item of revenue from a manor, amounted to as much as half of the total income of the abbey. The administration seemed to prefer to use an outdated rental rather than to organise the necessary commissions to hear evidence from juries and officers on various manors so as to compile a new one. The history of Walton rentals seems typical. One was made just before or immediately after the Black Death and this was only replaced about 1454. The cost of the parchment recording year by year the defects of rents must have been considerable because for over half a century the entry increased by two or three lines annually. Scribes had to be paid for their labour and calculations of rent became needlessly complex³⁵.

The activity of most officials declined very markedly during the fifteenth century. The office of rent collector was merged with the reeveship after the making of new rentals in the mid-fifteenth century. In all spheres of their work the bailiffs had reduced burdens; demesne farming declined, ceasing everywhere in the late fifteenth century, and the activity of both manorial courts and hundred courts was much less than in previous centuries. Manorial courts fell in importance as demesne

34. G.Ch.G., 700-28.

35. This accounting practice was general on most estates. See also D. Oschinsky, "Medieval Treatises on Estate Accounting", in Studies in the History of Accounting, edited by A.C. Littleton and B.S. Yamey. 1956. 10-18.

farming ended and villeinage withered. By the mid-fifteenth century their chief value lay in recording leases and entry fines, making two meetings a year sufficient. The Twelve Hides court remained the most active by virtue of the scope of its jurisdictions. How many officials were involved in this aspect of the abbey's activities cannot be estimated. The building where the court met in Glastonbury, the Tribunal, is a monument to the last half century of the peculiar legal powers of the abbey.

The form and order of medieval accounts have been discussed in a number of recent studies. Glastonbury practice resembled in essentials that employed by most large land owners. The principle of charge (or receipt) and discharge (or expenditure) was never discontinued. In the early fourteenth century the accounts for each manor were entered upon separate membranes which were then stitched together at the head into files. During Abbot Fromond's rule emerged the practice of sewing the membranes of each manor's account into a roll. The manorial accounts were subsequently fastened into files with stout thongs at their heads. Probably this proved more convenient for reference purposes because each file contained a year's business with the accounts arranged in order of the circuits of the bailiff and external cellarer. This method continued until 1539. Two copies were made of each account and filed. Survivals of the fair and draft copies of accounts from the sixteenth century show differences not in content but in the qualities of parchment and writing used.³⁶

The inertia in making rentals determined the general form of manorial accounts during the later middle ages. The cash side of the accounts had greater importance than the agricultural items. Hence money items were meticulously recorded. Since the rentals grew more and more outmoded over long periods the defect item lengthened. Associated with this was the item of issues from vacant holdings, becoming more complicated as the rental came to be obsolescent. Much more important for the accountant was the "surplus" item appearing on the discharge which included the backlog of debt from the accounts of previous years. After the balance struck at the end of the discharge items there followed a detailed statement

36. This appears most clearly in P.R.O. S.C.6. Henry VIII, 3112 and 3113.

of the surplus. Here were repeated the debts of reeves and rent collectors for year after year, although some debts proved irrecoverable.

The dorse of the manorial accounts was more varied. This covered a less important part of the manorial economy and, as demesne farming declined and renders in kind or labour service became nominal, the charge reflected these movements directly. Only duplicate accounts have survived for some manors, so it is possible that some items which were ceasing to have economic importance may have been omitted from them. Even on the fair copies it was not unknown for obligations of labour services not to appear and for dead stocks to be entered somewhat casually. Nevertheless until the second half of the fifteenth century officials often carefully set down the acreages ploughed by demesne implements, the use of carting services and manurings.

Once commutation of labour services became general in the early fifteenth century, their value as rent appeared on the cash side of the account only, either under a separate heading, or as the first items of "the issues of the manor", (also, where appropriate, it comes in the harvesting item on the discharge side of the cash account). Dead stocks consisted of standard agricultural equipment, so the bailiff could probably discover the state of the manor by consulting the expenditure on ploughs, carts, buildings, and tools. This does not imply that we can do the same, because he could visit the place to see for himself the condition of the property which is not given in the accounts.

The grange and livestock accounts underwent few changes. Grain was the principal product of the arable farm, making little alteration necessary. The accounts usually recorded furlong by furlong the acreages of grains sown and the rate of seed used per acre. Livestock accounts included not only animals but produce such as wool, milk, butter, cheese, meat, and even renders in kind such as chickens and eggs. All of them, except milk, butter and cheese, continued to be recorded until demesne farming ceased. After the time of Abbot Breinton's rule, dairy produce is rarely recorded on surviving manorial accounts but these may not be a true sample.

The only surviving internal accounts which enable us to see the administrative practices within the abbey are five of the chamberlain's rolls³⁷. Two were made in the early fourteenth century and the expenditure side appeared by quarters of the year and then was itemised. By the mid-fourteenth century the items were consolidated for the year's working. Perhaps this was one of Breinton's reforms at the time he established a muniment room. At the dissolution no major change had occurred in arrangement as compared with the time of Monyngton's rule.

The extents and terriers surviving for Glastonbury abbey within our period are of the pre- Black Death era of the fourteenth century or of the second decade of the sixteenth century³⁸. To make them, juries were empanelled on each manor to give evidence to commissions on circuit. The series made in the fourteenth century took over a quarter of a century to complete, but Abbot Bere's Terrar took only four years³⁹. Thomas Sutton, having much responsibility for the latter, wrote,

"I have done all I could, though not all I wished and intended, as the wise Solomon hath it, 'Things are so complicated that the Tongue of Man cannot tell them in every detail' "⁴⁰

Nevertheless the minuteness of the surveys made at the dates mentioned implies a thoroughness of administrative skill which can only be bettered in our own day thanks to modern mechanical aids.

The administration of the Glastonbury estates underwent changes very slowly and then only where conditions made alterations in structure or methods essential. This apparent conservatism in the means of government seems to echo the tempo of moving from a policy of direct exploitation

37. L.11276, L.7353, L.11247, and L.10642. and P.R.O. S.C.6. Henry VIII 3118, which cover the years 1306-07, 1308-09, 1368-69, 1371-72, and 1538-39 respectively. See also, I. Keil, "The Chamberer of Glastonbury Abbey in the Fourteenth Century", S.A.N.H.S. 1963.cvii.79-92.

38. See Appendix VII.

39. The manuscript of the Terrar exists in three volumes which are not complete. Perhaps the copies were not those used or made by the juries and Sutton. The major Dorset properties and the holdings in London and Bristol were omitted from our three volumes. The manor of Meare whose details in the bound volume are defective is also covered in an unbound codex of the first half of the sixteenth century, but this, too, was incomplete. See B.M. Egerton 3034 Meare and also L.6364.

40. See footnote 30.

71.01

of some demesnes to an entirely rentier economy. Possibly some of the inflexibility of the administration during the later middle ages is an illusion created by the continuous use of techniques in record keeping that emphasise the form and structure of government. However, we find that there are sufficient records of adaptations to meet new circumstances which allow us to suggest that the records do reveal the management policies.

CHAPTER IV

MANORIAL AGRICULTURE

Introduction

For much of the middle ages Glastonbury's demesne farms formed part of the estate economy. In this chapter the abbey's agricultural activities are examined to show how far changes in policy and in techniques occurred to meet progressively less favourable circumstances. Wealth derived from manorial agriculture declined substantially between 1330 and the years when the abbey finally abandoned direct exploitation of its farms. On some manors the end came only in the 1490's, much later than on the estates of most major landlords. Thus the farming policy of Glastonbury during the fifteenth century has particular interest for the understanding it may give us of how the abbey differed from many other landlords. In Chapter V the financial implications of the abbey's agrarian policy are considered together with the contributions of other elements of the manorial economy to profits from the estates.

The scale of agriculture is of great importance in studying the development of the estate economy; but the treatment of certain topics has been determined by the nature of the sources¹. It is possible to make a complete survey of the estates only in the early 1330's and so this period is taken as a basis for showing how the agricultural side of the economy worked. Subsequent alterations in policy are indicated by reference to examples of manors for which good series of accounts exist, and also which are most likely to reveal the main trends affecting the whole economy of the estates.

Manorial agriculture depended upon the nature of the soil and how far man had succeeded in changing the land by drains or other works. Hence there is first a description of the land use pattern of the early fourteenth century (section 1). This then forms a convenient background for examining

1. A complete list of manuscripts consulted appears in Appendix IX. Reference to the year and place give an indication to the manuscript source. Hence footnote references to particular documents only appear if peculiar features warrant it.

the various branches of farming: arable (section 2), pasture (section 3), labour, capital and equipment (section 4). Finally, there are some observations on the agrarian economy concerning the relationship of the changes in the different parts to each other, and a brief indication of how far Glastonbury resembled other major landlords whose estates have been the subject of other studies in print.

Section 1 Land Use

The administrative groupings of the manors corresponded in some respects to the principal geographical regions of agricultural development. In Somerset the abbey estates were situated in the marshlands of the Levels, in the Mendips, and in the rolling country of the eastern and southern parts of the county. Outside Somerset the estates were in the north Wiltshire plain, the chalk downlands in Wiltshire, in Berkshire, and in the Dorset Heights. In Devon, the manor of Uplyme lay by the River Yaw, some three miles upstream from Lyme Bay².

Without doubt the Somerset estates had the greatest value and they are the best documented. The most important of them were about the Levels. From Glastonbury itself there extended a chain of manors along the Poldens: Street, Walton, Ashcott, Shapwick, and Greinton. Close to Glastonbury were Butleigh and Baltonsborough lying to the south east. In the centre of marshes north of the Poldens were Meare and Godney. To the south of the Poldens lay High Ham and Podimore Milton. The vast complex manors of Zoy and Brent were subdivided for working purposes. They included the largest areas of land reclaimed from the marshes, both being threatened by the sea. The characteristics of the manors are set out in tables below, based upon the evidence in appendix III and upon some manorial accounts of the first three decades of the fourteenth century.

Glastonbury formed a special case being the home farm of the abbey, but it contained, as the map shows, a larger upland area less in need of drainage than other Levels manors. The Polden Hill manors had over three

2. The estate contained land rising from sea level to over 400 feet and seems to have possessed features suiting a mixed farming economy, with oats forming a prominent crop on the arable. In 1324 the land use was: 53.65% arable, 5.77% meadow, 8.29% pasture, and 32.75% wood. The size of woodland seems unusually large on the Glastonbury estates - see below.



parts of their demesnes devoted to arable, the remainder being meadow land varying between a tenth and a fifth of the total demesne. Ashcott was the only manor with demesne wood although rights to use wood in common existed on all the other manors. Acreages of pasture include only permanent pasture although the abbey possessed the right to common grazing on the moors. These common rights had but small value because these extensive pastures became available only seasonally.

TABLE 4. LAND USE IN THE EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY

Somerset Marshland ³					
Manor	Arable%	Meadow%	Pasture%	Wood%	Total 100% Acres Roods
GLASTONBURY	41.2	34.2	2.0	22.6	1092.3
BALTONSBOROUGH	33.4	49.0	17.6	0	302.35
STREET	69.5	18.1	12.4	0	705.2
WALTON	80.98	13.93	5.19	0	523.0
ASHCOTT	76.5	10.33	0	13.17	424.35
SHAPWICK	75.52	16.82	7.66	0	664.3
GREINTON	79.74	20.26	0	0	171.05
WITHY	21.45	78.55	0	0	196.0
MEARE	47.5	41.0	11.5	0	278.2
HIGH HAM	88.6	7.4	0	4.0	450.1
ZOY	74.3	25.7	0	0	758.2
BRENT	85.2	14.8	0	0	1237.2

No figures are available for three marshland manors, Butleigh, Godney, and Podimore Milton. Godney, a small manor associated with Meare, had extensive pastures, where the abbey kept a herd of dairy cattle, and a swineherd in the early years of the fourteenth century. Butleigh possessed sizeable pastures, receiving fat stocks before they went to the abbey for slaughter. Podimore Milton's arable acreage almost equalled that of Walton; at dates when comparisons have been possible it also had few cattle beyond requirements for draught purposes.

Manors not typical of the marshland pattern were Baltonsborough, a pastoral manor, Withy which had exceptionally extensive meadows, and Meare which also had large meadows. Meare, a favourite residence of Abbot Sodbury, probably produced sufficient winter fodder, particularly hay, to enable the manor to accommodate visitors and large numbers of horses. High Ham was peculiar in having the largest acreage of arable and the smallest proportion of meadow land of any demesne.

3. Detailed figures may be found in Appendix II, table A.

The remaining manors in Somerset to be compared with the marshland manors were those about the Mendip Hills and in the country to the south of the eastern half of the Mendips. With the exceptions of Wrington, Doultong and Pilton none of the manors had more than a tenth of the demesne in meadowland - a marked distinction from the Levels manors. Wrington had some Mendip hill pastures and a significantly greater area of arable demesne than the other Mendip manors, but the demesne permanent pasture in the Yeo valley formed only a small acreage. The demesnes of the Mendip manors, except Wrington, all lay above the two hundred foot contour with some of their lands rising well above four hundred feet. Only Doultong had a large area of demesne meadow (38.7 per cent or 300 acres) which was of great value owing to the manor's proximity to Glastonbury and its closeness to the main route to the Wiltshire estates. The economy of the Mendip manors was partly determined by the extensiveness of demesne pastures and rights of grazing on the hills. Houndstreet was run in conjunction with Marksbury so that its tiny pasture was included with those of Marksbury. The extensive woodlands distinguished these manors from those of elsewhere on abbey estates.

The sample of manors south of the Mendips for which evidence is tabulated below seems representative⁴. These manors were primarily devoted to arable farming with acreages comparable to those in the Levels but having different cropping rotations. There is no information for the manor of Ditchheat, but surviving accounts suggest that land use resembled that at Batcombe.

TABLE 5. LAND USE IN THE EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY

<u>Mendip and East Somerset⁵</u>						
<u>Manor</u>	<u>Arable%</u>	<u>Meadow%</u>	<u>Pasture%</u>	<u>Wood%</u>	<u>Total 100%</u>	
					<u>Acres</u>	<u>Roods</u>
<u>Mendip</u>						
WRINGTON	78.2	10.7	3.64	7.46	440	3.5
MARKSBURY	68.55	5.3	4.8	21.75	372	1.5
HOUNDSTREET	67.6	3.25	3.75	25.4	215	1
MELLS	43.9	5.17	30.125	20.875	781	2.5
DOULTING	46.1	38.7	15.2	0	774	2.5
<u>East Somerset</u>						
BATCOMBE	75.52	7.26	17.13	0	557	1.5
PENNARD	85.45	9.835	4.74	0	421	3.5
PILTON	86.5	13.5	0	0	794	2

4. Absence of demesne pasture at Pilton may have been compensated by grazing available within the extensive parkland.
See G.Ch.G., 'Pilton' entries.

5. See footnote 3 of this chapter.

West Monkton, on the eastern edge of the Quantock Hills was being farmed in a fashion very similar to the two manors belonging to the chamberlain in Wiltshire, if the sole surviving account be a reliable guide.

Manors outside Somerset for which comparable detailed information exists, are Grittleton, one of the North Wiltshire plain manors close to Chippenham, and Winterbourne Monkton on the Marlborough Downs. The pattern of land use suggests the types of farming on clay and sand and on chalk.

TABLE 6. LAND USE IN THE EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY

Manor	<u>Wiltshire</u> ⁶					Total 100% Acres Roods	
	<u>Arable%</u>	<u>Meadow%</u>	<u>Pasture%</u>	<u>Wood%</u>			
GRITTLETON	60.5	10.675	28.925	0	597	2	
WINTERBOURNE MONKTON	62.75	3.15	33.6	0	417	1	

The Dorset manors were markedly different in their demesnes. Sturminster Newton lies in the valley of the River Stour but some of its land was on the lower part of Blackmoor. By contrast Buckland Newton and Plush are in the Dorset Heights, which explains the importance of arable and meadow at Sturminster Newton and the exceptionally large demesne pastures of the Buckland manorial complex. Scarcity of water was the reason for the very small area of meadowland. Plush was controlled and farmed with Buckland Newton.

TABLE 7. LAND USE IN THE EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY

Manor	<u>Dorset</u> ⁷					Total 100% Acres Roods	
	<u>Arable%</u>	<u>Meadow%</u>	<u>Pasture%</u>	<u>Wood%</u>			
STURMINSTER	70.15	13.05	16.33	0	488	2	
BUCKLAND	15.95	7.28	77.0	0	906	1.5	
PLUSH	17.84	0.41	81.75	0	978	0	

There was great variation in the use made of the arable in the early fourteenth century. The years 1333 and 1334 provide the clearest guide to the methods of farming, and detailed discussion with relevant statistical tables appears in sections 2 and 3. On the Levels manors wheat occupied more than 60 per cent of the sown acreage. The Wiltshire and East Somerset manors had a slightly smaller proportion of wheat, but in Dorset wheat was just over half the area under crop. More significant

6. See footnote 3.

7. See footnote 3.

were the alternative cultivated grains. Barley had no importance on the Levels manors except at Zoy where it amounted to about one third of the sown acreage. In the rest of Somerset under five per cent of the arable produced barley but in Wiltshire over a third of the area under crop was barley or drage⁸. In Dorset barley came to over twelve per cent of the sown area. The only other major crop universally cultivated was oats. Just over one fifth of the arable on the Levels and more than one third of the demesne arable in East Somerset produced this crop. On the other hand in Wiltshire it occupied only five per cent of the sown acreage, whereas in Dorset more than a quarter of the land under crop contained oats. Beans, peas, and vetches, were of greatest importance in the Levels economy where nearly 15 per cent of the cultivated area was sown with beans, and the greatest producer, the manor of Zoy, had just under one third of the arable demesne under this crop. Elsewhere only small quantities were grown.

Within the groups of manors described briefly above there existed considerable differences. Zoy was remarkable because it specialised in legumes and barley. The other large manor, Brent, also specialised, but it devoted more than two thirds of its arable to oats, the remainder being under wheat. In contrast the tiny manor of Withy in Huntspill, lying between Zoy and Brent, grew beans only - some ten acres all told. The Mendip manors with upland arable (Marksbury, Houndstreet, Mells, and Doultong) produced barley, although the acreages of this grain occupied only five to ten per cent of the total demesne under crop. These manors were rather more important for oats. Doultong constituted a remarkable example, having just over four-fifths of its acreage devoted to that crop. Wheat was important on the other Mendip manors and in the southern manors.

The distinction between chalk and other manors lay in the amount of land set aside for wheat. The upland manors never had more than half the acreage sown with wheat whilst the manors about Chippenham sometimes exceeded this proportion, although the figures for Nettleton and Christian

8. Drage, or dredge, was a mixture of barley and oats better able to withstand a harsh growing season than either of the constituents growing alone. Descriptions of the principal types of grain mentioned in the accounts appear in I. Keil, "The Granarer of Glastonbury Abbey 1361-2", in Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset, XXVIII, 86-90, and also in the notes preceding appendix IV of this study.

Malford suggest that even for the lowland manors the allocation for wheat might be as little as 40 per cent. More significant was the tendency for barley acreages to be higher on the chalk, although drage had some importance on the Chippenham manors, being about a tenth of the acreages. Beremcorn (a variety of barley) was cultivated at Winterbourne Monkton, and Damerham. Confirmation of the greater dependence of the chalk manors upon barley and drage will be seen below in section 2 of this chapter. Sturminster Newton estates differed from Buckland Newton estates in that barley and oats were much more predominant on the latter, whilst the former resembled the lowland Somerset manors.

The animal husbandry on the manors in the early fourteenth century was to some degree complementary to the arable. Manors producing substantial quantities of barley or allied grains usually possessed sheep. Predominantly wheat producing manors had few livestock beyond their needs for draught purposes. Pig meat production was apparently less clearly determined by arable farming. Few manors had more cattle and horses than the demesne farm required, but the ones which possessed herds of cattle usually had substantial endowments of meadow and pasture.

Sheep farming was probably the most outstanding aspect of pastoral farming in terms of the value of products sold at the market. None of the marshland manors of Somerset had sheep flocks except Glastonbury, Butleigh, and Podimore Milton. The latter had some land rising to over 200 feet, being less susceptible to flooding than manors nearer the coast. The largest part of the wool clip came from the sheep grazed on the Mendip manors amounting in 1333 to half the total of fleeces sold at Damerham. The clip from Glastonbury and Butleigh was about a quarter of the total sales from the abbey's Somerset properties, but these manors held sheep from other flocks until they were required at the abbey larder, and so these two manors were not sheep farming ones like the Mendip or East Somerset manors. The Wiltshire downland manors all had sheep flocks as did Grittleton and Kington St. Michael⁹. Wiltshire manors produced just under 45 per cent of the gross wool and nearly 85 per cent of the

9. These two manors produced the greatest amount of barley and drage from lands not on the chalk downs.

TABLE 8. SALES OF WOOL, FELTS, AND SKINS. 1333-34.

	FLEECE(-Tithe)		Sent to DAMERHAM			MARKET				FELLS SOLD		SKINS SOLD				
	Sheep	Lamb	Sheep	Lamb		Broken	Sheep	Lamb	Sheep	Lamb	Sheep	Lamb				
			st.lb.	st.lb.		st.lb.	st.lb.	st.lb.								
GLASTONBURY	288	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
PODIMORE																
MILTON	133	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	11	10	5	0			
BUTLEIGH	no evidence		17	2	0	no evidence			no evidence		no evidence					
WRINGTON	158	0		0	0	3	0	12	7	0	51	0	7	0		
MARKSBURY	298	9	28	10	0	2	1		0	3	36	11	5	2		
MELLS	144	0	13	7	0		0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0		
DOULTING	169	0	20	9	0	1	1		0	0	9	0	2	0		
BATCOMBE	233	96	22	10	2	11	1	9		0	21	43	7	2		
PILTON	178	54	16	0	1	12	1	6		0	17	23	3	0		
Total	1591	159	152	10	4	9	11	3	13	7	3	146	87	30	4	
GRITTLETON	148	0	12	4	0		4		0	0	20	32	8	0		
KINGTON																
ST.MICHAEL	187	0	19	6	0		6		0	0	17	0	12	0		
WINTERBOURNE																
MONKTON	245	202	22	0	3	8	1	11		0	0	24	86	4	20	
BADBURY	337	61	30	7	1	7		10		0	0	40	45	6	16	
ASHBURY	442	0	52	7		0		0		0	15	0	12	0		
IDMISTON	840	217	79	7	6	10	2	7		4	0	33	84	5	7	
DAMERHAM	1266	309	125	13	16	10	3	2		0	0	136	86	6	6	
MONKTON																
DEVERILL	589	43		0		0	9	4	45	0	12	197	172	11	19	
Total	4054	823	342	2	28	7	18	2	46	4	12	482	505	64	68	
STURMINSTER																
NEWTON	150	0	8	9		0	2	2		0	0	105	16	7	0	
BUCKLAND																
NEWTON	759	0	144	3		0	2	1	10	0	0	83	197	21	24	
UPLYME	27	52		0		0	1	0	1	4	1	10	76	10	2	12
Total	936	52	152	12		0	5	3	11	4	1	10	264	223	30	36
Grant total	6581	1034	647	10	33	2	34	8	71	1	2	11	892	815	124	108

NOTE. At Wrington 6 st. of market wool sales went direct to a merchant.
The Monkton Deverill market wool was paid to reeve of Longbridge Deverill.

lambs wool sold at Damerham. The Dorset manors contributed 27 per cent of the gross wool sold at Damerham, of which the greater part, about 20 per cent, came from Buckland Newton. Table 8 above summarises the sales of wool, fells, and skins.

Pig meat was an important item of diet and Glastonbury Abbey had swineherds on some of its manors to satisfy its needs, and in some cases in order to sell in the market. The distribution of swine in 1333 and 1334 has some interesting features. Only four Levels manors (Baltonsborough, Walton, Zoy, and Brent) possessed herds, but these accounted for about 30 per cent of all pigs on demesne farms. The rest of Somerset had about a quarter of the total, the Mendip manors being much smaller producers than the Levels, whilst of the others only Pilton had a large herd, about 60 animals excluding the breeding stock. This breeding stock equalled in those of size the herds of Walton or Zoy. More than a third of the total number of pigs were kept on Wiltshire demesnes. The distribution of the Wiltshire swine herds seems to show no apparent differences between downland and other manors. Damerham, Christian Malford, and Ashbury (Berkshire), had sizeable herds of over 40 pigs. The only common feature to these manors was their closeness to important routes. Sturminster Newton had the only other herd, about 40 pigs or five to seven and a half per cent of the total.

The importance of cattle and horses was primarily as working stock, the numbers kept depending upon the size of the arable under cultivation. A few manors had breeding herds. The only horse studs were at Brent and Zoy, numbering seven and 20 animals respectively in 1333. Some mares on the other manors rarely foaled. Much more significant for draught purposes were cattle, and in Somerset the manors of Zoy, Brent, Withy, Godney, Meare, and Baltonsborough, had numbers of breeding cows. These demesnes possessed extensive meadows and good rich pastures. Presumably the size of the breeding herds was limited by the winter hay from the meadows. Occasionally the one or two cows on other manors calved but their output could not replenish losses. Outside Somerset only Damerham, Badbury, Ashbury, and Sturminster Newton had more than one or two cows regularly calving. Dairying seems to have had relatively little importance beyond meeting the demands of the abbey or the manor. There was a small horse stud at Damerham.

This description of the major types of specialisation on the abbey demesnes shows that soil and topography were exploited with some intelligence. Sheep-corn husbandry existed on the chalk downs, but elsewhere wheat held pride of place, although the alternative grains in the rotations on the arable manors were more varied than on the chalk. Oats was found on almost all manors, whilst beans were almost confined to the marshland manors, particularly those with large areas of reclaimed land.

Section 2 Arable Farming

i. Introduction

Arable farming on the estates of Glastonbury Abbey had prime importance. To discover how it worked and what changes in policy occurred during the later medieval period we shall need to consider: methods of cultivation, organisation and volume of production in the early 1330's, subsequent developments in the balance of crops and acreages under the plough, and finally evidence about the general quality of arable husbandry on these estates.

ii. Field Systems and Crop Rotations

Almost all the techniques of arable cultivation of the later middle ages had evolved by the mid-thirteenth century. During the thirteenth century landlords made the most of a sellers' market for all farm produce and this encouraged them to adopt crop rotations which sometimes bore little relation to the nomenclature of one, two, or three fields. Glastonbury participated in this movement.

Field systems possessed some importance in the later middle ages because they formed a convenient reference system for accounting and management. The furlongs formed the basic unit for most demesne cultivation policies, and these often seemed to have corresponded with types of soil or had some other practical value for farming purposes. This seems likely, for example, on the Levels manors of Glastonbury Abbey because furlongs took account of the lie of the land and of its soil geology. Field names themselves give some clue to this fact, but comparison of a modern soil survey with the distribution of land values by furlongs shows that the

abbey distinguished the relative merits of the land for agriculture¹⁰.

The majority of Glastonbury's manors had a two field nomenclature as may be seen by inspection of the list in Appendix II¹¹. Whether a village possessed one or two fields had emerged long before the fourteenth century. Dr. J.B. Harley has suggested that in much of southern and midland England these divisions had existed from at least as early as the eleventh century¹². The distribution of nomenclature has little relation to the soil or topographical features, but appears to have depended upon ownership. This may be seen most clearly in the case of long established ecclesiastical lordship in places where the lord had unrivalled standing almost, perhaps, from the time of colonisation. In such circumstances a lord might impose a mode of agriculture that made a particular nomenclature appropriate to the rotation in use. Such an analysis seems to be supported by the evidence of Glastonbury's estates in Dorset, Somerset and Wiltshire.

What kinds of manorial land did Glastonbury chose to take into its demesne farms? In the early fourteenth century the abbey had a policy of reducing its farms so as to retain the better soils and parts situated conveniently for ease of working. This became more marked during the

10. The author hopes to publish an article dealing more fully with this subject. It seems that marked differences in land values in the fields that appear in early fourteenth century extents and recur in the same pattern in the early sixteenth century survey of Abbot Bere (see below, p. 181) must reflect soil geology. The disparity of values within the fields noted in the fourteenth century extents (see Table "B" of Appendix II) appears to be consistent with the very complex soil mixtures seen on soil maps for these places.

The basis of assessing the furlong values in the early fourteenth century extents has not been stated (see Table "B" in Appendix II). We are not told explicitly how the demesne furlong values given in Abbot Bere's Terrar were calculated but it seems reasonable to infer that they derived from the rents obtained in the 1510's. Direct comparison of the cash values taken from these surveys made at an interval of two centuries would be of little significance, but the relative desirability of the land appears from the ranking of the furlongs in the two sources.

Walton seems typical of all the manors for which evidence survives. The highest rents came from the same pieces of land at both dates and there was no significant alteration in the places of other furlongs in the order of earning power.

11. The "one field" manors were Baltonsborough, Withy-in-Huntspill, High Ham, Marksbury, Houndstreet, Doultling, Uplyme, Longbridge Deverill and Monkton Deverill. The latter was known as "East Monkton" in contemporary sources to distinguish it from the chamberlain's other manor of West Monkton near the Quantocks.
12. See J.B. Harley, The Historical Geography of Warwickshire as revealed by the Hundred Rolls of 1279, Birmingham University Ph.D. thesis. 1960.

later fourteenth and fifteenth centuries as demesnes contracted. Walton seems a typical example of how this trend developed on the abbey's estates. Table 'A' of Appendix III shows the lord's holdings in Walton fields at various dates in the later middle ages. According to the values given in the manorial extent of 1317, the parts kept by the abbey were the most desirable¹³. The significance of the change in the demesne appears in a comparison of the Westfield in 1317 with 1331: in the earlier year top quality arable amounted to 25 acres of the lord's 241 acres, but in 1331 these fertile acres represented 15 per cent of the demesne in that field. During the mid-fifteenth century the abbey resumed cultivation of some former demesne farm land - leased in the thirteenth century, and perhaps unlet for some part of the fifteenth century - and then leased or left vacant some land it had farmed regularly in the fourteenth century¹⁴. This alteration in the composition of demesnes affected all manors where the abbey continued to farm in the 1470's or later¹⁵. This change may have taken place at the same time that demesnes were reduced from their size in the second quarter of the fifteenth century. At Walton, for example, this 'new' land comprised more than half the farm, and at Longbridge Deverill the proportion was about a quarter of the total acreage. The sources contain no explicit reasons for these changes and there is not enough evidence to show whether the abbey wanted to consolidate its holdings or relinquished exhausted soils and replaced them with rested land¹⁶.

13. See Table 'B' of Appendix II.

14. It is interesting to compare Glastonbury's policy in the fifteenth century with that adopted by the bishops of Winchester in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. The bishops leased much of the poorer soils in their demesne farms and took over better soils in the hands of the villeins. It is not possible from the Glastonbury evidence used for this thesis to say whether Glastonbury also adopted this policy at the same time as the bishops. See J. Z. Titow, "Some differences between Manors and their Effects on the Condition of the Peasant in the Thirteenth Century", in A.H.R., X.5.

15. The best arable at Walton in the Eastfield was a close called "Worthy" and this remained in cultivation, almost continuously until 1493. The enclosure probably occurred in the thirteenth century.

16. See cropping plans of Appendix III and compare them with field parts in extents of the early fourteenth century (Appendix II). Fertility receives further attention in section 4.

Crop rotations on the demesne farms of Glastonbury Abbey, whether one or two field in nomenclature, took account of soil fertility and of demand for arable products. The better land bore crops more frequently than poorer soil areas and this policy led to some parts of the arable being cultivated continuously. In the later middle ages rotations on the poorer and mediocre land usually allowed for one year of fallow between sowings. The most valuable land had an alternation of wheat and another grain, and even on less regularly cultivated ground the abbey tried to avoid growing wheat without a respite. The working of the crop rotations is shown in Appendix III on a two field manor in Table 'A' and on one field manors in Tables 'B' and 'C', being Walton, Longbridge Deverill, and Monkton Deverill respectively.

Walton seems typical of the Levels manors. In the early fourteenth century it had a crop rotation which permitted the maximum production of wheat, and this caused it to be sown on some land for a series of years with only the intervention of the fallows. Generally the better soils bore the main demand, for wheat. On the land always under crop, like Worthy, wheat alternated with beans or another grain. Wheat absorbed much of the fertility of the soil and the attempts to rest the land were undoubtedly intended to conserve its resources.

The two downland manors of Longbridge Deverill and Monkton Deverill may be contrasted with Walton because both had a higher proportion of the demesne permanently in cultivation. This gave the one field manors a nucleus resembling an In-field. In the fourteenth century the parts of the fields known as Mansete at Longbridge Deverill and Quesleigh at Monkton served as these in-fields and they contained 30 acres and 80 to 100 acres respectively. At Monkton some of the good land carried crops for three years and lay fallow in the fourth year. Parts of the arable appear to have been cultivated spasmodically, but some of this resulted from reversions to the lord of leased property. The Monkton Deverill rotation of the fourteenth century may be summarised as follows: about half the demesne bore crops permanently, land in occasional use amounted to about a twentieth of the whole, whilst the remainder were cropped three out of four years. On the continuously cropped land wheat was grown in the first year then in succession came barley, oats and a small acreage of vetches. This meant

that wheat occupied rather less than half of the best arable in any year. Elsewhere (except the occasionally sown areas) wheat followed a fallow, then came barley and a further crop of wheat preceded the fallow, but sometimes barley or another grain was substituted for the second sowing of wheat.

In the fifteenth century crop rotations continued in the patterns found a century earlier. The parts of the demesne always bearing crops appear to have been significantly greater in the downland manors than on the Levels. The reason for this lay in the possibilities of folding sheep in larger numbers on the arable in Wiltshire than in Somerset, with consequent safeguarding of the fertility of the soil.

Closely associated with the rotations were the rates of sowing various grains. The nominal rates on a given manor seldom changed for a specified grain, but from year to year and over an extended period of time the actual rates differed from the standard recognised even in the granary account as being the normal. These nominal seeding rates are shown in Table 9 (below).

TABLE 9. NOMINAL SEEDING RATE PER ACRE.

(quantities in bushels)

<u>Manorial Group</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Beans</u>	<u>Oats</u>
Somerset Marsh	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	3	3
East Somerset	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	-	3
Mendip	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	3
Wiltshire Downs	2	3	-	3
Wiltshire N. Plain	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	3
Devon and Dorset	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	4

There were also some significant variations of seeding rates between manors within one group. These differences might reflect the level of fertility of soils although it is not possible to check this owing to the lack of sufficiently detailed evidence over a period of time¹⁷.

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17. Within the manorial groups some significant variations occurred: Zoy, in the marshes, had seeding rates to the acre of two bushels of wheat, four bushels of barley and four bushels of oats; Brent in a similar location had a similar rate for wheat, but only used two bushels of beans to the acre. Other grains there were sown at the common amount.

Pilton seems exceptional among East Somerset manors, its seeding rates to the acre being one bushel of wheat, and only two of barley.

Greater variations appear among the Mendip manors: Mells and Wrington conformed to the rates obtaining on the Levels, but at Doultling barley was sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre.

(Continued)

The actual rates of seed sown varied from year to year about the nominal figures on the Glastonbury Abbey estates, but with less fluctuation than appeared on Ramsey Abbey manors¹⁸. The variations of barley sowings at Monkton Deverill were as much as half a bushel over the nominal rate, for instance in 1412-13. Wheat sowings at Walton in 1402-03 exceeded the nominal by a peck, and this higher level continued during the early decades of the fifteenth century. At Walton in 1433-34 the oats sowings were a peck less than the standard rate, although in 1447-48 it stood at par. Availability of seed probably determined the rate of grain sown and increases in amounts occurred in good years, or became desirable if the land had been manured, so that the greatest possible yield was obtained. Under-sowings conserved fertility but we have no positive evidence of this being a policy adopted by Glastonbury.

The abbey recognised the need to keep seed as fertile as possible as an essential part of arable farm management. Quality was maintained by purchases and by inter-manorial exchanges. We cannot estimate how frequently an individual manor imported new seed and what proportion of the total acreage was given over to new seed¹⁹.

17 (Continued)

Several of the Wiltshire downland manors deviated from the normal. At Idmiston the seeding rates to the acre were: wheat, two and a quarter bushels; barley, three and a quarter bushels; and oats, four bushels. The figures for Winterbourne Monkton show: wheat, one and a half bushels; barley, two and a quarter bushels; oats, four bushels. Oats were sown at Badbury at a similar rate.

Until 1328 Monkton Deverill used two bushels of wheat to the acre, but by 1330 the quantity fell to one and three quarter bushels. No reason can be offered for this change, apparently unique.

Manors near Chippenham differed from each other: Christian Malford had wheat sown at one and three quarter bushels, and oats at four bushels to the acre. The rates at Kington St. Michael were: barley, two and a half bushels; oats, three and a half bushels.

18. J.A. Raftis, The Estates of Ramsey Abbey (1957) 185, table XL.

19. Wheat seed purchased by marshland manors in 1334 and total quantities sown are shown below in bushels:-

Glastonbury	36 of 122	Baltonsborough	1 of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Street	none	Walton	128 of 156
Ashcott	187 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 207	Shapwick	48 of 249
Greinton	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 81	Withy	none
High Ham	16 of 156	Podimore Milton	48 of 110
Zoy	56 of 119	Brent	all of 96

There was less concern about oats or other grains, although seed purchases are recorded from time to time.

Exchange of seed is not mentioned explicitly in the accounts but quantities of grain were sent from one manor to another. Probably not all grain involved in these movements was for seed; but the quantities of seed together with the numbers of manors taking part suggest a redistribution not wholly attributable to a miscalculation of the needs of a manor before the major part of the produce was rendered to Glastonbury, or sold at the market. Movements of grain have been tabulated below.

TABLE 10. MANORIAL EXCHANGES OF GRAIN

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO MANOR : QUANTITY AND TYPE OF GRAIN</u>
GLASTONBURY	Baltonsborough 2q.(Be), 3q.4b.(O), Godney 1q.(Be), 1q.3b.(W), Meare 5b.(W).
BALTONSBOROUGH	None.
STREET	Walton 1q.1b.(Be), Butleigh 4q.1b.(Be).
WALTON	Podimore Milton 4b.(Ba), Butleigh 1q.(Ba), Street 2q.(Ba).
ASHCOTT	None.
SHAPWICK	Walton 2q.2b.(O).
GREINTON	Baltonsborough 1½q.(W), Shapwick 3q.(W), Ashcott 1q.(W), Walton 2q.(Be).
WITHY	None.
HIGH HAM	Podimore Milton 3½q.(Ba), Brent 2½q.(W), Pilton 7q.(W).
PODIMORE MILTON	None.
ZOY	Glastonbury 5q.4b.(Ba), Baltonsborough 1q.(Ba), Street 1q.4b.(Be), Walton 5q.(Be), Shapwick 1q.(Ba), 9q.(Be), Withy 2½q.(Be), Ham 6q.(Be), P.Milton 3q.(Ba), 3q.(Be), Butleigh 3½q.(Ba), 8q.(Be).
BRENT	None.
BUTLEIGH	Baltonsborough 66.(C), Podimore Milton 1q.3b.(W).
WRINGTON	None.
MARKSBURY	Wrington 6q.(W), Houndstreet 4q.(W) 3q.5½b.(O) 3q.3½b.(Ba) 1q.1b.(O).
HOUNDSTREET	Pilton 5q.(Ba), Marksbury 4b.(Brotcam)
MELLS	Pennard 2q.(W), Wrington 7½q.(W).
DOULTING	Mells 3½q.(O), Pilton 7b.(O), 1q.(Ba), Ditchheat 5q.(O).
BATCOMBE	None.
DITCHEAT	Mells 5q.(W).
PENNARD	None.
PILTON	Mells 14q.4b.(W), Ditchheat 3q.(W).
NETTLETON	Mells 34q.2b.(W) 15½q.(Ba) 25q.2b.(O), Grittleton 2q.(D), Kington 2½q.(O), Christian Malford 3q.(O).
GRITTLETON	Wrington 3q.(W), Mells 44q.1b.(W) 15q.(Ba) 25q.1b.(O) 13q.(D), Nettleton 6q.(Ba).
KINGTON ST.MICHAEL	Mells 29q.(W) 8½q.(Ba) 9½q.(D), Grittleton 4½q.(Ba) 1½q.
CHRISTIAN MALFORD	Nettleton 3q.(W), Kington 1q.(W) 8½q.(O), Grittleton 1q.(W), Mells 69½q.(W) 11q.2b.(O).
WINTERBOURNE MONKTON	Mells 18½q.(W), Badbury 6q.(Ba), Ashbury 2½q.(W), 3q.(C) 8½q.(Ba) 7q.1b.(O), Christian Malford 10q.(Ba), Kington 8q.(Ba).

TABLE 10 (continued)

MANORIAL EXCHANGES OF GRAIN

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO MANOR : QUANTITY AND TYPE OF GRAIN</u>
BADBURY	Ashbury 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ q.(W) 17q.2b.(O), Winterbourne 27q.(W).
ASHBURY	None.
IDMISTON	Deverill 39q.(W) 36q.(Ba).
DAMERHAM	Deverill 19q.5b.(W) 86q.4b.(Ba) 9q.7b.(O) 36q.6b.(D).
MONKTON DEVERILL	None.
LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL	Monkton Deverill 13q.6b.(W).
STURMINSTER NEWTON	Colbeare 6q.5b.(W) 7b.vetch 2q.3b.2p.(Be) 16q.(Ba) 15q.5b.(O)
MARNHULL	Ditcheat 3q.5b.3p.(Ba), Buckland Newton 7q.3b.(O).
COLBEARE	None.
BUCKLAND NEWTON	Podimore Milton 1q.7b.(O).
PLUSH	None.
UPLYME	None.

(W) - Wheat. (C) - Cural. (Ba) - Barley. (Be) - Beans. (O) - Oats.
(D) - Drage.

The transactions in grain occurred principally between contiguous places. Among the Levels group of manors in 1334 Zoy stands out as the major supplier of beans. The wheat exchanges between High Ham and Pilton involved an unusual distance, but in this respect too the exports from Zoy to all other manors in the Levels were exceptional. Meare and Godney in the year in question sent out no grain to other manors, and the virtual self-sufficiency of Ashcott, Podimore Milton, and Brent, may have been accidental. Withy had a minute arable acreage and, like Baltonsborough, it was much more important as a pastoral manor.

iii. Production in the early 1330's.

Accounts for 1333-34 provide the final opportunity for a survey of the scope of arable farming production on the estates of Glastonbury Abbey. It is possible to distinguish the regional variations, and within them the differences between manors. All grain passed through the hands of manorial granarers who noted receipts and disbursements. These officials recorded all incoming corn from whatever source and to whom payments were made. Accounting theory of the fourteenth century supposed that manorial needs had first call on the available supplies and that the disposable surplus to requirements went as the profits to the lord. For

convenience we shall follow the order of the accounts so as to see the volume of grain handled by Glastonbury's estate administration.

Before examining the nature of the arable production on Glastonbury's estates the vast scale of its enterprise must be appreciated. A summary of the production of the estates appears in Table 11 and the total yield from manors for which accounts are available was 7,348 quarters²⁰. If allowance is made for manors excluded the probable production came near to 8,000 quarters.

TABLE 11. ISSUES OF GRAIN IN 1333: SUMMARY
(figures to the nearest quarter)

<u>Region</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Beans</u>	<u>Peas</u>	<u>Drage</u>	<u>Mixtillion</u>
Somerset Levels	1,252	485	428	597	4	52	27
Somerset Mendips	379	452	137	5	2	0	7
Somerset E. Plain	423	273	32	10	0	0	6
Wiltshire Downs	635	260	427	0	14	49	0
Wiltshire N. Plain	258	155	138	0	6	59	0
Devon Dorset	317	197	133	0	18	4	4
Total	3,264	1,822	1,295	612	44	164	44

Note

Somerset Mendips Rye: 15q.
Wiltshire Downs Beremcorn: 88q.

It is not possible to specify for the year 1333 the parts of the arable or their acreage which gave the yields on the demesnes set out in Table 12²¹. However, the acreages sown in the year 1333-34 are shown in the same table. It seems clear that wheat, barley and oats predominated. The regional and manorial differences are discussed below in this section together with the profits in grain taken from the manors.

The importance of wheat stands out very clearly, with oats being the most common alternative crop in all areas except the chalklands of Wiltshire, where barley was much more significant. With the exception of beans on the marshlands, the other grains had no great consequence.

20. This table is based upon items particularised in table 12.

21. Ashbury's crops were sold standing in the fields this year. It should be noted that Ashbury was worked in a similar way to the Wiltshire chalk downland manors and came within the same administrative system.

TABLE 12

YIELDS 1333, ACREAGES SOWN 1334

Manor	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Beans/Peas		Drage/Other		Totals	
	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.
Glastonbury	100.6.3	103.1	38.0	22.1	Nil	13	29.3.1	15	Nil	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	168.2.0	166.0
Baltonsborough	19.0.0	10.2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.2	7.2	Nil	-	17.2	8	Nil	9	41.4.0	35. $\frac{1}{2}$
Street	136.0.0	164.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	28.0	41	Nil	4	23.5	9	Nil	-	187.5	218.3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Walton	119.1.0	123	24.5	36	17.4	8	Nil	-	Nil	-	161.2.0	167
Ashcott	91.3.2	163. $\frac{1}{2}$	57.3	29.3	Nil	-	15.1	5.3	Nil	-	163.7.2	198.2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shapwick	172.4.0	193.2	45.7.2	39.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nil	2.3	9.4	3.3	Nil	-	227.7.2	239.1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greinton	68.1.0	59. $\frac{1}{2}$	11.7.0	6	Nil	-	0.6.OP 9.4.0	1.2 2.1	Nil	-	90.2.0	68.3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Withy	1.6.0	-	3.3.0	-	1.4.2	-	13.2.0	10	Nil	-	16.4.2	10
High Ham	109.3.0	121.3	40.0.0	25.3	13.1.0	4.2	Nil	-	Nil	-	162.4.0	152
Podimore Milton	84.6.3	80.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	80.3.2	43.3	2.0.1	7	3.2.OP 7.7.0	2 4	Nil	25.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	178.3.2	162.2
Zoy	304.5.0	56.2	-	-	393.3.0	66.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	325.6.0	60	36.4.OM 52.3.0	1.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -	1102.5.0	184.3
Brent	44.2.0	54.3	149.5.0	115	Nil	-	145.2.0	138	Nil	-	339.1.0	169.3
Totals	1251.7.0	1130.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	484.4.0	366.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	427.4.3	106. $\frac{1}{2}$	4.0.OP 596.4.1	3.2 255.3	26.4.OM 52.3.0	1.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 46.2	2840.0.0	1772.3 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE 12 (Continued)

YIELDS 1333, ACREAGES SOWN 1334

Manor	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Beans/Peas		Mix/Rye/Drage		Totals	
	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.
Wrington	80.6.0	166.0	18.2.0	19.2	16.4.0	8.0	2.5.0	3.0	-	-	118.1.0	196.2
Marksbury	109.6.0	93.2	35.2.0	21.2	12.2.0	6.0	1.5.1.P	3.0	7.6.0.R	-	166.5.1	124.0
Houndstreet	26.4.0	23.3	10.0.0	13.1	17.6.0	11.2½	-	-	7.4.0.R	6.1½	61.6.0	55.0
Mells	64.4.0	86.1	33.1.0	81.1½	15.3.0	15.0	-	-	- Dr	1.3½	113.0.0	184.2
Doulting	21.3.0) 76.6.0)	16.0	107.1.0) 248.4.0)	126.3	16.5.0) 59.2.0)	9.0	Parsonage 2.1.0	-	Parsonage 7.2.0.M	-	145.1.0	151.3
Batcombe	76.1.0	81.0	34.2.0	65.0	17.5.0	4.0	4.4.0	2.0	-	-	132.4.0	152.0
Ditcheat	103.2.0	98.0	63.4.0	23.3	-	-	5.6.0	3.2	6.0.0.M	-	178.4.0	125.1
Pennard	77.2.0	100.0	20.5.0	42.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.7.0	142.1
Pilton	166.3.2	156.0½	154.4.0	91.2½	14.2.0	5.3	-	-	-	-	335.1.2	253.2
Total including Parsonage	802.5.2	820.2½	725.1.0	483.0	169.5.0	59.1½	16.5.1	11.2	28.4.0	8.1	1348.5.3	1384.3

The totals - 802.5.2 Grain)
 - 820.2½ acres)

TABLE 12 (Continued)

YIELDS 1333, ACREAGES SOWN 1334

Manor	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Drage and Ber		Pulse		Total	
	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.
Nettleton	43.6.0	45.2	40.4.0	39.2	27.0.0	13.1	8.6.0	10.0	6.0.0	-	126.0.0	108.1
Grittleton	70.4.3	95.3	48.4.0	33.0	56.3.0	36.2	18.7.0	21.2	-	-	194.2.3	186.3
Kington St. M.	37.7.3	37.2	5.2.0	13.0	36.5.0	16.2	16.0.1	11.2	-	-	95.7.0	78.2
Christian Malford	105.2.2	62.0	60.3.0	79.1	18.0.0	15.0	15.6.0	-	-	-	199.7.2	156.1
Winterbourne							34.2.0	62 Ber				
Monkton	156.7.3	104.2	48.0.0	86.0	56.4.0	35.0	8.6.0	-	-	-	304.3.3	287.2
Badbury	95.0.1	67.2	37.3.0	19.3	45.7.0	37.3	-	-	Beans	5.1	178.2.1	130.1
Ashbury	-	79.0	-	51.0	-	46.2	-	-	-	-	-	176.2
Idmiston	97.6.0	66.2	30.4.0	48.0	105.5.0	70.0	-	7a	2.3.0	Peas	239.0.0	196.0
									2.6.0	Vetch		
										4.2		
Parson	64.2.0	-	11.5.0	-	120.7.0	-	53.4.0	Ber	2.1.0	-	252.3.0	-
Damerham	196.1.0	108.0	92.1.0	78.2	130.6.0	62.2.2	40.2.0	16.2	9.1.0	7.2	468.3.0	273.0.2
Monkton Deverill	89.2.2	67.0	52.1.0	44.0	88.5.0	43.0	-	-	Vetch	1.2	230.3.2	155.2
									0.3.0			
Longbridge Deverill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demesnes	892.6.2	733.1	414.6.0	492	565.3.0	376.0.2	142.5.1	66.2	20.5.0	18.3	2289.0.3	1748.2.2
											2036.1.3	

TABLE 12 (Continued)

YIELDS 1333, ACREAGES SOWN 1334

Manor	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Mixtillion, Drage and Drowe		Pulse and Vetch		Total	
	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.	Issues q.b.p.	Sown a.r.
Sturminster Newton	107.1.0	102.0	57.7.0	35.3	45.6.0	21.0	-	-	- 6.4.0 3.3.0	1.0 Pea 6.0 Be 4.0 Pu	220.5.0	169.3
Marnhull	66.5.0	70.3	19.7.0	14.2	18.4.0	11.0	-	-	1.6.0	4.0 Wh	106.6.0	100.1
Colbeare	-	34.2	-	31.0	-	13.0	-	-	-	5.0 V 6.2 Be	-	90.0
Buckland Newton	57.0.0	29.2	34.3.0	38.0	17.0.0	7.1	3.6.0 Dr -	1.1 Dr 1.2	1.1.0 V	2.0 Pu	113.2.0	79.2
Plush	47.0.2	49.1	31.0.0	25.2	39.2.0	15.2	-	11.1	-	-	117.2.2	101.2
Uplyme	39.3.0	44.3	54.0.0	70.2	12.7.0	8.0	3.4.0 M -	- -	4.4.0 1.4.0	4a Be 2a V	115.6.0	129.1
Totals	317.1.2	329.3	197.1.0	214.1	133.3.0	75.3	7.2.0	13.4	18.6.0	34.2	673.5.2	670.1

N.B. Wheat includes issues of cural, brotcorn and roscorn.

Key:- Ba. = Barley, Be = Beans, Ber = Beremcorn, Dr = Drage, Do = Drow, M = Mixtillion (Maslin), O = Oats, Pu = Pulse, R = Rye,
V = Vetch, W = Wheat, Wh = White Peas.

Only small amounts of drage had been cultivated in 1333, despite its value as a hardy crop. Pulses and vetches are entered under "peas", although these crops played but a minor role in farming. Barley for making beremcorn (barley sprouted to produce yeast) came from Winterbourne Monkton and Damerham. Sandy soil formed a small part of the abbey estates and so rye and mixtillion (maslin - a mixture of rye and barley) also counted for little²².

Manorial granaries received incomes of grain from sources other than the demesne farm. Their contribution was usually much less than ten per cent of the total. These revenues in kind included small customary payments of churchscot or of cornbote, and purchases or exchanges with other manors. The customary dues had little economic value and the more significant of them, churchscot, came to the abbey only on the manors where the abbey administered the parish church. Sometimes the abbey received tithes from demesne farms directly into the manorial granary where the benefice had been appropriated and this income is regarded as part of the yield of the farm. Granary accounts contain references to "remainders" (surpluses in hand at the beginning of the accounting year) and to "new grain" (grain from the new harvest overlapping with the end of the accounting year). These miscellaneous items differed between manors, but often appear to have been used to cover some of the demands for grain from within the manor. A detailed analysis of these incomes and the manorial expenses upon itself are shown in Table 13 for the Levels manors of Somerset²³. These appear to have been typical of the estates as a whole.

In Table 13 the first six columns reveal the types of grain taken as "new grain" either in the current year of account (1333-34) or in parenthesis (grain used in the previous year) which was the "new grain"

22. Longbridge Deverill granary received a rent in rye and at the present time a farm in the village is called Rye Hill.

23. Expenses include some occasional payments of an unusual kind. At Brent the abbot's men had quarried for stone and so damaged the crops on some holdings. The abbey then made good its tenants' losses.

TABLE 13

GRAIN USED ON THE LEVELS MANORS IN DETAIL 1333 - 34

Manor	Wheat (W)		Cural (C) Brotcorn (B)		Beans (Be) Roscorn (R)		Barley (Ba)		Drage (D) Mixtil (M)		Oats (O)		Remainders	Grain	Paid to Famuli			Manorial Wheat	Administration, Expenses			Church Scot				
	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.			Barley	Beans	Other		1.	Oats	Grain					
	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.	q.	b.
Glastonbury	(2 4)		(1 0C)		(2 3.2R)														0 4.7R							
	1 0		2 0C		0 4R		21 0		10 0		1 1		- -		-		- -	2 6.3	17 7C	2 6	12 2.2Be	1 6	- -			4b
Baltonsboro'	(17 0)		(2 0C)		(3 6Be)						(5 2)															
	- -		1 6C		1 6Be		- -		10 7D		6 1		- -		-		- -	5 6	2 4C	- -	6 0	- -	- -			-
Street	(5 02)		(2 4C)																9 7C							
	26 6		0 4C		1 0R		6 0		- -		- -		- -		-		0 4	1 4	1 0R	9 0	6 5Be	- -	- -			2q
Walton	(4 0)		(1 2C)		(1 2R)														4 2C							
	29 7		- -		- -		11 0		- -		- -		- -		-		10 6	3 1	0 4R	1 3½	- -	- -	5 0Be			2qlb
Ashcott	?		(2 2.2C)		(2 2Be)																					
			1 0B		- -		- -		- -		- -		- -		-		- -	3 5.2	6 7.2C	3 2	7 2.2Be	1 0	- -			-
Shapwick	(3 3.2)		(2 4.2C)								(0 2)								11 3.2C							
	- -		- -		- -		- -		- -		- -		1 5.2		Be		0 1	6 4.2	1 5R	2 3	9 0Be	- -	- -			-
Greinton	(9 7)		(1 5.2C)								(0 6)								0 6P							
	34 4		0 6B		6 4WO		- -		- -		15 1		- -		-		- -	3 2	2 6C	0 ½	3 0Be	- -	- -			-
Withy	- -		- -		- -		- -		- -		- -		- -		-		1 4	3 5	- -	1 0	- -	- -	- -			-
High Ham	(8 3.2)		(0 50)								(0 1)								3 7C							
	29 4		(2 1B)		- -		- -		- -		- -		- -		-		4 0	- -	0 5B	3 5.2	6 0Be	0 1	4 0Ba			5q4b
			0 5B		- -		- -		- -		- -		- -		-		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
Podimore	(1 1)		(1 3C)								(1 0)								1 1B							
Milton	4 4		(1 5B)		- -		2 2		- -		3 3		- -		-		5 2.1	0 3.1	11 4C	4 2	3 0Be	4 6	- -			-
			0 3C		- -		- -		- -		- -		- -		-		- -	- -	2 3.3P	- -	- -	- -	- -			
Zoy	(13 0.2)		(9 3B)				(9 5.2)		(4 0M)		- -															
	34 5		19 0B		- -		50 1.3		0 4M		- -		- -		-		20 2	- -	- -	8 1.2	1 4Be	2 7.1Ba	7 1.1	- -		-
Brent	(7 0)				(0 6R)						(11 2)		(0 4)		W											
	.7		- -		0 5R		- -		- -		19 4		- -		-		- -	- -	- -	- -	7 2.2	24 5Be	9 3.2	1 3Ba		-
					4 0Be		- -		- -		- -		- -		-		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			

Figures within brackets are (Previous Year)

TABLE 14

GRAIN FOR USE ON MANOR

Manor	ADMINISTRATION					FAMULI WAGES		
	Wheat q.b.p.	Oats q.b.p.	Barley q.b.p.	Beans q.b.p.	Cural q.b.p.	Barley q.b.p.	Beans q.b.p.	Brotcorn q.b.p.
Wrington	3.2	11.2.2	12.0.0	-	2.0.2	5.5.0	1.5.0	2.0.0
Marksbury	1.2.0	2.4.2	5.3.2	-	2.6.0	1.3.0	Rye 2.6.0	-
Houndstreet	0.6.0	1.6.0	-	-	2.3.0	0.5.2	Rye 4.4.1	-
Mells	17.2.3	30.2.2	-	-	1.6.0	15.5.0	-	1.4.0
Doulting	8.3.0	12.0.0	8.0.0	Mixt.5.0.0	0.4.0	11.5.1	-	Mixt.0.5.0
Batcombe	4.2.0	-	4.2.0	-	2.0.0	8.4.0	3.5.0	-
Ditchcat	4.7.0	10.2.2	3.4.3	4.4.0	4.4.0	-	-	Mixt.4.0.0
Pennard	4.7.0	1.0.0	6.0.0	-	4.2.0	-	-	-
Pilton	6.2.2	5.4.5	15.6.0	-	9.5.0	6.1.0	-	-

MELLS MANOR GRAIN CONSUMPTION (EXCEPT FOR SEED)

User	Business	Grains and Quantity				
		Wheat q.b.p.	Barley q.b.p.	Oats for Horses q.b.p.	Cural q.b.p.	Brotcorn q.b.p.
Bailiff and Cellarer	Tourns of Courts	1.0.3	-	3.2.1	-	-
Customary	Mowing	1.0	-	-	-	-
Abbot	Visit of his court	15.0.1	-	20.6.0	-	-
Prior	Alms	3.0	1.0	1.3.0	-	-
Cellarer	Going to Nettelton. Expenses	1.0	-	3.0	-	-
Famuli	Wages	-	15.5.0	-	1.6.0	1.4.0
Manor	Six acres, harrowing and manure	-	-	2.0	-	-
Bro. Kynardeslegh	?	-	-	1.2.0	-	-
Bro. Kynardeslegh and others	?	-	-	3.2	-	-
Steward	?	-	-	2.0	-	-
John Faryndon - 0q.5b.0p. Oats.		Philip de Wynferton - 0q.2b.2p. Roger Egleshale and Geoffrey de Sowry - 0q.3b.1p.				
		Abbot's horses from Oxford - 0q.2b.0p.				

TABLE 14 (Cont.)

GRAIN CONSUMED ON THE MANORS

Manor	ADMINISTRATION				FAMILY WAGES		
	Wheat q.b.p.	Barley q.b.p.	Other q.b.p.	Oats q.b.p.	Brot./Cural q.b.p.	Barley q.b.p.	Other q.b.p.
Nettelton	-	6.0.0	-	3.2.0	-	5.3.2	6.0.0 Pulse
Grittleton	7.2.0	10.0.0	-	3.1.2	-	18.5.2	-
Kington St. Michael	-	8.1.0	-	8.1.0	-	17.0.0	-
Christian Malford	-	10.0.0	-	8.5.3	C.1.0.0	10.0.0	-
Winterbourne Monkton	-	-	6.0.0 Berem	13.3.0	-	13.4.0	9.2.0 Berem
Badbury	2.4.0	9.2.0	-	5.2.1	{ B.1.5.0 C.2.6.1	22.2.3	-
Ashbury	4.3.2	0.1.2	-	10.2.2	C.3.0.0	20.2.0	-
Idmiston	3.5.0	0.3.0	C.4.2.0	10.2.0	-	21.6.0	-
Damerham	42.0.2	6.3.2	{ 9.0.0 Pea 12.2.0 Berem	42.1.0	-	-	22.0.0 Berem
Monkton Deverill	4.0	-	-	4.0	B.1.7.0	10.7.0	-
Sturminster Newton	18.5.0	7.2	-	26.3.0	C.5.4.0	10.3.0	{ 1.6.2 Beans 1.6.0 Pulse
Marnhull	1.4.2	6.0.0	-	1.0	-	4.2.0	-
Colbeare	-	-	-	1.2.0	-	12.4.2	13.5.2 Tolcorn
Buckland Newton } Flush	{ 26.0.0	{ 12.1.0		{ 1.2.0	{ B.1.3.0 C.3.0.0	{ 22.7.0	{ 1.4.0 Drage 0.4.0 Vetch
Uplyme	-	-	-	2.2.2	B.1.0.0	13.4.0	{ 1.1.0 Vetch 1.0.0 Mix.

Key: Berem = Beremcorn

B = Brotcorn

C = Cural

Mix = Mixtillion (Maslin)

of 1332-33, but which the granarer recorded²⁴. These figures mean that either the estimates of manorial needs were too conservative or that seasons were hard and profits were taken with too narrow a margin for comfortable working. The "remainders" column has few entries which may imply tight budgeting. Churchscot was paid in wheat.

The other columns of Table 13 show the ways in which grain was consumed on the manors in the Somerset Levels and similar information for the remaining estates appears in Table 14. The expenses of administration and payments to labour absorbed the main quantities of grain - apart from seed (discussed above). The principal administrative costs were perquisites to the reeve and provender for the horses of the bailiff and cellarer. Wages in kind formed the largest single item of consumption, but its basis and importance are examined below. Expenses covered a wide variety of items: gifts, grain for fattening stock for the larder, and other occasional needs. A list of consumers at Mells, a stopping place for abbey agents, is appended to Table 14 to illustrate the types of expenses incurred in a year (1333-34).

The surpluses to manorial requirements formed an exportable profit. This grain was sent either to Glastonbury Abbey or sometimes by special order to some other place where it would be used by the abbey for its dependents and guests. On some manors the surpluses were sold and the cash taken to the abbey. The policies adopted on each of the manors appear in Table 15. This shows that only small quantities did not find their way to the abbey's granary or to the market. Comparison of the various manorial groups makes it clear that only a few of the Somerset

24. Although accounts frequently refer to "Remainders", "New grain", and "Excess in the previous year" the quantities of grain involved were usually only a small fraction of the total volume of produce passing through the manorial granary. The accounting year ran from Michaelmas to Michaelmas and so "New grain" always means the crop from seed sown within the accounting year. "Excess" is a convention to cover "New grain" and is a method of explaining why some of the harvest filling the granary is missing. Accounting theory supposed that a harvest remained inviolate until after 29 September. "Remainders" described two kinds of surpluses. Those at the beginning of the charge side of the granary account are the result either of frugal management or arose because a glut made it impossible to sell all the surplus to requirements in the previous accounting year - these are the type of remainders mentioned in the text above. "Remainders" at the end of the discharge side of the accounts comprise grain still in the granary at the end of the year.

TABLE 15

GRAIN EXPORTS

Note: For key see foot of table

Manor	Wheat		Cural/Brotcorn(B)		Beans/Roscorn(R)		Barley		Drage/Wheatenoats		Oats		Grain Other Export	
	GG q.b.	Sale q.b.	GG q.b.	Sale q.b.	GG q.b.	Sale q.b.	GG q.b.	Sale q.b.	GG q.b.	Sale q.b.	GG q.b.	Sale q.b.		
Glastonbury	63.4	9.5	5.6	-	0.4	-	21.0	-	10.0	-	19.5	3.6	L. @ G. for Soup 2.4 (Be)	
Baltonsborough	-	0.2	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	10.7	-	6.1	-		
Street	103.6	6.4.1	-	0.2	-	-	-	6.0	-	-	13.6	-		
Walton	115.3.2.	19.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	11.0	0.2	-	-	22.6	-		
Ashcott	(740.0)	32.7	1.0 ^(B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.4	2.5		
Shapwick	119.0	30.5.2	1.0	-	1.3 ^(R)	-	-	-	-	-	22.0	5.7.2		
Greinton	62.0	11.3.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	6.4 ^{WO}	-	27.2	-		
Withy	-	-	-	3.3	-	8.3	-	0.0.2	-	-	-	3.3		
High Ham	90.0	2.4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.4	3.7.1	- Capital Malt 6q (W)	
Podimore	48.4	16.4.1	0.4	-	-	5.0.3	-	-	26.4	-	43.4	5.1.3	- Sheriff of Somerset 2q (O)	
Zoy	275.0	7.4	24.0 ^(B)	-	5.0	217.6	353.4	6.0	50.0	-	-	6.0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ q (W) divers people, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ q (W) Raymond Mallet, 1q (Ba) for abbot's stay (W), Cook at G. 4q (Be), Prior 1q. (Ba) 1q (Be), Abbot 1q (Be), Rector West-Monkton 1q (Ba), Dean of Wells 2q (O).	
Brent	27.3	13.4.2	-	-	20.0	18.3	6.0	-	-	-	185.4	11.4	1q (Be) Bro. J. de Anne. Cook at G. 52q (Be)	
	944.4.2	151.0.3	32.3	3.5	35.5	249.6.3	391.4	12.2.2	103.7	-	406.4	2.2		

TABLE 15 (Cont.)

GRAIN EXPORTS

Manor	<u>Wheat</u>		<u>Cereal/Broccorn</u>		<u>Barley</u>		<u>Other Grains</u>		<u>Drage</u>		<u>Oats</u>		Grain for outside the Manor
	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	
Wrington	43.1.0	9.0.2	{1.4.0B 2.0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0.0	-	Abbot 27½ q (W) Gift 4q.6b (W)
Marksbury	67.4.0	-	1.4.0B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.2.0	-	
Houndstreet	22.4.0	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	-	6.4.0	-	4.2.0	2.2	
Mells	167.2.0	32.3.2	0.6.0	-	33.0.0	7.7.2	-	-	9.4.0	-	64.2.0	32.1.2	Prior's Alms, 3b (W) 1b (Ba)
Doulting	54.1.0	4.4.0	{5.0.0B 2.4.0	-	43.6.0	1.0.0	6.4.0M	0.4.0(Be)	-	-	180.0.0	5.0.0	
Batcombe	50.4.0	4.5.0	6.4.0	-	-	2.1.0	-	-	-	-	26.4.0	-	
Ditcheat	70.4.0	18.7.0	0.3.0B	{1.0.0B 1.4.0	-	1.0	-	1.4.0M	18.4.0	-	47.2.0	9.4.2	
Pennard	60.2.0	12.2.0	{0.7.0B 5.6.0	0.3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3.0	0.3.0	
Pilton	100.5.0	7.2.0	{1.3.0B 6.0.0	0.2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.4.0	2.1.0	Abbot 49.7.0(W) 1q.(Ba) 27q.(O) Gift 3.3.3 (O) 2q.(W)
Totals	636.3.0	89.0.0	27.5.0	3.1.2	76.6.0	12.0.2	6.4.0	2.0.0	34.4.0	-	462.3.0	49.4.2	

TABLE 15 (Cont.)

GRAIN EXPORTS

Manor	<u>Wheat</u>		<u>Cural/Brotcorn</u>		<u>Barley</u>		<u>Other Grains</u>		<u>Drage</u>		<u>Oats</u>		Grain for outside the Manor
	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	
Nettelton	-	1.3.0	-	{ C.0.4.1 B.0.4.1	-	-	-	-	-	3.0.0	-	6.2.0	Abbot's gift 2q.(W)
Grittleton	-	-	-	{ C.1.5.3 B.0.2.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.3.0	-	1.5.2	
Kington St. Michael	-	-	-	{ C.0.6.2 B.0.5.1	-	2.0.0	-	-	-	0.5.3	-	3.3.0	
Christian Malford	10.2.0	0.2.2	-	B.0.5.0	-	2.2.0	-	-	-	0.1.0	-	7.7.0	
Winterborne Monkton	102.7.0	31.1.0	-	{ C.0.7.2 B.1.4.1	-	2.7.2	-	Berem 4.0.0	-	8.2.0	-	2.0.0	4b (Ba) Gift
Badbury	-	13.5.2	-	{ C.0.4.0 B.2.6.0	-	1.1.0	-	-	-	-	-	14.5.0	
Ashbury	-	4.5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3.0	Abbot 6q.(Ba)
Idmiston	-	31.3.0	-	{ C.17.0.0 B.2.3.0	-	10.0.0	-	{ Vetch 2.4.0 Peas 2.4.0	-	-	-	3.3.0	Abbot 8q.(Ba)
Damerham	-	133.6.2	-	{ B.4.0.0 C.34.4.0	-	123.3.2	-	{ Bmg 19.2.0 Peas 0.3.0	-	0.6.0	-	18.0.0	6q. (W) gifts King's visit 2q.(W) 10q. 2b. (O)
Monkton Deverill	2.0.0	81.0.0	-	-	-	61.1.0	-	-	-	-	-	28.5.0	Gift 3q. (W), Gift 2q. (Ba), 2q. (O)
Longbridge Deverill					N O E V I D E N C E								
Totals	115.1.0	297.4.0	-	{ C.56.0.0 B.12.5.3	-	202.7.0	-	-	-	14.1.3	-	86.1.2	

TABLE 15 (Cont.)

GRAIN EXPORTS

Manor	<u>Wheat</u>		<u>Cural</u>		<u>Brot/Mixt.</u>		<u>Barley</u>		<u>Beans/Vetch</u>		<u>Oats</u>		Grain for outside the Manor
	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	GG q.b.p.	Sale q.b.p.	
Sturminster Newton	8.5.0	39.4.0	-	6.2.0	Brot.1.2.0	9.4.0	-		Pul.0.7.0	-	7.0.0	0.3.3	
Marnhull	40.1.0	3.4.2	-	10.6.0	Brot.0.4.0	-	0.3.1		-	-	-	5.3.0	White Peas 6b to G. 4b. sold.
Colbeare	Sold Gross		All Grain		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Buckland Newton Plush	52.1.0	1.0.0	-	6.5.2	Brot.1.0.0	14.0.0	0.7.0		Vetch 0.2.0	-	17.1.1		Abbot 4q.(W) 8q.3b. (O) Drowe 1q.7b.2p. sold
Uplyme	-	24.1.0	-	3.3.0	(Mixt. 2.4.0 Brot. 0.3.0)	-	1.4.0		-	Be.2.4.0	-	16.5.2	
Totals	100.7.0	68.1.2	-	27.0.2	-	5.6.0	23.4.0	2.6.1	0.7.0	2.6.0	7.0.0	39.5.2	

Key:- GG = Granary at Glastonbury
Berem = Beremcorn
M = Mixtillion (Maslin)
W = Wheat

Ba = Barley
Bmg = Buckwheat
O = Oats

B(rot) = Brotcorn
C = Cural
Pul = Pulse

Be = Beans
D = Drage
R = Roscorn

places had significant commitments to supply the abbot or some other important officer of the abbey²⁵.

The summary of the exports of grain by region in Table 16 is concerned with wheat, barley and oats only because other corn and arable products had a small financial importance. It should be noted that exports from the North Wiltshire plain manors to those in East Somerset and the Mendips might have inflated the returns of the latter. Production for the market dominated exports from estates lying at a distance from the abbey in downland Wiltshire (including Ashbury in most years) and in Devon and Dorset. The abbey consumed twice as much wheat as it sold, it used four times as much oats as it sent to market, and it needed over half the barley available.

TABLE 16. SURPLUS GRAIN EXPORTS. 1334, SUMMARY²⁶
(figures to nearest quarter)

<u>Region</u>	<u>Wheat</u> Glastonbury/Sale	<u>Barley</u> Glastonbury/Sale	<u>Oats</u> Glastonbury/Sale
Levels	995/151	391/12	407/42
Mendip	355/46	77/96	288/37
E. Somerset	282/43	0/0	174/12
Wiltshire N. Plain	10/0	0/2	0/19
Wiltshire Downs	104/297	0/200	0/67
Dorset, Devon	100/68	24/2	7/39
Total	1266/605	412/312	876/216

25. Some very small quantities of grain went to various abbey officials or as gifts and pensions. In fact Zoy, of the Levels group, had to supply a number of people for this reason, but the total amount involved was not much over 27 quarters of all kinds of grain - few men had more than two quarters. Brent sent out 55 quarters of beans, but 52 of them went directly to the cook at the abbey. Among the Mendip manors only Wrington had an unusual commitment: it sent $27\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of wheat to the abbot. The east Somerset manor of Pilton was a favourite residence of the abbot and so 49 quarters 7 bushels of wheat, a quarter of barley and 27 quarters of oats, were paid to him there. He also ordered that nearly five and a half quarters of mixed grains be given away. No other manors had burdens to match those mentioned above.

26. This table is based upon figures given in Table 12.

iv. Production in the later middle ages

Between 1330 and the end of demesne farming many changes occurred in the sizes of the arable, the proportions of crops grown and in some methods of working the land. We do not know how much production varied over the whole of Glastonbury's estates, but it seems probable that the evidence from ten of the manors indicates the direction of the main trends affecting the abbey's economy²⁷.

Although seeding rates and other factors (not so far assessed) influenced productivity, the most important element was the acreage of the arable. Glastonbury's arables reached their maximum acreages towards the end of the thirteenth century, and soon after contraction began. Extents made in the early fourteenth century show some parts of the demesne on many manors already leased. The sizes of the farms on a select group of manors at various dates during the later medieval period appear in Table 17. This shows the progress of reducing the demesnes. The decline between 1330 and the onset of the Black Death was much less marked than that which occurred in the two decades after the middle of the century. Thereafter some manors remained little altered until farming ceased such as Greinton, other farms were expanded in the 1390's only to be reduced again in the early years of the fifteenth century. Between 1430 and the mid 1450's the abbey's holdings remained an almost constant area. There then followed an end to farming on some manors, whilst elsewhere a farm composed of some new land and some old, but of a smaller acreage, continued

27. These manors were Ashcott, Baltonsborough (with parsonage in the fifteenth century), Glastonbury, Greinton, Longbridge Deverill, Mells, Monkton Deverill, Deverill Parsonage, Street, Walton and Wrington. Deverill Parsonage was worked with Longbridge Deverill but when separate accounts are available the details have been tabulated separately in Appendix IV.

The best series of accounts cover Ashcott, Glastonbury, Greinton, Longbridge Deverill, Monkton Deverill, Street, Walton and Wrington. Hence the sample is biased by drawing heavily on the Levels area of Somerset, on the chamberlain's Wiltshire manors and including Glastonbury itself. Wrington's series is the weakest but gives a clue to the Mendip manors.

It has been argued that the chamberlain's administration of his manors produced few differences from the general system in use on the whole of the estates so that the Deverills probably exhibit some of the features common to most downland manors of the Wessex area.

Although severe limitations exist, the evidence is nonetheless bulky in volume as the very size of Appendix IV may suggest.

TABLE 17.

DEMESNE CONTRACTION - AREAS SOWN

Manor	Fourteenth Century Demesne Arable in Extents Acre Rood	1320	1330	1340	1350	1360	1370
		Ploughs	Ploughs	Ploughs	Ploughs	Ploughs	Ploughs
Glaston- bury	450	3½ ? - - -	4-3 ? 1331 1334 197a 1r 166a	3 1347 1349 132a 2r 161a 2r	4 1350 1351 211a 177a	3 1365 125a	- - - -
Street	491	3 ? - - -	4 1331 1334 198a 2r 214a 3½r	4 1343 1344 203a 198a 3½r	3 1352 1359 159a 3r -	3 1366 131a 1½r	- - - -
Walton	422	1½ 4 1321 261a 2½r	- 4 1334 1335 153a 1½r 168a 3½r	4 1344 1345 153a 2½r 174a 3r	73 - 1359 116a ½r	3 1367 1368 101a 1½r 124a 2½r	3 1374 1378 109a 2½r 130a 2r
Ashcott	315	1 ? 4 - -	3 1331 1334 147a 1r 199a 2½r	4 1343 156a 1r	4 1351 1352 160a 1r 173a 3r	3 1365 1368 131a 3r 123a 1½r	3 1374 1378 118a 3r 112a 1r
Grein- ton	134	½ ? - - -	2 1331 1334 68a 1½r 67a 1½r	2 1345 1346 75a ½r 74a 1½r	2 1361 1367 62a 2½r 51a ½r	- - -	2 1373 1378 59a ½r 68a 2r
Wring- ton	345	0 ? 2 -	1329 2 1331 1332 189a 187a 2r 198a 2r	2 1343 1344 191a 3r 209a 1r	2 1352 1354 162a 1r 117a 2r	- - -	- - -
Long- bridge Dev.	None Survive	3 1323 168a 2r	- 3 1330 1331 213a 2r 169a 3r	3 1347 1348 167a 3r 191a 2r	3 1353 1354 147a 144a	3 1362 1363 145a 141a	1 1374 1375 72a 3r 72a
Monk- ton Dev.	None Survive	2 ? 1328 + 150a	1329 2 1334 1335 155a 2r 181a	2 1347 1348 186a 2r 171a 3r	2 1350 1351 138a 2r 111a	2 1360 1361 128a 2r 136a 3r	2 1374 1375 120a 1r 132a 3r

TABLE 17. (Continued)

DEMESNE CONTRACTION - AREAS SOWN

Manor	1380 Ploughs			1390 Ploughs			1400 Ploughs			1410 Ploughs			1420 Ploughs			1430 Ploughs		
Glastonbury	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1428 115a 2r	-	-	-	-
Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1403 109a 3½r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walton	3	1381 122a ½r	-	3	1394 141a 1½r	1395 147a ½r	3	1404 137a 3r	1405 125a 3½r	3	1411 140a 3r	1412 147a 3½r	3	1421 151a 2r	1422 143a 2r	3	1434 152a 2½r	1439 122a
Ashcott	-	-	-	3	1394 149a 2r	1395 137a 1½r	3	1402 129a	1403 136a 1½r	3	1412 149a	1418 156a 3½r	3	1420 145a 3½r	1428 138a 2½r	3	-	1438 133a 1½r
Greinton	-	-	-	2	1394 63a 1½r	1395 56a 1½r	2	1403 60a	-	2	1411 59a 1½r	1412 63a 1½r	0	1422 1a 2r	-	-	Leased	
Wrington	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1402 69a 1r	-	-	-	0	1419 16a 3r	-	-	-	-	-
Longbridge Deverill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1426 86a 1r	1427 82a	2	1436 64a 2r	1437 43a 0½r
Monkton Deverill	-	-	-	2	1397 153a 3r	-	-	-	-	2	1413 147a 2r	-	2	1421 148a 3r	1428 115a 3½r	-	-	-

Manor	1440 Ploughs			1450 Ploughs			1460 Ploughs			1470 Ploughs			1480 Ploughs			1490 Ploughs		
Glastonbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	? 2	1484 83a 2r	1486 106a	? 2	1490 83a	1492 73a
Street	2	1448 88a	1449 124a 3½r	2	1455 98a 2½r	-	-	-	2	1470 123a	1477 125a	-	2	1481 105a	1488 81a	-	-	-
Walton	3	1441 147a ½r	1448 124a 2r	3	1456 111a 2r	1458 124a 3r	3	-	1469 108a	2	1475 93a	1476 103a	2	1486 92a	1487 91a	Leased 1491		
Ashcott	2	1445 123a 3½r	1449 114a	1	1455 63a	1458 61a 2r	1	1466 78a	1469 65a 1r	1	1472 75a	1476 89a	1	1484 93a	-	-	1	1492 79a
Greinton	Leased																	
Wrington	-	0	1448 15a	?	?	Leased												
Longbridge Deverill	-	-	-	2	1456 79a	1457 71a	2	1468 66a 2r	1469 72a 2r	2	-	1478 92a 1r						
Monkton Deverill	-	-	-	1	1453 49a 2r	1457 34a 2r	-	-	-									

to be in production until the abbey finally decided to abandon farming in the early 1490's. The reasons for this policy and how it was put into effect are considered in connexion with the financial affairs of the estates below.

Reductions in the cultivated demesne resulted in smaller production from the estates, and, significantly, in varieties of grain sown. For the select group of manors yields of grain and acreages sown in years for which accounts survive, have been set out in detail in Table 1 of Appendix IV. The principal crops sown on the Levels manors were wheat, oats, and beans, with occasional crops of drage or barley, and very small quantities of peas, pulses or vetches. The two Mendip manors produced wheat, barley and oats, whilst the downland Wiltshire manors bore crops of wheat, barley, oats, and drage. On the Mendip manors and on the Wiltshire downs other crops had negligible importance.

Proportions of the crops grown in selected years at Walton, Wrington, and Monkton Deverill are set out in Table 18 to show the changing balance. The heading "other crops" includes vetches, legumes, and other grain. Acreages have been given to the nearest round figure. In the case of Walton beans and drage were not sown every year, although drage appeared regularly in the first quarter of the fifteenth century. The decline in the importance of wheat on all manors stands out clearly in the period after about 1375. It seems that diminished arable acreages were closely related to wheat production. This point has been hidden in the cases of Walton and Monkton Deverill as shown in Table 18. Its validity depends upon recognising that by 1421 Greinton ceased to have a demesne farm and that Monkton Deverill was worked in close association with Longbridge Deverill and, after 1393, with Deverill Parsonage also. Taking this fact into account then we may observe that the Longbridge Deverill arables had been halved between 1363 and 1373 and that it subsequently did not rise much above 90 acres. Monkton Deverill arable ceased to be cultivated by 1465. Although the appropriation of the parsonage added 70 acres under crop to the abbey's possessions, by 1450 the parsonage arable was also leased. Demesne farming ended at Wrington after the mid-fifteenth century.

TABLE 18. PROPORTIONS OF TYPES OF CROP SOWN.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wheat%</u>	<u>Oats%</u>	<u>Barley%</u>	<u>Beans%</u>	<u>Drage%</u>	<u>Other%</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
<u>WALTON</u>							
1335	85.8	10.65	3.55	0	0	0	169
1368	85.1	14.9	0	0	0	0	125
1394	75.3	5.9	0	8.0	11.0	0	141
1421	48.0	20.4	0	10.6	21.0	0	152
1456	49.5	34.5	0	2.7	12.7	0	111
1487	45.0	44.0	0	0	11.0	0	91
<u>WRINGTON</u>							
1332	78.4	12.03	7.04	2.56	0	0	199
1354	73.7	16.1	10.2	0	0	0	118
1402	46.4	43.5	10.1	0	0	0	69
1448	53.35	38.45	7.5	0	0	0	15
<u>MONKTON DEVERILL</u>							
1335	44.2	25.4	30.4	0	0	0	181
1368	43.2	19.6	37.2	0	0	0	117
1397	45.4	15.9	35.1	0	0	0	154
1421	48.7	8.0	44.3	0	0	0	149
1453	18.0	8.0	62.0	0	6	6	50

70 14

Although wheat remained the premier crop, the relative importance of oats, a fodder crop, rose considerably in the fifteenth century. The acreages under oats and barley declined far less drastically than the areas of wheat. The value of drage has been rather understressed in Table 18, but it had great importance on all manors in the fifteenth century. Beans, well suited to the wettest land of the Levels, had small acreages on the demesnes of the Polden manors, although they featured most prominently at Ashcott, Walton, and Glastonbury between the 1370's and 1425. Cultivation of this crop increased, but it rarely exceeded a tenth of the total arable under crop. Vetches, peas, and pulses had only a minor role in farming at this time.

v. Quality of husbandry.

It must remain an open question the extent to which the arable was made more productive. The series of accounts available do not make possible any worth while comparison of yields. Analysis of groups of years from a very few manors would be selective sampling of a most dubious kind. It would be necessary to be able to make a reasonable comparison of yields from identical or almost identical pieces of land. The accounts do not give yields for individual furlongs. Valid comparisons entail knowing whether land had been manured and also whether climatic conditions had been adverse or diseases prevalent. Our knowledge of weather in the middle ages would need to be much more precise than it is now for anything other than the crudest of guesses to be possible.

Section 3 Pasture and Livestock

i. Introduction

Pastoral farming had less value to the estate economy than cultivating the arable, but it played an indispensable role in manorial farming. Horses and cattle took pride of place because they supplied much needed power for haulage and ploughing. The wool clip gave the sheep an important place as a source of revenue, but in addition sheep could also provide wool fells, skins and meat for the abbey or for the market. Pigs, too, contributed meat and hides to the lord for his own use or for sale. In addition livestock manures possessed great value in the struggle to maintain fertility in the arable lands.

ii. Horses and Cattle

Most manors rarely had more horses and cattle than the minimum for working the demesne arable. Where numbers of horses or cattle exceeded the immediate needs of a manor this was either because sufficient pasture existed to permit breeding or the manor had the extra animals as increments from feudal dues. Generally, by 1333-34 the abbey estates could not provide enough horses and oxen from its own resources to meet all the demands for working animals from the manors. This led to purchases becoming a regular feature of some manorial economies, although whenever possible manors with unnecessary stock had to send them to places where there was a shortage²⁸.

Oxen were the only working animals on some farms and all manors had them, usually enough to allow for the full employment of the demesne ploughs. In cases of acute shortage of oxen or horses, other cattle were yoked with the oxen to provide the draught for ploughs - to the extent that even cows worked so hard that they did not calve. The distribution of breeding cattle appears in Table 19 and the numbers of working stocks in Table 20.

-
28. In this table the relative importance of movements of stock between manors on the Somerset Levels appears. This shows that Zoy and Godney exported working animals on a substantial scale, although the Zoy figure consisted of heriots and fines, and exceptional to the usual pattern of sending out recently matured animals from the herd. Meare had a sizeable herd of cows. Baltonsborough probably supplied animals in some years owing to the extensive pastures there. Withy too had substantial pastures.

A TABLE SHOWING OXEN TRANSFERS ON THE LEVELS, 1333-34.

<u>From Manor</u>	<u>To Manors</u>
Glastonbury	Walton 1. High Ham 2.
Baltonsborough	None.
Street	None.
Walton	Ashcott 1.
Ashcott	None.
Shapwick	Greinton 1.
Greinton	Zoy 1.
Withy	None.
High Ham	None.
Podimore Milton	None.
Zoy	Street 1. Walton 5. Ashcott 3. Shapwick 2. Greinton 1. Podimore Milton 3. Butleigh 1.
Brent	High Ham 6.
Butleigh	Street 1.
Godney	Walton 2. Ashcott 2. Podimore Milton 4.
Meare	Street 1 (also a bull). Ashcott 3.

TABLE 19

DISTRIBUTION OF BREEDING HERDS OF CATTLE, 1333-34

Manor	Bulls, Cows and New Calves										Other Cattle on Somerset Manors							
	Rem. 1333	Added	How added	Sale	Exported	L. @ G. B.Cow Cvs.	Murr Rem. & New Cvs. Cons	Rem. B.Cow	Rem. 2	Rem. 1	Add 2	Add 1	How added	Sale	Export	L. Murr @ & G. Cons	Rem. 2	Rem. 1
Glastonbury	1	5	- 1 N.I.	1	4 None	- - 1	-	1	0	2	-	1	- 1 N.I.	1	None	- - -	-	1
Baltonsborough	1	25	1 1 N.I.	-	1 1 to Butleigh	- 4 13	-	15	2	20	25	15	2 - N.I.	2	-	- -	25	15
Street	-	-	1 1 Bull from Meare Cow court	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	11 5 2 yr Marnhull 1 yr Walton	5	-	11	-	-
Walton	-	-	B.C. Bull from Butleigh 1 6 5 Damerham 1 Court	-	2 1 to Shapwick 3 to Ashcott	- - 1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6 5 All of Damerham but 1 which was Court	4	5 to Street yearlings 2 to Ashcott 2 yr.	- - -	-	-
Ashcott	-	-	- 3 Walton	-	3	- - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - Walton	1	-	- 1M	-	-
Shapwick	-	-	- 1 Walton	-	- 1 to boon work-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-
Greinton	1	-	- -	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-
Withy	1	28	- - N.I.	-	- 1 gift	- 3 6	1M	12	1	23	20	15	- -	-	1 gift of 2 yr.	- 6M	16	12
High Ham	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-
Podimore Milton	-	1	- -	-	-	- -	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	- -	-	1
Zoy	1	20	1 10 Heriots and Court	-	- See text	- 9 12	-	15	2	21	-	7	5 9 N.I.	-	-	5 -	3	14
Brent	2	3	1 1 Bull purchased. N.I. 9 cow heriot	2	10 See text	- 4 7	1M	8	1	25	20	17	1 1 Heriot	9	-	- 1M	11	17

TABLE 19 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF BREEDING HERDS OF CATTLE, 1333-34

Manor	Cows Rem. 1333	NI	Court	Import	Total	Sale	Murrain	Expense	Export	1334 Total	Calves		Sale	Tithe	Rem 1334
Ashbury	5	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	3	3	Added 1 Bad	2	-	2
Damerham	16	1	1	3 Badbury	21	4	1	1	5 Walton	10	10	(5 consumed)	-	-	5
Badbury	13	3	-	-	16	8	-	-	3 Damerham	5	8	Export Murr. 1 2	2	1	2
Buckland Newton	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sturminster Newton	17	2	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	19	19	{ 6 to L. @ G. 3 Exp	-	2	8
Uplyme	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1

Key:- B = Bulls. Cons = Consumption of Manor. Cvs = Calves. Exp = Expenses or Consumed on Manor.
L. @ G. = Larderer at Glastonbury. M or Murr = Murrain. N.I. =
Rem = Remainder.

On no manor in 1333-34 were horses numerous enough to form a complete plough-team. They normally did the work requiring speed and intelligence rather than mere tractive effort. Thus they drew carts or harrows and only occasionally were they harnessed for work in a plough-team. The relative scarcity of horses on Glastonbury's manors probably reflected the higher cost of maintaining them compared with oxen. Undoubtedly the abbey recognised that stabling horses, winter feeding that included oats, a shorter working life, and a carcass carrying less edible flesh than an ox's all made a horse less attractive than an ox as a plough beast.²⁹ Even if the horse worked more rapidly than the ox it probably would have saved insufficient time to make its extra cost for keep worthwhile. Thus we find only four stud farms in 1333-34: those of Zoy and Brent in Somerset, Damerham in Wiltshire, and Sturminster Newton in Dorset; although several manors had mares which foaled from time to time. The Somerset manors frequently had between two and five horses at various stages of maturity. All the manors in other counties possessed horses but usually only two. Probably the abbey's greater demand for produce from its Somerset manors made cart horses more important there than elsewhere.

During the later middle ages the number of horses on demesne farms fluctuated between one year and another as may be seen in Table 3 of Appendix IV. The horse seems to have made slight progress in the exploitation of the land: nowhere did horses replace oxen in the plough-teams. In the fifteenth century it appears that no manor ever had less than two horses, whereas before there were some years when a manor might have had none. Although mares foaled in favourable circumstances on the demesnes, replacement of losses came from the variety of sources mentioned above.

The amount of arable under cultivation governed the number of demesne ploughs and therefore of the requirement for oxen in the working team. The sizes of plough-teams in 1333-34 may be calculated from the

29. See Fitzherbert, Husbandry, edited by Skeat, English Dialect Society (1882), where the horse appears as technically superior to the ox, and the author suggests that progress in agriculture came from its greater use. The horse was never used for ploughing on Tavistock manors, H.P.R. Finberg, Tavistock Abbey (1957), 132.

TABLE 20

PLOUGHS AND DRAUGHT ANIMALS ON MANORS, 1333-34

Manor	Demesne Plows	1333			1334			Change + -	1333			1334			Change + -	Acreage Turned				Oxen									
		Horses	Foals 2 & 3 yr.	Total	Horses	Foals 2 & 3 yr.	Total		Oxen	Other Cattle	Total	Oxen	Other Cattle	Total		Total at Work	Total Acreage Ploughed	Ploughs Hired	Labour Service	Natural Increase	Purchase	Import	Fine	Heriot	Sale	Murrain	Consumed	Lardarer @ Glastonbury	Manor Exports
Glastonbury	4	2	1	3	-	1	1	-2	31	1	32	30	0	30	-3	31	371.2	None	72	1	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	2	3
Baltonsborough	1	-	2	2	1	1	2	None	6	2	8	6	0	-6	-2	8		None		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Street	4	2	3	5	1	3	4	-1	31	0	31	30	0	30	-1	34	399.3	None	136	-	1	3	-	1	2	2	-	2	-
Walton	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	None	25	-	25	29	-	29	+4	31	337.2	None	97.1	-	1	8	-	3	1	1	-	5	1
Ashcott	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	0	28	33	0	33	+5	33	328.1	None	137.0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	4	-
Shapwick	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	None	48	0	48	47	0	47	-1	50	525.2	None	115.3	-	-	5	-	3	2	1	-	5	1
Greinton	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	-1	12	0	12	13	0	13	+1	14	168.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	None	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Withy	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	No evidence			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Ham	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	-1	14	-	14	21	-	21	+7	23				-	1	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Podimore Milton	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	-1	22	-	22	23	-	23	+1	24	No evidence			-	1	7	-	-	1	2	-	4	-
Zoy	0	16	4	20	15	2	17	-3	-	4	4	-	-	0	-4	17	-	-	421	3	-	1	2	24	1	-	4	1	16
Brent	2	5	2	7	6	2	8	+1	18	1	19	14	0	14	-5	22	147.3	None	243	7	-	-	-	6	2	-	6	1	6

Other Cattle = Cows specifically stated to have worked, bullocks 3 & 4 years old (male)

TABLE 20 (Cont.)

PLOUGHES AND WORKING OR POSSIBLE WORKING LIVESTOCK (Excluding Cows and Yearlings)

Manor	No. Ploughs	Ploughs Hired	1333		1334		1333		1334		1334		Sources of Oxen								Oxen Disposed						
			Horses	Foals 2 & 3 yr.	Horses	Foals 2 & 3 yr.	Change + -	Oxen Rem.	Other Cattle	Total	Oxen	Other Cattle	Change + -	Total at Work	Natural Increase	Purchase	Import	Fine	Heriot	Sale	Murrain	Consumed	Lardarer @ Glastonbury	Manor Exports			
Wrington	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	14	1	15	13	1	14	-1	16	-	3	-	-	3	5	1	1	-	-
Marksbury	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17	18	-	18	+1	18	-	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Houndstreet	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mells	3	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	21	-	21	19	-	19	-2	21	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	4	-
Doultling	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	17	-1	17	+5	17	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	7 Batcombe(1)Ditcheat(1) Pennard(2) Pilton(3)
Batcombe	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	9	-	9	9	-	9	-	10	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3 Mells(2) Pilton(1)
Ditcheat	2	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	16	-	16	17	-	17	+1	21	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	1 Pilton
Pennard	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17	18	-	18	+1	18	1	4	3	-	1	4	-	-	1	3 Marksbury(2) Pilton(1)
Pilton	4	-	3	-	3	2	-	2	-1	42	2	44	35	3	38	-4	40	-	4	6	-	1	5	-	-	10	3 Mells(1) Ditcheat(1) Pennard(1)

TABLE 20 (Cont.)

PLOUGHS AND WORKING BEASTS (WILTSHIRE)

[illegible]

TABLE 20 (Cont.)

PLOUGHS AND WORKING ANIMALS. POTENTIAL AND ACTUAL (DORSET)

Manor	No. Ploughs	Horses	1333		1334		Change + -	1333		1334		Change + -	Total at Work	Sources of Oxen							Oxen Disposed						
			Foals 2 & 3 yr.	Total	Horses	Foals 2 & 3 yr.		Total	Oxen Rem.	Other Cattle	Total			Oxen Rem.	Other Cattle	Total	Natural Increase	Purchase	Import	Fine	Heriot	Sale	Murrain	Consumed	Lardarer @ Glastonbury	Manor Exports	
Sturminster Newton	3	6	1	7	6	1	7	None	26	23	49	24	11	35	-14	42	1	2	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	1	Colbeare
Marnhull	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	13	1	14	+2	14	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	
Colbeare	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	+2	13	-	13	14	-	14	+1	16	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Buckland Newton (Plush)	3	3	-	3	5	-	5	+2	28	1	29	28	-	28	-1	33	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	
Uplyme	2	3	-	3	2	-	2	-1	20	2	22	16	2	18	-4	20	-	4	-	-	1	6	-	-	3	-	

numbers of ploughs and oxen on each manor mentioned in Table 20. In the Somerset Levels there seems to have been between six and eight beasts to the plough. Two manors were exceptional in the year in question: High Ham received an extra team for no stated purpose; and Zoy depended entirely upon hired ploughs and labour services³⁰. In other parts of Somerset and in Wiltshire at this date plough-teams contained between six and nine oxen. The disparities in numbers appear to have little to do with the lie of the land or the soils. The estates in Devon and Dorset had six or eight beasts in a plough-team. It is interesting to note that although Marnhull and Colbeare were administered from Sturminster Newton they each possessed a plough-team, whilst Plush adjacent to Buckland Newton was worked from its larger neighbour.

Until farming on the Glastonbury estates ceased plough-teams appear to have remained a constant size. Replacements of oxen, when disease, injury or age made them unfit for work, normally came from recruitment of younger cattle in manorial herds, but occasionally no demesne could spare any stock and then the abbey purchased a beast. Despite the varying numbers of animals in plough-teams between manor and manor the figures approximate closely to those recommended by Walter of Henley³¹.

The principal sources of working beasts were the cattle herds on the estates. In 1333-34 it seems that manors with pasture or meadow in excess of the needs of the draught animals often had some other cattle as appears in Table 19. All the main breeding herds in Somerset were on the Levels manors of Baltonsborough, Brent, Zoy and Withy-in-Huntspill. These manors had dairies of some importance and produced cheese for the market - probably of the Cheddar type. The value of cattle and dairy produce elsewhere in the abbey estates of Somerset made a marginal

30. Lords with demesne farms but not farming in the usual fashion included Christ Church Cathedral Priory of Canterbury. Its manors on Romney Marsh which lay on entirely reclaimed land had very few labour services and depended upon hired workmen. Zoy had famuli and tenants obliged to pay some rent in labour, but it too had an extensive acreage of reclaimed marshland. It would appear that the history of farming marshland manors deserves more attention than is possible or relevant for this thesis. See R.A.L. Smith, The Estates of Christ Church Cathedral Priory, 1943. passim.

31. Walter of Henley's Husbandry, edited by E. Lamond, Royal Historical Society. 1890. 23. See also J.A. Raftis, The Estates of Ramsey Abbey. 1957. 137.

contribution to manorial profits. On its estates in other counties Glastonbury kept herds of cattle at Badbury, Damerham and Longbridge Deverill in Wiltshire, Ashbury in Berkshire, and Sturminster Newton in Dorset. Regular movements of cattle between manors took place. Other manors possessed a few cows or cattle but most of the raising was restricted to a limited group of specialist farms mentioned above. Cattle generally played a minor role in directly augmenting manorial revenues, but they had the greatest possible significance to the farming economy because cattle provided the all important draught stocks which allowed extensive arable cultivation.

The importance of cattle to the estate economy in the later middle ages changed very little from the situation surveyed in 1333-34. The numbers of cattle on the whole of the estates probably declined as arable farming contracted. Most of the evidence points to breeding for working stocks rather than for an expansion of dairying or of fatstock farming³². This emphasis on producing oxen only may explain why the chamberlain decided to cease keeping other cattle at Longbridge Deverill in the early 1360's. One possible motive for this step may have been that extra pasture and meadow were required for the growing demand of larger sheep flocks in the Deverill manors - as may be seen in Tables 2 and 3 of Appendix IV.

iii. Pigs

Pig farming had a close relationship with arable cultivation, although manors possessing a herd usually lay near to woodland. This combination of circumstances ensured adequate supplies of chaff and of inferior or damaged grain, and also of food which the pigs routed for themselves. Most manors with piggeries produced fatstock for the abbey or for consumption on the manor rather than for sale. The market for pigs was never ignored but only a minority of manors kept pigs primarily for selling.

32. This seems generally true of lords whose estates have been subject to the scrutiny of other scholars. See for example, Raftis, op. cit., 137 et seq.

TABLE 21. SWINE, 1333-34

PORKERS and HOGS

Manor	1333 Remain Porker	Hog	Hogs to Porker	Sale Hogs	Sale Porker	Murrain Porker	Murrain Hogs	Larderer Porker	Glastonbury Hogs	Expenses	1334 Remain Porker
BALTONSBOROUGH	13	12	10	2	- 1	-	-	9	-	-	14
WALTON	24	21	23	-	-	-	2	15	-	-	30
ZOY	40	71	56	-	-	-	2	41	12	9 + 1	43
BRENT	13	15	14	-	-	-	1	7	-	2	18

FIGLETS

Manor	Issue	Tithe	Sale	Manor Expense	Murrain	Abbot Expense	Purchase	Larderer Glastonbury	1334 remain
BALTONSBOROUGH	31	3	9	6	-	-	-	18	7
WALTON	46	5	-	-	-	-	-	24	17
ZOY	102	10	-	13	-	-	Heriot 1	44	25 9 to Meare Reeve
BRENT	31	3	-	2	1	6	2	6	15

PORKERS and HOGS

Manor	1333 Remain Porker	Hog	Hogs to Porker	Sale Porker	Added	Consume	Murrain Hog/Porker	Larderer Glastonbury Porker	Hog	Export	1334 Remain Porker
WRINGTON	11	7	7	-	7	6	-	10	-	-	9
MELLS	8	9	9	-	(Hog 1 Court	-	1 P	12	-	-	5
DOULTING	6	13	13	1	-	-	7 H	2	-	P.H. 52	11
BATCOMBE	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DITCHEAT	13	11	11	1	1	-	1 P	12	-	2	11
PENNARD	4	6	6	-	1 Court	-	-	5	-	-	5
PILTON	40	17	17	-	3	-	1 H	30	6	5	24

PIGLETS

Manor	Total Issue	Tithe	Sale	Manor Expense	Murrain	Abbot's Use	Purchase	Receive	Export	Larderer Glastonbury	1334 Remain
WRINGTON	30	3	7	1	-	15	-	12	-	-	16
MELLS	18	2	-	2 Prior	-	9	-	12	-	5	12
DOULTING	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	19
BATCOMBE	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	-
DITCHEAT	30	3	8	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	7
PENNARD	30	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13
PILTON	47	5	-	2	-	13	-	4	-	-	31

PORKERS and HOGS

Manor	1333 Remain		Hogs to	Sale	Added	Consume	Murrain	Larderer at Glastonbury		Export	1334 Remain
	Porker	Hog	Porkers	H.P.				Porker	Hog		
NETTLETON	2	7	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6
GRITTLETON	10	12	11	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	11
KINGTON											
ST. MICHAEL	17	11	9	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	14
CHRISTIAN											
MALFORD	21	21	17	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	27
WINTERBOURNE					Ashbury						
MONKTON	14	9	7	2	1	-	-	12	-	Wtbn.M.	8
ASHBURY	20	19	4	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	10
IDMISTON	17	9	8	2	-	1	-	13	-	-	9
DAMERHAM	35	42	42	4	-	13	-	26	-	-	34

PIGLET

Manor	Total Issue	Tithe	Sale	Manor Expense	Murrain	Abbot's Use	Purchase	Receive	Export	Larderer Glastonbury	1334 Remain
NETTLETON	15	1	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
GRITTLETON	15	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	9
KINGTON ST. MICHAEL	30	3	9	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	7
CHRISTIAN MALFORD	20	2	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
WINTERBOURNE MONKTON	30	3	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	17
ASHBURY	30	3	7	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	11
IDMISTON	15	2	7	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	10
DAMERHAM	59	-	9	7	5	13	-	-	-	-	25

The distribution and composition of swine herds on the Glastonbury estates are shown in Table 21. Absence of extensive woods on the Levels probably explains why the abbey had so few manors in this part of Somerset with sties. Nevertheless the largest of all the herds was at Zoy in 1333 and it comprised 117 animals. On most manors elsewhere in Somerset and also in Wiltshire the abbey had herds of swine. There were none on any other manors except at Ashbury (Berkshire), and Sturminster Newton (Dorset). From the manors mentioned in Table 21 the abbey took for its own larder at least 269 porkers and hogs, and 124 piglets; and it sold 13 porkers and hogs and 102 piglets. Unfortunately figures are not available for Longbridge Deverill in 1333-34, but the numbers sent to market represented the major part of its production as may be seen in Table 3 of Appendix IV.

The numbers of breeding stocks appear in the final part of Table 21 which shows that sties usually had only two sows and that several manors possessed no boar. In the latter situation a villein's boar probably serviced the sows³³. When an injured or an aged sow needed to be replaced the herd itself usually supplied a suitable female, though, when this was impossible, the abbey bought a sow or brought one from another manor. In 1333-34 most sows farrowed three times, their litters containing five or six young³⁴. The great majority of piglets were castrated to encourage rapid fattening for the larder.

33. No payments for such conjectured serving appear in manorial accounts, but where no boar is recorded, this seems the most likely explanation. Perhaps the herdsman possessed a boar.
Manors without boars were Nettleton and Ashbury.

34. Many estates depended on small breeding herds. For example, Ramsey Abbey manors all had breeding herds comparable to those on the Glastonbury manors - see Raftis, op. cit., 141.

It is a coincidence that most sows farrowed three times in the sample year, but not in conflict with the fact that sows may only produce five litters in two years. This was recognised by all medieval writers - see Walter of Henley, op. cit., 29, and 75 (an anonymous husbandry).

Dr. Dorothea Oschinsky has been studying all available manuscripts of Walter of Henley's Husbandry in preparing a new edition of it for the Royal Historical Society. In a discussion at a meeting of the Agricultural History Society (7 December, 1963 at the London School of Economics) she stated that about a third of the surviving copies say two litters and two-thirds say three litters may be produced by a sow in a year. This disparity is resolved on paeolgraphic evidence, namely the frequent failure of copyists to recognise that the cross bar through the third minim of a Roman III indicates a half. Two and a half litters per sow a year is an average mentioned for the benefit of accounting calculations that need to use the year as the unit of time.

(Continued)

During the later middle ages the fortunes of pig farming depended upon those of corn production as we see in comparing Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix IV. For example, the chamberlain reduced the size of his herd at Longbridge Deverill drastically during the late 1330's. Thus he kept only two or three sows instead of four for breeding. After 1440 the Longbridge Deverill sty had a sow in it from time to time, presumably to meet needs for visitors to the manor rather than to supply the local market. This downward trend in pig production affected almost all manors in a similar way. The exception was Street where Abbot Breinton ordered a small herd to be established to provide for some of the abbey's requirements until all demesne farming ended.

iv. Sheep and Wool

Undoubtedly sheep contributed most to manorial profits from the pastoral side of farming. Wool found a market at all times throughout the middle ages and so wherever grazings of a suitable quality existed the abbey kept sheep. But wool was not the only product for which sheep were valued; Glastonbury sold fatstocks to the butcher, dairy products, hides and woolfells. In some areas sheep and corn formed complementary parts of the farming economy because sheep manure enabled the land to bear good grain crops.

34 (Continued)

Here we may note a unique case in the history of the Glastonbury estates for no other manor resembles Walton in this particular (see Table 3 of Appendix IV). Between 1359 and the early 1370's the manor herd included only two sows, but after a period a boar joined them. This trio produced, with a mathematical precision rare in nature, an annual output of 20 piglets, although before the boar's arrival piglets numbered 25 a year! This singular accounting phenomenon could have been a method of allowing the herdsman to supplement his income by taking any surplus for himself. However, this accounting procedure might have provided a means of forcing the reeve of the manor to return a fixed number of stock, so that no matter how adverse circumstances became, he bore the brunt of the cost. Statistics before the onset of the plague suggest that the abbey expected sows to farrow five times in two years. It was not unreasonable to expect 20 piglets from one sow farrowing five times. This fictional account at Walton ceased to be used soon after 1421.

The origin of this method of accounting at Walton might have been to check the activities of a reeve. Severe methods imply an effective discipline and this has been discussed by J.S. Drew, "Manorial Accounts of St Swithun's Priory, Winchester" in E.H.R., lxi.

In 1333-34 sheep farming had little importance in the Somerset Levels, where only Butleigh and Glastonbury manor possessed flocks. These manors received sheep from all over the estates for fattening or for store until the abbey's larderer called for them to be slaughtered. Many of these animals were crones or wethers whose wool bearing life had come to an end. Occasionally the abbey authorised a sheep to be killed for feeding important visitors passing through a manor or to form part of the feast at harvest time.

Sheep flock distribution and composition are shown in Table 22. The exchanges noted in the table and the manors with flocks that lack breeding stock suggest that manors were interdependent and flocks made use of the pastures of a group of manors. Thus we find ewes and rams on three Somerset manors and it seems that those in the Mendip area had close connexions. Podimore Milton had ties with Uplyme in Devon which possessed extensive pastures well-suited to wethers and hoggets³⁵. The abbey had five flocks in Wiltshire: one based on the group of manors near Chippenham, one making use of the north Wiltshire downs (Winterbourne Monkton, Badbury, and Ashbury), one at Idmiston on the edge of Salisbury Plain, a large flock at Damerham, and a substantial flock belonging to the chamberlain in the Deverills. It seems likely that the Dorset flocks were associated with one another.

Flock sizes varied between about 350 and 1,500 but their composition in the short-run depended upon the incidence of disease. It seems clear that they all had a very small number of rams, a characteristic of prudent management³⁶. The chamberlain's flock at Monkton Deverill included fewer ewes than most others in 1333-34 because of the effects of "murrain" (a general term meaning disease). The ravages of murrain were much greater at Monkton Deverill than anywhere else on the estates and losses from this

35. The disposal of these lambs has some interest: 16 sold, 60 sent to Uplyme before shearing, and tithes and deaths before weaning accounted for the remainder of the 95 lambs. Podimore Milton flock contained no hoggets, but had 4 rams, 103 ewes, and 23 wethers.

36. Male lambs were castrated for three reasons. First, their energies all went to putting on weight, both of wool and meat. Secondly, the neutered animals did not fight and so damage their skins. Thirdly, mature wethers were docile and thus shepherding was easier.

TABLE 22

COMPOSITION OF SHEEP FLOCKS IN 1333-34

Manor	1333				H	L	Rec.	Murrain		Exports from Manors	Sales	Total		Imports from Manors	Sales	Mur.	Cons.	Cons.	Exports	Abbot	L.	1334		
	Rem.	to	to	to				W.	H.			Cons.	before shearing									B.S.	at Shr.	W.
Wrington	274	23	23	34	-	51	6	-	62	L. @ G.	37W	147	28	-	2W	7W	-	1W	-	1W	-	136	28	
Marksbury	144	70	32	-	-	21	10	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	5W	-	-	15	Mells	-	-	135	-
Mells	165	-	-	-	1H	-	-	2	-	-	4W	159	1	15	Marksbury	-	1W	-	-	-	29	30	114	1
Doulting	218	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	40W	Butleigh	-	169	-	-	1W	2W	3W	-	-	-	-	169	-	
Batcombe	101	48	18	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	4W	-	-	12	Baltons-	-	-	97	-
																			borough					
TOTAL	902	141	73	34	1	87	28	2	102		41	743	29	15	3	19	3	1	27	30	30	651	29	

Manor	1333															1334										
	Hoggets	Add	Crts	Mur.	LOG.	Added	Sale	Total	Mur.	Non	Shear	Mur.	Exp.	Exports	to	Rem.	Issue	Dead	Tithe	Lambs	Rec/	Other	Issue	1334		
	Rem.	added						Lambs	B.S.	Lamb								before		out	Manors	Sale	Mur.	Shr.	Mur.	Rem.
																		sep.								
Marksbury	162	27	1	5	-	-	30	155	1	33	154	-	-	-	154	122	11		11	90	Out to	-	1	9	2	-
Batcombe	128	18	-	5	-	3	-	144	-	16	144	3	-	40	101	110	33		8	90	Rec.	50	13	96	2	94
						Mells								Baltonsborough							Marksbury					
Pilton	171	41	-	10	4	-	-	198	7	44	191	3	4	-	184	154	20		13	6	to Expenses	56	5	54	1	53
TOTAL	461	86	1	20	4	3	30	497	8	93	489	6	4	40	439	386	64		32	186		106	19	159	5	147

TABLE 22 (Continued)

COMPOSITION OF SHEEP FLOCKS IN 1333-34

Wethers and Hoggets

	1333 Rem.					Murrain						Total Shorn						1334 Rem.									
	Wethers	Hoggets	H. to W.	L. to W.	Rec. Courts	Wethers	Hoggets	Consumed	Exports	Imports	Manor	Sale B.S.	Wethers	Hoggets	Import	Export	Manor		Sale	Murrain W/H.	Court W/H.	To NI as Hog	Consumed	Abbot	L. @ G.	Wethers	Hoggets
Grittleton	51	-	33	-	-	1	13	-	49W	82H	Kington (Ex) Nettleton (Im)	-	1	69	-	-	-		-	4W	-	69	-	-	-	30	-
Kington St.M.	177	-	-	-	1H	18	1	-	-	49	Grittleton	-	208	-	-	-	-		-	11W	-	-	-	-	-	196	-
Winterbourne Monkton	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	80H	Badbury			-	-	2W	81	-	-	-	2	-
Badbury	118	267	-	-	-	-	38	-	118	-	Ashbury (Ex)	-	-	229	-	180	(100) (80)	Ashbury Winterbourne Monkton	-	1W	10W	49	-	-	-	9	-
Ashbury	493	-	AS 100	-	-	16	-	3W	89	118W	Badbury (Im) L. @ Glaston.	12	491	-	100	-	Badbury		-	12W	-	100	2	-	2	575	-
Idmiston	313	259	AS 105	-	-	4	24	-	40W	-	L. @ Glaston.	-	269	235	-	-	-		60W	5W	-	-	-	-	-	325	-
Damerham	662	369	AS 133	-	-	17	98	23W	80W	12W	Purchase (Im) Glaston (Ex)	-	554	271	-	-	-		27W	2W	-	270	2	-	-	655	-
Monkton Deverill	320	265	-	-	-	36	130	-	-	-	-	30W	254	135	-	40H	Longbridge		22W	5H	-	-	1	-	-	231	90
Longbridge	No Evidence																										
TOTAL	2135	1161	371	-	1	93	304	26	376	261		42	1777	940	180	220			109	42	12	569	5	-	2	2022	90

TABLE 22 (Continued)

COMPOSITION OF SHEEP FLOCKS IN 1333-1334

Ewes and Lambs

Manor	EWES			Before Lambing				Total Lambing	Non Lambing	Murrain	L. @ G.	Shorn Total	Sale	Murrain	1334 Rem.	LAMBS				Murrain	Cust.	Sale	Shearlings from Manor	Shorn	Not Shorn	Murrain	Sale	Import & Export	Rem.	
	1333 Rem.	Hogs add.	Add Cons.	Murrain	L. @ G.	A.S. added Hogs	Sale									Issue	Before Sep. Murr.	Tithe	Receive											
Grittleton	201	-	-	6	40	36	-	191	48	2	66	87	-	4	119	143	35	11	-	-	-	-	95	Winterborne Monkton	2	2	-	-	-	2
Winterborne Monkton	337	-	-	6	-	79	-	410	124	17	50	264	-	4	339	286	74	14	95	8	3	74	-	-	208	6	20	16	Ex. 172	-
Badbury	182	-	-	5	-	39	-	216	59	1	40	136	-	4	171	157	47	11	-	3	1	30	-	-	65	-	16	35	Im. 171	187
Idmiston	395	-	-	3	-	113	-	505	148	5	60	327	30	-	410	357	80	-	19	16	2	33	-	-	217	-	-	10	Ex. 7	200
Damerham	569	-	-	23	-	133	-	679	190	4	100	442	-	3	572	489	74	-	-	5	21	88	-	-	310	1	6	-	-	304
Monkton Deverill	301	-	-	12	-	-	45	244	None	41	-	203	9	6	188	244	189	5	10	2	15	-	-	-	43	-	29	-	-	14
Longbridge Deverill	No evidence																													
TOTAL	1985	-	-	55	40	400	45	2245	569	70	316	1459	39	21	1799	1676	499	41	124	34	42	225	95		845	9	71	61	-	707

TABLE 22 (Continued)

COMPOSITION OF SHEEP FLOCKS IN 1333-34

Wethers and Hoggets

Manor	1333 Rem.		Rec. Court	Murrain		Cons.	Exp.	Imp.	Manors	Sale B.S.	Total Shorn		Imp.	Exp.	Manor	Sale	Murrain		Court	H to		1334 Remain	W.	H.
	W.	H.		W.	H.						W.	H.					W.	H.		W.	Cons.	LOG		
Sturminster Newton	97	62	18W 9H	24	44	5W	26W	-	L @ G	20W	40	27	-	-	-	2W 2H	4	-	-	2	-	4W	32	0
Buckland Newton	320	126	-	27	24	2H	-	-	-	-	291	102	-	37W	Butleigh	-	5	-	-	46	-	3W	-	-
Uplyme	117	2	-	84	2	-	-	-	-	10W	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1W	-	20	-
TOTAL	534	190	27	135	70	7	26	-	-	30	354	129	-	37	-	4	11	-	-	48	1	7	52	-

Ewes and Lambs

Manor	Ewes										Lambs										Rec.	Sale	Mur	Exp	Cons	Shorn	Not Shorn	Mur.	1334 Rem.
	1333 Rem.	Mur	Crt	Ad	LOG	Sale	Lamb	Non Lamb	Mur	LOG	Ad	Shorn	Add	Mur	LOG	Exp	Rem. 1334	Issue	Deal	Tithe									
Sturminster Newton	121	30	24	23	Exp-ence 1	-	137	43	18	-	-	96	-	2	47	-	70	94	16	7	-	9	1	60 Buck	1	-	-	-	-
Buckland Newton	489	13	-	-	Exp-ence 3	-	413	30	29	-	-	444	50	14	55	23 But	402	443	203	21	60 St.N	80	14	1	-	183	3	24	159
Uplyme	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1 Pod Mil	7	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	60 Pod Mil	-	10	-	1	52	-	12	40
TOTAL	616	43	24	23	4	-	556	74	47	-	1	547	50	16	102	23	479	543	219	28	120	89	25	61	2	235	3	36	199

Key:- Headings and other data (except places) Add = Increase from young of flock, A.S. = After Shearing, B.S. = Before Shearing, Cons = Consumed, Crt = Court perquisite income, E = Ewes, Exp = Exports, H = Hoggets, Imp = Imports, L = Lamb, L @ G = Lardarer at Glastonbury, Mur = Murrain, Rec = Receive, Rem = Remains, Ttl = Total, W = Wethers.
Places:- Buck = Buckland Newton, But = Butleigh, Pod. Mil. = Pdimore Milton, St. N. = Sturminster Newton, Winterborne M. = Winterborne Monkton

cause were 77 per cent of the lambs, 49 per cent of the hoggets, and 11 per cent of the wethers³⁷. The young sheep in other flocks also suffered more from the disease than mature beasts.

The proportions of the wool clip arriving at Damerham for sale from all parts of the estates have been mentioned above (pp. 79-81). Table 8 shows the quantities of wool and hides produced and what proportions of them were sold. Perhaps a higher than average incidence of murrain may account for the volume of skins. The manors marketed little directly, with the exception of Monkton Deverill which sent its wool and hides to Longbridge Deverill for marketing by the chamberlain's officials. The Damerham sales appear to have been to one purchaser.

Glastonbury kept some sheep for dairying, although in 1333-34 it sold the lactage on all manors with milking ewes. Prices of ewes per head ranged from one penny at Monkton Deverill to two pence at Marksbury, but it does not appear for how much of the period a ewe was available for milking³⁸.

Sheep farming after the 1330's underwent several important changes, one of the more significant being the introduction of permanent flocks on the Somerset Levels. Probably several reasons explain this increase in pastoral farming. Demesne land and vacant holdings could be made to produce some revenue once arable farming had become less profitable, and tenants more difficult to find³⁹. Sheep had the added attraction of providing valuable manure for soils which had been subject to long periods

37. Murrain losses were as follows in 1333-34 for lambs:- Marksbury 9%, Batcombe 30%, Pilton 13%, and in Wiltshire Damerham 15%. The remaining Wiltshire manors sustained losses of over 20%. Amongst other age groups Damerham figures seem representative: wethers 3%, hoggets 27%.

38. The values of lactage were as follows: Idmiston, 357 ewes for £1.15s.3d. (1.185d.); Damerham, 429 ewes for £3.2s.6d. (1.75d.); Monkton Deverill, 203 ewes for 16s.11d (1d.); Batcombe, 107 ewes for 13s.8d. (1.53d.); Marksbury, 121 ewes for 20s.2d. (2d.). The low yield from Monkton Deverill resulted from the season being for only 8 weeks owing to the unfavourable summer.

39. It seems that from time to time the lord decided to keep some pasture pertaining to vacant holdings for his own use. It is not possible to give any estimates of the acreages involved, or the increases in flock size attributable to this factor.

of intensive cropping. Sheep required less labour than arable and the wool clip would be a profitable return on lands in the lord's hands.

It seems likely that the sheep of the Levels manors grazed the low lying pastures in the summer and were moved to the Polden Hill pastures in the winter in order that the dangers of very wet land might be avoided. The interdependence of the flocks in this part of Somerset appears in the use made of the pastures of Street although none were ever shorn there. The Levels sheep served a threefold purpose in the economy of the later middle ages: to supply the abbey larder with mutton and lamb, to earn money from sales of wool, and to enrich the soil of the arable. The production of wool in this area of Somerset became regular soon after the Black Death as may be seen in Table 2 of Appendix IV. A peak in the output of wool occurred during the last quarter of the fourteenth century, a period of very large exports of cloth from England. Production began to decline in the early fifteenth century coinciding with the slump in exports. The lowest amounts of wool were put on the market in the mid-fifties of the fifteenth century and production never recovered to its former size for the rest of the demesne farming era.

The sheep farming policy affecting the Deverill estates probably represented in miniature the policy pursued on the whole of the abbey estates. The principal difference between the sheep raising properties was that the larder at Glastonbury took most of the fatstocks and crones from Somerset flocks whereas the Deverills marketed sheep whose useful wool-producing life had ended. To some extent the Wrington and Mells flocks resembled those at Longbridge Deverill and Monkton Deverill, Wrington's being primarily of wethers. Wrington kept its flock after arable farming ended on the demesne. Longbridge Deverill and Monkton Deverill worked in tandem, with the former keeping the breeding ewes. The cycle of management was as follows: lambs after weaning went to Monkton where they grew to hoggets; these in turn replaced aged ewes and wethers at Longbridge before shearing time. The advantage of this system lay in the fact that Longbridge's extensive low-lying pastures produced sweeter grass earlier than the upland grazings at Monkton, a factor of vital importance for spring feeding of ewes and new born lambs.

A typical pattern of farming may be seen at Longbridge and Monkton in 1373-74. At Michaelmas 1373 there were 428 sheep at Longbridge and 924 at Monkton. The ewes of the manors, 187 and 319, produced 155 and 254 lambs, respectively. Lambs dying before weaning amounted to 20 at Longbridge but only 61 survived beyond this stage at Monkton. So severe a loss necessitated the purchase of 90 lambs before shearing and these with those on hand or coming by way of perquisites amounted to 257 at shearing time. Only 236 lambs had survived an attack of murrain at Michaelmas 1374 and a further 49 of them died before shearing in 1375 so that 192 hoggets were added to the adult stocks. Longbridge Deverill received 111 of the hoggets from Monkton, together with 3 rams, 49 wethers and 59 ewes, and the 71 hoggets retained by Monkton included 3 rams, 37 wethers and 41 ewes. At Michaelmas 1375 the flocks of Longbridge and Monkton amounted to 537 and 936 respectively, an increase from 1352 to 1473 in the Deverill valley. Monkton Deverill stocks expanded during the two decades after the Black Death so that over a thousand was common until demesne farming ended there. Flocks at Longbridge varied between 400 and 500 sheep after the second quarter of the fifteenth century. The Deverill growth of sheep farming extending into the first half of the fifteenth century ran counter to the overall national pattern as reflected in the exports of cloth and raw wool⁴⁰.

The size of the wool clip in the later middle ages fluctuated owing to diseases, weather, and demand. Returns from the Deverills show production to have been fairly stable before the Black Death. In mid-century it fell, but after the 1360's it again reached levels as high as any attained before 1340. Wool sales fell to their lowest point in the 1440's, but by the 1460's a revival began, and output grew towards the size prevalent in the fourteenth century. The value of the clip is discussed below in Chapter V, and tables illustrating production on the manors appear in Table 2 of Appendix IV.

40. See H.L. Gray, "The Production and Exportation of Woollens in the Fourteenth Century", in *E.H.R.*, XXXIX. 13-35, compare also E.E. Power, *The Wool Trade in English Medieval History*, 1941. 20-40.

Wool growing probably had insufficient value to save demesne farming, though it may have played some part in influencing the abbey to continue in farming until the late fifteenth century on some of its manors⁴¹.

v. Other Livestock

Other livestock made only a minor contribution to the manorial economy. Goats appeared on none of the demesnes, probably because they would have destroyed pasture and would not have produced meat, milk, or hides to equal the sheep with which they would compete.

The abbey had few fowls on any of its manors in the later middle ages. Chickens had no place on any demesnes but, where churchscot was paid, the abbey received chickens until the middle of the fifteenth century from some of its tenants. Then commutation ended renders in kind. Birds received on the Polden manors had gone directly to the poulterer at Glastonbury, but elsewhere the reeve sold them. On some manors dovecotes existed, but during most of our period the abbey had leased them. A few manors had extensive water courses where the abbey kept geese or swans. At Longbridge Deverill, for example. The geese flock reached its greatest size in the rule of Abbot Breinton, being more than 50 in most years. The flock declined to an average of 25 or 30 birds after the Black Death and by 1420 there were none. Ducks ceased to be kept there in the late fourteenth century.

The importance of winter fodder for livestock barely needs emphasis since the limits on keeping cattle, horses, pigs and to a lesser extent sheep were dictated by the supplies of hay, oats and beans. Meadowland reflected by its value its crucial position for livestock farming. In severe winters, especially those lasting into March or April or coming after a poor harvest, reeves bought food for the animals. Only a wealthy lord could withstand such a time. For example, in 1326-27 the reeve of Monkton Deverill purchased hay for oxen, horses and sheep at a total cost of £5.4s.3d. There are no positive indications that Glastonbury made use of the principle of drowning meadows to increase the hay crop.

41. The financial implications of wool in the demesne economy are discussed in Chapter V below.

The main aspects of livestock farming were breeding working livestock, fat pigs, and sheep, for meat, wool and manure. The part played by enclosure in this is discussed in section 4 of this chapter.

Section 4 Labour, Capital and Equipment

Capital investment and availability of labour were vital and related factors in the operation of demesne farms. Two questions must be considered in examining the interaction of these elements: "What buildings, implements, and land received attention?" and "How did changes in labour supplies alter the management of farms?" The answers to these questions help to show the nature of the contraction in Glastonbury's demesnes and therefore the policies adopted by the abbey appear more clearly.

Implements, buildings and enclosures regularly caused expenditure for their maintenance or improvement. How far such expenditure was adequate it is much more difficult to say. It might be that insufficiently-maintained equipment lowered productivity of labour and of land, so encouraging the contraction of demesnes. However, there is some evidence to show that the abbey took care of its capital and that contraction did not occur from neglect. Unfortunately the paucity of records during the rule of Abbot John Chinnoek means that during the crucial last quarter of the fourteenth century and in the first two decades of the fifteenth century the picture given might be inaccurate.

New farm buildings or substantial modifications to existing ones seem to have been undertaken when necessary. Perhaps only minimal repairs were made during the troubled years of Chinnoek's abbacy when labour costs rose rapidly. However, there seems to have been some correlation between a good year for crops and prices and in an exceptional activity in building barns, mills, houses, or enclosures. These larger enterprises on a manor often exceeded its current income, and so help, often financial, came from other properties. For example, at Monkton Deverill the chamberlain during 1369-70 authorised the building of a grange of eight large bays including an ox byre and a hay loft, and also of a granary of seven bays, at a total cost of £31.16s.7d. The builders used stone for the outer walls, stone tiles for the roof and timber and stone for the internal fittings. The

life of these structures cannot be estimated, but perhaps this was one of the last major farm investments of Abbot Monyngton's administration. Further major constructions occurred including a large grange at Walton in the middle of the following century.

It is now a widely held view that enclosure became ever more prevalent over much of England from the thirteenth century⁴². Enclosing and ingrossing often proceeded simultaneously. Two reasons may be advanced to explain enclosing on the Glastonbury estates; one was reclamation of land from sea or waste and the other consolidation of a demesne holding from the common so as to make the most of manures. Conservation of fertility probably seemed as important as the protection which hedges or embankments gave to growing crops.

The evidence of the later medieval accounts from Glastonbury manors suggests that ingrossing had little importance in our period, although it took place in the thirteenth century.

Enclosure as a form of investment is not well documented on Glastonbury's demesnes in the later middle ages. It had begun before the beginning of the fourteenth century⁴³. At Walton, for example, the Close by the North East part of the Grange (known as "Worthy" in many later medieval accounts) was enclosed early. Extents of most manors reveal some enclosed land, usually the court and barton of the grange. Meadowland had some protection but how far the demesne holdings were enclosed is not clear. The lord's pastures with defined acreages imply temporary fencing at least.

Reclamation of marshland on the Levels manors had ended before the beginning of our period. It is not possible to say whether demesne areas had been divided from villeinage, but some of the demesne had completed enclosures. The abbey preserved the reclaimed lands by constant repairs of banks, remaking of hedges and cleaning of ditches, using both villein services and hired labour.

42. Joan Thirsk, Tudor Enclosure, 1959. (Historical Association, G.41) and R.H. Hilton, "A study in the pre-history of enclosure in England in the fifteenth century", in Studi in onore di Armando Saporì, 1957. 673, ff.

43. Adam de Domerham, op. cit. and also see R.A.L. Smith, Christ Church Cathedral Priory, 1943, where the problems of investment in drainage are discussed fully.

Comparison of Abbot Bere's Terrar with fourteenth century extents shows that enclosure increased, but at an uneven pace between manors. Most rapid advances occurred in north Wiltshire such as those at Christian Malford. The chamberlain's manors had some enclosures in the later middle ages, but how much was transformed cannot be estimated since no extents have survived⁴⁴.

Pastoral enclosures were usually small when in demesne and reserved for cattle and horses, but apparently no closes for sheep existed. Leases of closes became increasingly frequent during the fifteenth century, although it is not apparent when the enclosures occurred. Many came onto the market because of contracting demesnes.

The abbey administrators knew the advantages of keeping the land in good heart. They tried to achieve this end by insisting on maintaining dung carts and forks on all demesne farms. This concern for the land also appears in regular records of both villein and demesne sheep flocks being folded for a period of each year on the arable⁴⁵.

A landlord needed adequate transport to exploit his demesnes and so carriage services were last to disappear. These services continued until the 1440's for such jobs as carting manure from middens to fields, taking produce from field to manorial grange, or even carrying goods to the abbey. Journeys outside the manor occurred infrequently, and seem to have been extraordinary. For example, at Walton in 1427-29 considerable quantities of stone were hauled from the Asney quarry to Glastonbury. In the earlier year some carts went first to Doultong to pick up loads of freestone for use at the abbey. A manor met the expenses of carting by providing allowances of grain for the man and his beasts. Accountants include the cost of transport in the prices of commodities until the later half of the fifteenth century, thereafter details are sometimes given

44. See Chapter 5 below.

45. The importance of manuring is clear from the accounts which constantly record carting services used for carrying dung. Soil conditioners also were used, notably marl. The extent of Walton shows that when the reeve took an acre of corn from the lord's demesne, it must come from the unmanured land. Another sign of the abbey's consciousness of the importance of fertility appears in the frequent manuring of "Worthy" an arable close at Walton almost continuously under crop.

without any indication of the distances travelled or the labour involved. At Walton, for example, in 1470-71, wheat carried from the almoner's granary to the abbey cost twopence a quarter, and an unstated amount of wool taken to Glastonbury came to four pence.

In the early fourteenth century many manors all over the abbey estates had both carts (carrío) and wains (carecta). Wains cease to appear in Walton accounts after the mid-fourteenth century and as they wore out elsewhere they were not replaced. Most manors had only possessed one wain and its inflexibility coupled with reduced demesne activity led to its disappearance. Carts also dwindled in number in the later middle ages corresponding to the level of economic activity on demesnes. Walton, for example, had four carts before the onset of the Black Death but by the later 1360's only three.

As evidence of possible neglect the dead stock accounts show few major differences in the condition of manors over an extended period of time. Comparing 1320-21 with 1413-14 at Walton, for example, the manor lost in the interval its wain, one plough, dairying equipment and some household utensils once used for feeding hired labour. These changes probably reflected the reduced demesne activity brought about by a policy of contraction.

Fewer ploughs directly mirror smaller arable acreages, as may be seen in Table 17 above, giving numbers of ploughs and acreages under cultivation in successive years. A closer analysis of the number of the demesne ploughs in relation to the demesne acreage ploughed has some interesting features which show the potential of this equipment in varying weather conditions and in response to the demands of farming policy.

Probably Walton was representative of most manors in its possession of implements in relation to the acreage ploughed. It had several types of soil within its fields, but in the years for which evidence survives the maximum land ploughed by one implement was 130 acres. Walter of Henley suggested one plough should be sufficient for eight or nine score acres but he probably assumed workmen having no other duties. Glastonbury had an average of fifty acres less from each of its ploughs, but it is impossible to say whether conditions were harder on men and implements than on Walter's lands, or if the abbey had rather more capital invested than a good manager

could have allowed. However, Walter wrote in the early thirteenth century perhaps in an area with a plentiful supply of labour, whereas the Glastonbury evidence is from a period when the price of labour rose steadily, becoming an ever more pressing problem for the demesne farmer. Thus Glastonbury might have needed to provide more capital than in Walter's time to make the best use of expensive labour⁴⁶.

Working the arable needed much labour, and labour services; famuli, and hired casual workers, made contributions that changed in relation to one another during the later middle ages. This was true of most landed estates⁴⁷.

Labour services predeceased demesne farming on most manors. Between 1320 and 1348-49 most manors reduced the number of services required by customary tenants commuting their obligations for a money payment. Only a few peasants commuted their services on a small manor like Greinton which had sixteen customary holdings in 1325 worth £6.6s.1d. By 1343-44 four tenants had obtained substantial relief and most of the other tenants did not need to render all their services, so that the value of unused services amounted to £1.19s.2¹/₄d. In addition one ferdeller had his works remitted because he served as granarer of the manor⁴⁸.

46. See Walter of Henley, *op. cit.*, 7, 8. The Walton figures in detail show some changes of interest. The ratio of acres ploughed, including the second ploughing of fallow in 1330-31, was 3 ploughs to 292 acres 2¹/₂ roods. In other years the figures were:-

1334-35	4 ploughs to 345 a. 3 ¹ / ₂ r.
1342-43	4 ploughs to 409 a. 3r.
1343-44	4 ploughs to 452 a. 3 ¹ / ₂ r.

The second ploughing of fallow suffered if labour was short or the season unfavourable - fluctuations in the above years were 136a. 1¹/₂r. (1342-43) and 157a. 3r. (1343-44). Ten years after the Black Death the demesne possessed only three ploughs which turned over 324a. ¹/₂ r. in that year. In the later years of the fourteenth century 350 acres were commonly worked by three ploughs. In 1393-94 no less than 410¹/₂a. came under the three demesne ploughs, but in the next year a fourth plough was hired to turn no less than 484a. 1r., which figure includes the ploughman's land. Ten years later 3 ploughs turned 381a. ¹/₂r. Under Frome lighter demands were made, similar in fact to those of Monyngton's time. The plough teams consisted of 8 oxen, and these worked 130 acres in a peak year. Walter of Henley had greater expectations as has been indicated above.

47. See for example, Raftis, *op. cit.*, 199, *et seq.*

48. The extent of 1325 showed that there were then 16 customary holdings: 3 virgates, 2 half-virgates, and 11 ferdells; and also there were 21 cottars. By 1343-44, 4 tenants had purchased substantial relief from service and the lord did not demand all available services, so that, of a potential obligation worth £6.6s.1d., no less than £1.19s.2¹/₄d. was not used. These works obscure the point that of the unused services one ferdeller was granarer and so was remitted part of his obligation without fines. The effective labour force was the reeve, two famuli (who were ferdellers), and 8 customary tenants.

Comparison of two average-sized manors shows a higher burden of labour services on tenants of marshland manors than on downland manors. Both Walton and Longbridge Deverill had 24 customary tenants but the services due in manual works were 1418 and 450 respectively, and ploughing and harvest works 966 and 830 respectively. The need to maintain drains on the marshes probably accounts for some of the disparity in manual works, whilst the difference in harvest and ploughing works probably arose in part from the nearness of the abbey, so enabling it to exact a heavier rent in labour.

The cash value of labour services, calculated with great care, are recorded in the manorial extents of the early fourteenth century. These minute statements of obligations stand in contrast to previous records. It seems that close definitions of rights to services were made to safeguard the lord's income either in work done, or in cash, as he should decide. Probably the bargaining position of the tenants began to improve slightly so the legal position needed to be defined in the lord's interest⁴⁹. Contracting demesnes made labour services less valuable than their cash equivalent and no frugal lord willingly diminished his income by a farthing. The improved lot of the peasantry coincided with an easing in the scramble for a holding at almost any price. Hence extents setting out the value in cash of all services provided a basis for reckoning and auditing entries under "venditio operum" or calculating values of permanently commuted services in respect of a holding.

The intimate relation between the number of famuli, the hiring of casual labour and the services performed, has been mentioned above. Their significance, as we have noted already, varied according to the size of the demesne and the location of the estate. Walton serves as a good example for a close examination of the changing balance between these three elements in the labour force on the demesne in the later middle ages.

49. It is possible to compare the extent and custumal of Walton made in 1317 (L.10024) with one prepared for Abbot Michael of Amesbury in 1234 (Rentalia et Custumaria, edited by C.J. Elton, S.R.S. 5. 124). The major differences lie in the careful specification of the obligations to perform boon-works and also in stating precise cash equivalents of every labour service in the later document.

At the beginning of our period, in 1330-31, the following were available for working Walton demesne: the famuli; a reeve to supervise; two ploughmen; and finally a carter. Labour services were due from three virgates, two half virgates, and ten ferdells. In this year casual labour included a reaper employed for 22 days and an unspecified number of helpers at harvesting who received cash payment according to the acreage reaped and also food allowances.

The total Walton demesne cultivated in 1330-31 was 260 acres of which almost 116 acres lay fallow. Famuli using three ploughs prepared the land for nearly $92\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wheat, two and a half acres of beans, nine and a half acres of oats, 100 acres of fallow first ploughing, and 88 acres of fallow turned for a second time - in all more than 292 acres. Customary labour ploughed 37 acres for winter grain, three and a half acres for oats, 16 acres for primary fallow and four acres of secondary fallow - in all $50\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In addition an aggregate of 29 acres of ploughmen's holdings was turned over by customary labour, part of the privilege of the famuli. Clearly the lion's share of arable tillage fell to the famuli.

By the 1340's labour services at Walton were due from four virgaters, two half virgaters, and ten ferdellers, but commutation had reduced permanently the obligations of virgaters, half virgaters and three of the ferdellers. The declining importance of labour services seems clear from the figures in Table 23 in which allowance has been made in columns of Total Due for acquittances, defect and permanent commutations.

TABLE 23. LABOUR SERVICES AT WALTON.

Service	1330 - 31			1344 - 45		
	Total Due	Performed	Sold	Total Due	Performed	Sold
Ploughing in acres	$141\frac{1}{2}$	$99\frac{1}{2}$	42	130	$121\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Winter	1379	894	485	1409	-	1409
Reaping in acres	$16\frac{1}{8}$	$16\frac{1}{8}$	-	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	-
Harvesting	966	966	-	900	825	75

The table shows that despite an increase in the demesne from 260 acres in 1330-31 to over 317 acres in 1344-45 and also noting that the summer climate in the later year was poor yet the abbey had only increased reaping services. This increase and the size in the figure of winter

services due in 1344-45 may be explained by the fact that one more virgater became liable for services over the figure for 1330-31. The reductions in customary ploughing services and harvesting services which had occurred by 1344-45 resulted from commutations. The column "sold" includes services not covered by commutation agreements, but which were available if the lord required them.

The inability of Glastonbury to exact full labour services emerges clearly in the Walton example: the quantity of services fell even though in the 1340's the demesne had expanded significantly. Many landlords found themselves too weak to demand labour in place of a cash equivalent⁵⁰. Probably the main reason for the lord's difficulty lay in the diminishing competition for land from among the peasants. Work as a form of rent undoubtedly irked most villeins who wanted to reduce this obligation whenever possible. Forced labour probably resulted in inefficient workmanship besides involving fairly elaborate supervision. Under these conditions lords might have found labour employed for a cash wage less costly administratively and perhaps quicker and more thorough in doing jobs.

It is not possible to show how far Glastonbury found it more economic to engage wage labourers rather than to compel a reluctant tenantry to perform labour services. There are some indications that the comparative costs did not differ very much. For example, at Walton in 1344-45 commuted services and works sold on an annual basis brought in an income of £9.6s.7d. The expenditure on wages of hired men certainly exceeded the recorded sum £8.11s.8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. because we are not told the amounts paid to men employed for some ploughing and carting. In addition the cost of payments in kind to the famuli and food and drink given from manorial stocks to refresh workmen do not appear as part of the financial account. However, even when most labour services were used, the wages in cash and in kind had to be found for the famuli because these men comprised the regular labour force.

50. G.R. Holmes, The Estates of the Higher Nobility in Fourteenth Century England, 1957. 85, et seq. compare also Raftis, op. cit., esp. 222-3, and R.H. Hilton, The Economic Development of Some Leicestershire Estates in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. 76, et seq. Leicestershire villeins had far lighter services than those at Ramsey or Glastonbury. It may be noted that the Ramsey method of selling services resembled those of Glastonbury in that seasonal sales varied sharply.

It must also be noted that the labour services were never free since the lord had to make various customary payments in kind.

The famuli had increased by one at Walton between 1330-31 and 1344-45. Hired labour for specific days or jobs rose in the same period, but the figures for 1345 had an inflated size because of the weather. Four men rebound 16½ acres of dried oats in two days for three half pence a day. The reaper worked for four weeks collecting an additional 3s.6¼d. over his customary fee of 1s.6d.

Labour services declined more rapidly after the first onslaught of the Black Death in 1348-49, as we may see in the example of Walton. In 1359 the demesne under cultivation at Walton was 209 acres 1½ roods of which customary tenants ploughed 19 acres 1 rood. The manorial extent of 1317 shows that the villeinage owed the lord the ploughing of 222 acres, 2,091 winter-works, 36¾ acres of corn reaped, and 2,091 harvesting-works, beside carting service at will. The small acreage ploughed by the tenantry was matched in the performance of other obligations. They did 172 winter-works, reaped 9 acres of corn, and carried out 256 harvest-works. A decade after, the abbey used only 22 harvest-works (for making a haystack). Carting services continued to be imposed and they only ceased in the second quarter of the fifteenth century.

The withering away of labour services may have contributed to reductions in the demesnes in the 'sixties and 'seventies of the fourteenth century, although the acreages did not fall at a rate so sharp or so complete as the decline in services available. Hired workers, famuli or day labourers, met the deficiency in labour on the demesnes. Little change occurred in the number of famuli employed, the abbey preferring to supplement them by casual labour as required. The famuli took the regular year-round jobs, being assisted from outside only at the busiest seasons like sowing or spring ploughing when the weather demanded it, and at harvesting. Outside workers also did skilled building or carpentry work and assisted in maintenance of such installations as marshland drains.

The pastoral side of demesne farming on the Glastonbury estates made no use of labour services except for the gathering of the hay harvest under the direction of a hayward.

The rising wages bill on demesne farms after the outbreak of the Plague is a recurrent theme in many studies seeking to explain the contraction or abandonment of farming by many landowners. This aspect of demesne farming will be discussed in Chapter V which is concerned with manorial finances.

There is no evidence to show that the abbey deliberately ran down the capital value of its demesnes. Changes in the numbers of implements or in the labour force were the result of an economic movement affecting all demesne farmers. In this section we have seen the effect of these changes on the scale of demesne farming. Their financial implications and the profitability of the abbey policies are to be discussed in Chapter V.

Glastonbury evidence suggests that in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries it suffered less than Ramsey from severely enforced economies. The insistence on maintenance seems more positive and continuously present than on many other landed estates in this period. Glastonbury's use of implements and labour seems similar to that found on other estates.

Observations

The abbey estates had undoubted natural advantages. All but the most adverse of seasons had their effects mitigated on the total production of the estates because manors differed sufficiently in soils and topography. These variations permitted the abbey to take some advantage of specialisation. This accounted for the domination of wheat on the low-lying Somerset manors, and the domination of sheep and corn husbandry on the chalk and limestone uplands of Dorset, Somerset and Wiltshire.

Conditions for demesne farmers tended to become less favourable during the years immediately before 1348. After that year changes for the worse arrived more rapidly. Arable reductions owing to shortages of labour caused production to be directed to supplying abbey needs from nearby manors. On more remote manors cash crops predominated, and fears of loss encouraged heavier sowings of mixed grains, notably drage.

The decline of demesne farming on the Glastonbury estates should not be obscured by too myopic a view of Walton and its immediate associates. It has been indicated that on manors for which evidence is most plentiful

there were some attempts to produce as much as possible by vigorous cultivation of demesnes in the late fourteenth and very early fifteenth centuries. Contraction of demesne farming did not immediately lead to its end and the general process began in earnest only after the Black Death. Demesne farming ended at Greinton in 1421, at Ditchheat before 1428. The arable demesne was abandoned at Wrington between 1448 and 1463; though the pastoral farm had ceased after 1464 it was subsequently revived for sheep farming some time before 1491. Demesne arable farming finished at Monkton Deverill at the beginning of Abbot Selwode's rule, although its sheep flock continued to flourish until all demesne farming on the estates ended completely in the early 1490's.

Probably the decisive factor which led ultimately to the decision to end demesne farming was lack of profit. These financial implications of demesne farming remain to be discussed in the next chapter.

During the later medieval period the agricultural practices of Glastonbury showed no radical departure from the principles known at the beginning of the period. In most managerial techniques the abbey differed little, except in scale, from most landlords. The increased use of capital in relation to the labour force which Glastonbury developed in the late fourteenth century seems to make some divergence from the policies adopted by the lords of estates whose activities have been the subject of printed studies⁵¹. It is impossible to determine here how far this apparent innovation encouraged the abbey to retain demesne farming for half a century longer than other great lords. Nevertheless the Black Death forced Glastonbury, like other lords, to reduce its farm output. The contraction affected arable production more severely than livestock, although the greater proportion of effort still went into grain growing. Pastoral farming made no overall headway even though it became relatively more important on a number of manors.

51. Further discussion of these points relating to Glastonbury's slow rate of change appears in Chapter VI.

CHAPTER V

FINANCES AND PROFITS

Introduction

The financial organisation of Glastonbury Abbey estates is known at manorial level for a select group of places¹. This limitation of sources makes it harder to assess the significance of change. It seems that the abbey saw no advantages in a wholly rentier economy until the last years of Abbot Selwode's rule. True, the balance between rents and demesne farming shifted more and more to rents especially after the Black Death: this movement affected many great estates, so that a number of lords, religious and secular, abandoned demesne farming about 1400²; but although Glastonbury had adopted a rentier policy for some manors by the end of the first quarter of the fifteenth century, its economy only became entirely rentier in 1493. This long continuance of demesne farming on some manors forms one of the most interesting features of the Glastonbury estates.

The movement from maximum demesne exploitation to a rentier economy seems to have begun by the end of the second decade of the fourteenth century upon many of the Glastonbury manors. Comparisons of manorial accounts with rentals of the period 1300-1340 provide many examples of demesne land passing to leaseholders³. The contraction of demesnes encouraged commutation of some labour services. By 1330 Moorlinch, a small manor, possessed a rentier economy. After 1348-49 the progress of commutation, and reduction of demesnes, gained momentum, particularly

1. The materials available have been discussed in the Introduction and are listed in Appendix VII.
2. See G.A. Holmes, The Estates of the Higher Nobility in Fourteenth Century England, 1957. *passim*. R.A.L. Smith, Canterbury Cathedral Priory, 1943. and also R.O.E., II.
3. The evidence of Walton is a good example. The extent made in 1317 showed some land already leased. In the East field: La Doune (8a. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ r.) and Wodepyle (15a. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ r.) and in West field: Bywestethe-orcharde (30a. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ r.), Atte Walsthethorne (19a. $\frac{1}{2}$ r.), Littlebremelhulle (6a. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r.), Littele Merewiosch (6a.), and 6a. in Langethorpe and 10 acres in Dedemadeforlong - a total arable acreage of 102 acres 1 rood, of a grand total of 422 acres 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ roods of arable owned by the lord. (See Walton under Table "B" in Appendix II.) In the 1340's the cultivated demesne had not altered from the 1317 figures at all significantly.

in the last quarter of the century. The exact dates for the end of demesne farming on all Glastonbury manors are unknown⁴. It seems that an uneven rate of abandoning the farms existed. It occurred at Greinton in 1421, at Baltonsborough parsonage, Monkton Deverill, and Wrington in the early 1460's, and at Ashcott, Glastonbury, Longbridge Deverill, Street and Walton about 1492⁵. Ditchheat became rentier between 1425 and 1428. The dwindling importance of demesne farming stands out from a comparison of lists of manors supplying the abbey granary in 1362 and 1425. In the latter year Brent, Batcombe, Greinton, Meare, and East Street are absent from the Somerset group, and no Dorset manors appear (Wiltshire manors did not usually supply the abbey even in the 1330's)⁶. Probably the Dorset and Wiltshire manors achieved rentier economies during the fifteenth century, since leases of parts of the demesnes increased, notably in the 1420's and in the 1460's⁷. No demesne existed after 1493.

Section 1 Manorial Finances until the end of Demesne Farming

1. Income

In the early years of the fourteenth century revenues from rents usually formed the largest item in the reeve's cash charge, and on some manors it exceeded the value of all other income. Rents grew in significance during the later middle ages because commutation increased and leasings of demesne became more extensive.

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4. A thorough analysis of court rolls might fill in the detailed picture, although the outline seems clear.
 5. No date can be offered for Mells. Deverill Parsonage ceased to be in demesne by 1492, although it still had a tiny arable as late as 1443.
 6. Manors listed in 1362 and 1425 were:- Glastonbury, Butleigh, Street, Walton, Ashcott, Shapwick, Zoy, High Ham, Podimore Milton, Wrington, Mells, Doultling, Pilton, Ditchheat, Pennard, and Baltonsborough. The Dorset manors of Sturminster Newton, Marnhull, and Buckland Newton, appear in the earlier list only. Absences do not prove no demesne farming, but it is note-worthy that the manors of 1425 were all in Somerset, relatively close to the abbey.
 7. No evidence is available about Uplyme (Devon) or Ashbury (Berkshire). Kington St. Michael (Wiltshire) had a demesne farm in 1402-03 running at a low ebb.

Rent appears under several headings in the accounts: "rents of assize", "new rents", "increased rents", and "farms of mills". Two other items also include some rents, "issues of the manor", and (for most manors after 1348) "issues of vacant holdings". The first part of the "issues of the manor" listed peasants who had commuted some or all of their labour services for life. These payments were based upon a scale of values laid down in extents compiled in the early fourteenth century. When new rentals were made during the fifteenth century, the commuted labour services disappeared from the accounts, their value being added to the rents due from appropriate holdings in villeinage⁸.

The proportions of income from rent sources in the total net charge altered markedly in the century following 1330. On most manors rent became substantially more important⁹. For instance, at Ashcott it rose from contributing between a third and a half of the cash charge to providing four fifths or even more. In the decade after the first onslaught of the Black Death rents there accounted for as much as three quarters of the total charge. Other Somerset manorial figures show similar trends. Rents of the chamberer's Wiltshire manors amounted to no more than a fifth of the revenue until after 1350, when the proportion grew to a quarter. By about 1420 rents formed over a third of the charge, but they seldom exceeded half the total until 1450.

Disparity in the significance of rents in the total cash revenue of manors arose from several causes. When manors had farms the most important factor was whether the abbey sold the produce or took the income in kind. The latter policy meant that rents always formed the dominant element in the money revenues. Where the abbey adopted the former policy, the contraction of demesnes reduced output and consequently rents became a relatively larger part of the income (see Appendix VI).

8. None of these rentals survive, but this movement which led to the alteration in rents has been found at Ramsey Abbey and elsewhere, See Raftis, op. cit., passim.

9. This must be inevitable if sales of produce, or the estimated value of produce exported, fell in value. This trend was common to most estates for the same reasons. See Appendix VI for a comparison of rents as a factor in total manorial profit for all manors of the group which have series of accounts. The following part of this chapter is based on the figures in the appendix.

The chamberer's Wiltshire manors sold almost all their demesne farm produce, so that rents had less importance in the total revenue. By way of contrast the abbey received much of the farm produce from the Somerset manors, so that rents always tended to have a greater part in their cash accounts. Upon any one manor rents as a proportion of total receipts fluctuated, in the long^{run} according to the progress of leasing demesne, and in the short run according to perquisites from lordship, and sales of surplus produce. Occasionally an extra-ordinary income such as cash received from the external cellarer to meet the cost of a new building would cause the proportion of rent in the charge to slump. For example, in 1422 Walton rents stood at only 53 per cent of the net charge, whereas the average level in the fifteenth century was 20 per cent higher. The fall had resulted from foreign receipts amounting to over 29 per cent of the total net charge.

Rents acquitted, or defected, appear in the discharge of accounts. Quittance served as a remuneration for some of the manorial officials like the reeve, the hayward and the granarer, and where appropriate, for the famuli, although these men seem to have benefited only rarely¹⁰. Defects had a much greater economic significance, becoming more prominent after the Black Death because tenants grew reluctant to take land at rents stipulated in early fourteenth century rentals. The reeve's charge depended upon the rental, but since new rentals were made infrequently the accountants recorded a reduced rent by noting the difference between rental price and actual receipts as a defect. Defects of rent increased rapidly in number as may be seen in the case of Walton. The rental was made in 1316-17. In 1330-31 John Pyperwhyte and his wife took over six and a half acres of land in Bareferlang formerly held by William Cokeman at 3s.0d., but the newcomers had it for 19¹/₂d. less. By 1359 the twenty entries amounted to £3.17s.0d. of which half represented reduced rents.

10. Famuli usually came from the landless labourer or cottar class, but in several manors, for example Greinton and Walton, men with ferdells took such jobs, and the customals of the early fourteenth century prescribe the abatements of rents and labour services. See M.M. Postan, The Famulus, Economic History Society. 1946. for a discussion of these men and of the point that they commonly had little or no land.

The total defect rose to £6.11s.5³/₈d. in 1428 when the number of entries had doubled and three quarters of them related to reduced rent. Default in payment of rent had a small part to play in most years. Some defects arose from a lack of tenants, although the lord sought to minimise losses by letting parts of holdings on an annual basis¹¹.

The changes in rents can be seen in Table 24 in which Ashcott figures have been set out¹². Ashcott seems to be representative of the

- 11. The holdings difficult to let seem to have been small - perhaps too small to support a peasant in the affluent conditions available elsewhere. This is a matter on which further examination of Court Roll evidence might help to shed light.
- 12. The figures in this table differ from those in the Appendix VI because here it seemed desirable to show the net discharge uniformly, without cash liveries that included the profit or part of the profit of the manor. Here the figures compare throughout. "From reeve's debt" refers to the accounting practice of calculating profits. See below the discussion of the reeve's debt item in Part C of this chapter.

The table in this note is included to show the gross receipts and expenses, and the relationship to them of the rent figures. It illustrates in the upper part the elements comprising the rents received and the varying revenues from vacant holdings. The progress of labour services is very easy to see. The difference between "Total" in 1450-51 and 1454-55 represents the effects of a new rental in removing from the reeve's charge the deadwood of rents of assize and labour services no longer realisable because holdings were vacant or the rents reduced. In the lower part of the table, the effects of a new rental also emerge.

TABLE of RENTS and their relation to TOTAL Charge and Discharge in Select Years: Ashcott.

Year	Rent of Assize			New Rent			Labour Service			Vacant Holdings			Total			Gross Receipts Total			Approx. %
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	
1347-50	17	7	4 ¹ / ₄	-	-	-	1	19	8 ¹ / ₂	-	13	4	20	0	4 ³ / ₄	85	16	11 ⁵ / ₈	23
1350-51	17	7	4 ¹ / ₄	-	-	-	3	13	8 ¹ / ₂	-	16	1	21	17	1 ³ / ₄	97	9	4 ³ / ₈	22
1351-52	17	7	4 ¹ / ₄	-	-	-	2	17	0 ¹ / ₂	-	1	6	20	5	10 ³ / ₄	98	19	8 ¹ / ₂	20
1393-94	17	17	9 ¹ / ₄	-	-	-	14	4	2	1	0	5	33	2	4 ¹ / ₄	102	11	4 ³ / ₄	32
1413-14	17	17	9 ¹ / ₄	-	-	4	11	15	0	2	17	11	32	11	0 ¹ / ₄	100	13	6 ¹ / ₄	32
1437-38	17	17	9 ¹ / ₄	-	2	1	15	8	3 ¹ / ₂	1	12	2	35	0	3 ³ / ₄	38	1	9 ¹ / ₈	92
1450-51	17	17	9 ¹ / ₄	-	2	1	13	11	4	-	17	6	32	8	8 ¹ / ₄	37	19	2 ³ / ₈	86
1454-55	25	15	2 ³ / ₈	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	15	2 ³ / ₈	26	18	11 ⁵ / ₈	96
1471-72	25	15	2 ¹ / ₂	-	16	3	-	-	-	-	1	0	26	12	5 ¹ / ₂	33	18	4	78
Farm Demesne																			
1497-98	25	15	2 ³ / ₈	-	19	7	5	0	0	-	-	-	31	14	9 ¹ / ₂	35	17	3 ¹ / ₄	88
1534-35	25	4	10	-	3	7	4	0	0	-	-	-	29	8	5	48	17	1	60

Year	Acquit			Defect			Total			Gross Discharge Total			Approx. %
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	
1347-50	1	18	2 ¹ / ₂	3	5	10 ¹ / ₂	5	4	1	23	19	10	20
1350-51	1	17	10 ¹ / ₄	4	8	10 ⁵ / ₈	6	6	8 ⁷ / ₈	26	0	3 ³ / ₈	23
1351-52	1	19	9 ⁵ / ₈	3	10	4 ¹ / ₄	5	10	2 ⁵ / ₈	40	3	10 ⁵ / ₈	12
1393-94	3	0	7 ¹ / ₄	1	4	7	4	5	2 ¹ / ₄	17	14	9	23
1413-14	3	0	4 ¹ / ₄	4	6	8 ¹ / ₄	7	7	0 ¹ / ₂	33	1	0	21
1437-38	1	9	5 ³ / ₄	10	3	1 ¹ / ₂	11	12	7 ¹ / ₄	34	8	9 ³ / ₄	32
1450-51	1	9	5 ³ / ₄	10	18	2 ¹ / ₄	12	7	8	29	4	1 ⁵ / ₈	41
1454-55	1	5	7 ³ / ₄	-	-	-	1	5	7 ³ / ₄	10	10	6 ¹ / ₄	10
1471-72	1	3	0	1	14	6	2	17	6	18	1	7 ¹ / ₂	11
1497-98	1	9	8	1	13	4	3	3	0	6	7	10	47
1534-35	1	9	8	-	-	-	1	9	8	3	2	1	35

TABLE 24. RENTS at Ashcott and total NET Charge and Discharge
in select years.

Year	Gross Receipt £ s d	Arrears £ s d	Net Receipt £ s d	Rents £ s d	%
1349-50	85 16 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	50 14 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	35 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	57
1350-51	97 9 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	61 17 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	35 12 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 17 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	61
1351-52	98 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 10 8	20 5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	75
1393-94	102 11 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	66 14 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	92
1413-14	100 13 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 11 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	90
1437-38	38 1 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 4 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	36 16 10	35 0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	95
1450-51	37 19 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 6 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	35 13 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 8 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	90
1454-55	26 18 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	None	26 18 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	25 15 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	96
1471-72	33 18 4	3 18 4	30 0 0	26 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
1497-98	35 17 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 16 3	34 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	92
1534-35	48 17 1	11 5 11	37 11 2	29 8 5	78

Year	Gross Outgo £ s d	Cash Liveries £ s d	Net Outgo £ s d	Quit Rents £ s d	%
1349-50	23 19 10	7 8 5	16 11 5	5 4 1	30
1350-51	26 0 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 15 0	16 5 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 6 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	36
1351-52	40 3 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	25 15 9	14 8 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 10 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	34
1393-94	17 14 9	From Reeve Debt	17 14 9	4 5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	23
1413-14	33 1 0	6 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	27
1437-38	34 8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 12 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	39
1450-51	29 4 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	From Reeve Debt	29 4 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 7 8	41
1454-55	19 10 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- do -	10 10 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	10
1471-72	18 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- do -	18 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 17 6	11
1497-98	6 7 10	- do -	6 7 10	3 3 0	47
1534-35	3 2 1	8 7	2 13 6	1 9 8	50

trends affecting all manors. The top half of the table shows the principal elements of rent in relation to the net charge. The lower part of the table shows the acquitted and defected rents in relation to the net outgo. The new rental of the early 1450's allowed the abbey to consolidate all dues from villeins into a lump sum which appears in the accounts under "rents of assize". After demesne farming ceased rents increased in importance as may be seen in comparing the figures for 1497-98 and 1534-35 with those of earlier years. Also it seems that after the Black Death the almost continuous rise in the defect of rent total reflected the inappropriateness of the early fourteenth century rentals to the later and very different conditions. Fluctuations in the economy after the end of demesne farming also made rentals obsolescent rapidly. We may note that rents from vacant holdings (included with rents in Table 24) came from land in villeinage in the lord's hands, but which the abbey could let only on a year by year basis. During the late fourteenth century and afterwards commuted labour service payments were reduced like the cash rents for the holdings concerned. These alterations appear in the accounts under "defects of rent" (which are shown under "Quit Rents" in Table 24).

Revenues from perquisites and sales of rights contributed to manorial income, but fluctuated between one year and another much more than the rents. During much of the first half of the fourteenth century they equalled rents, or surpassed them in value, but from about 1370 they dwindled, and for most of the fifteenth century they formed only a tiny proportion of the net charge - often being only a twentieth of the value of rents. However, in ^{the} early sixteenth century their importance revived (see below).

Perquisites and sales of privileges appear in two places upon the charge: "issues of the manor" and "perquisites of courts". Among the former were "tolcesters", "pannage", and "cheminage": dues contributing small sums to the charge as may be seen in Table 25 where Walton's "issues of the manor" are analysed¹³. Labour services sold during the year at the

13. N. Neilson, 'Customary Rents' in Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History, edited by P. Vinogradoff. II, part IV - chiminage (cheminegium) 143, which was collected by a forester or parker for allowing passage of stock. At Walton the rate in the early fourteenth century was 1d. a head for cows although through where the route passed is not explicitly stated, probably to the woods of Whiteley or Sharpham Park. The amount collected was rarely more than a shilling a year. Neilson quoted Glastonbury evidence of the early thirteenth century concerning tolcesters (vide, 37-39). The rate was 4d. a brew. Pannage was discussed by Neilson (vide 71, et seq.) and the rates were as described by her - a penny for a pig at least a year old.

TABLE 25

Issues of the Manor at WALTON

Year	Pannage Cheminage Tolcesters.	Labour Sold			Vacant Holding and Rents and Farm of Dovecote			Wood Animal Produce			Total		
	£ s d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1320-21	18 11	1	4	11	1	6	0	2	2		3	12	0
1333-34	8 11	1	5	11	10	0		6	5		2	11	3
1343-44	8 10½	4	5	7	10	0		2	1½		5	6	7
1358-59	10 5	2	5	11	1	0	4	-	-	-	3	16	8
1366-67	8 10½	1	4	7	18	2		-	-	-	2	11	7½
1373-74	2 1½		19	3	1	8	5½		6	4	2	16	2
1380-81	5 10		7	0	2	10	6		7	5	3	10	9
1393-94	2 1½		9	0½	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	14	5
1403-04	2 0½		19	6	10	0		13	10½		2	5	8
1413-14	1 8		19	8	-	-	-	2	19	9	4	1	1
1420-21	2 8	1	3	8	-	-	-	3	8	3	4	10	7
1428-29	1 0		17	5		4	0	1	17	8	3	2	1
1438-39	- -		17	5	-	-	-	3	16	5	4	13	10
1447-48	- -		17	5	14	0		3	14	6	5	5	11
1452-53	Heriot	2	0		4	4		2	15	10	3	19	7
1455-56		-	-	-	1	8		1	7	6	1	9	2
1468-69		-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0	3	0	0
1476-77		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	2	2	16	2
1485-86		-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	10½	5	6	10½
1490-91		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10		2	10	

lord's will ceased to be important in the early fifteenth century owing to the progress of commutation. The inclusive nature of this item in the accounts seems clear from the appearance of rents from dovecotes, grazing dues, and occasional rents from parts of vacant holdings let for a season's grazing or hay. "Wood", and "Animal Produce" items are discussed below. Here it should be noted that feudal dues, other than heriots, and perquisites from courts, ceased to play any part in the manorial economy in the early fifteenth century. In this respect Glastonbury followed a similar pattern to that observed on other estates¹⁴.

Perquisites of the courts consisted of amercements of villeins, common fines due at the halimotes of Michaelmas and Hocktide, capitage (chevage), marriage fines paid when a serf's daughter married out of the manor, entry fines to all holdings, and proceeds of hundred courts where this right existed. Occasionally a heriot in cash comes under this heading in the accounts.

Perquisites of the court produced the major part of feudal income, and from about 1400 they formed most of the seigneurial revenue for most years. Their composition has been analysed in Table 26. Walton and Longbridge Deverill seem representative of the Glastonbury estates.

Heriots provided a small source of revenue throughout the later middle ages. Their value and number depended upon the size and wealth of the population. How important they were as perquisite income it is hard to say. It cannot be said how far the abbey preferred to take money or kind without careful examination of court rolls, and a continuous series of accounts extending over several decades. The abbey took both throughout the period, but the reeves mention cash received under "issues of the manor", or "perquisites". Sales of livestock sometimes include animals received as heriot, but whilst demesne farming continued the abbey often made use of any beasts it had from this source, so that they appear only in the stock account. Heriots always seemed to have been worth collecting.

14. H.P.R. Finberg, Tavistock Abbey, 1951. 216-18. F.M. Page, "The Dissolution of the Manor", in The Estates of Crowland Abbey, 1934, esp. 154-55; and Raftis, op. cit., chapter X. section II.

TABLE 26 Perquisites from Two Manors in Select Years.

WALTON

Year	Hallimote £ s d	Capitage £ s d	Entry Fine £ s d	Marriage £ s d	Total £ s d
1320-21	1 14 6	9 11	1 6 8	4 0	3 15 1
1343-44	2 4 6	10 2	3 4	2 0	4 0 0
1358-59	2 11 4	1 2	3 6 10	- - -	5 19 4
1380-81	1 17 6	4	- - -	13 4	2 11 2
1393-94	11 8	1 10	13 4	6 0	1 12 10
1404-05	9 5	1 8	- - -	- - -	11 1
1428-29	15 5	2	1 0 0	- - -	1 15 7
1455-56	6 0	2	6 8	- - -	12 10
1485-86	2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 1
1520-21	6	9	10 0	- - -	11 3
1529-30	1 0	1 7	3 1 4	3 4	3 7 3
1535-36	1 0	1 10	3 0 0	- - -	3 2 10

Longbridge Deverill

Year	Hallimote £ s d	Capitage £ s d	Entry Fine £ s d	Marriage £ s d	Total £ s d
1322-23	5 15 0	17 8	2 1 8	- - -	8 13 1
1342-43	4 8 1	15 1	- - -	2 0	5 5 2
1347-48	6 14 1	?- - -	3 16 8	- - -	10 10 9
1349-50	6 2 7	3 11	16 4	- - -	7 2 10
1351-52	4 19 1	?- - -	£ 5 14 4		10 13 5
1420-21	1 16 1	- - -	13 4	- - -	2 9 5
1442-43	2 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 11
1455-56	2 2 3	- - -	1 13 4	- - -	3 15 7
1477-78	14 4	- - -	3 13 4	- - -	4 7 8
1493-94 Parson Manor	2 0	- - -	10 0	- - -	12 0
	17 5	- - -	10 0	- - -	1 7 5
1522-23	14 11	- - -	1 18 0	Woodland 6 5 0	8 17 11
1524-25	14 4	- - -	18 0 0	- - -	18 14 4

The revenues from the courts, whether halimote or hundred, fell continuously from the mid-fourteenth century to reach their lowest level in the last years of demesne farming. The figures of Longbridge Deverill rose slightly during the early sixteenth century, but then the Monkton Deverill court had ceased to function; its cases being heard at Longbridge Deverill. The Walton courts produced annually little more revenue during the same period. Capitage dwindled in value quite sharply after the first onslaught of the Black Death, none being collected in Wiltshire after the 1380's, though in the mid-fifteenth century a nominal sum still came in at Walton. During Selwode's time capitage disappears from the accounts only to be revived under Abbot Bere¹⁵. Income from capitage was of little consequence after the fourteenth century as a source of revenue but it had much greater significance as a poll tax, which might help to keep the whereabouts of serfs known to the abbey. The post-plague era witnessed shortages of labour and migrations occurred from populous to depopulated manors. Capitage had little long term effect upon these movements of men because lords badly hit by shortage of labour made little effort to return an escaped villein. Difficulties of this kind existed in Monyngton's time¹⁶.

Common fines became the principal part of the manorial court revenues during the fifteenth century because amercements were very occasional. Collected twice a year, they originated as a form of poll tax upon a landholder and his family, but it was not easy to define how it should be applied¹⁷. It became attached to a holding and fixed in amount during the thirteenth century. For example, at Wrington it amounted to 17s.8d. - the greater part of court revenues in most years.

Revenues from amercements varied, usually arising from small sums taken in four types of case: registration of the settlement of minor debts, entry fines, merchet, and as punishment for trespasses of manorial custom. Registration produced revenue only occasionally. Entry fines

15. See Terrar, where villeins' names are followed by "nativus domini" in many cases.

16. B.M. Arundel, 2, fos. 65, 72 and 78. These refer to the case of Henry Rode who fled to the Princess Isabella's estates.

17. Page, op. cit., 37. Crowland Abbey had similar common fines, and there appears a useful discussion of their value by that author.

are discussed below because they have the greatest economic significance. Marchet ceased to be levied during the mid-fifteenth century, although Bere revived it after the making of his Terrar. Breaches of manorial custom produced revenue infrequently.

Entry fines from individual holdings in Walton are set out in Table 27 below and these are typical of those found on all the abbey estates, of the lowest rates of fine occurring in the early and middle years of the fifteenth century. These fines varied according to the size of the holdings, and also they depended upon the demand for land. These changes in the economic value of entry fines have been observed upon the estates of other landlords¹⁸.

The exaction of revenues from perquisites not only contributed to the economy of Glastonbury but also upheld its social and judicial influence. The prestige and symbolism associated with perquisite income meant that Glastonbury sought to preserve its rights without counting the cost too closely. Slowly Glastonbury reduced the frequency of its halimotes. All the perquisite revenues seldom came into the abbey coffers in the year when they fell due, but only in rare cases did bad debts appear.

The total income from perquisites usually suffered from defaults in common fines caused by holdings lying vacant. In some cases also the external cellarer (or the chamberlain in the case of his manors) wholly or partly remitted amercements. Failures to collect fines formed part of a reeve's debt.

The most interesting of reeves' debts caused by nonpayment of fines arose from the method of gathering entry fines in the latter years of the fifteenth century. At this time the greater part of the debt consisted of entry fines¹⁹. A typical case was Walton in 1469-70 where three entry fines due amounted to 26s.8d. The tenants repaid the fines over a period of years, sometimes being allowed as much as five years for a large fine²⁰.

18. Raftis, op. cit., 261, 262, 264, shows here the declining importance of entry fines after the Black Death and well into the fifteenth century. See also Part C of this chapter for a discussion of the reeve's debt.

19. The structure of reeve's debt items is discussed below. It also interested Raftis, op. cit., 261, 262.

20. In this example from Walton in the year in question Robert Shere paid 6s.8d., Richard Warre, 10s.0d., and Thomas Coletar, 10s.0d. The first two names owed half the fine, which fell due in the next year, and the third was an instalment of a three year debt.

TABLE 27 Entry Fines and Holdings at Walton ¹⁶

Year	Amount s d	Holding	Amount s d	Holding
1320-21	6 8	1 mes. + $\frac{1}{2}$ V.	20 0	12a. A. demesne
1333-34	8 0	1 mes. + 1 V.A.T. 2a K.	5 0	11a. A. demesne
	6 0	3a A. demesne	40 0	10a. P. a close
1334-35	13 4	1 mes. + 1 F.	40 0	6a. A. + ?
1342-43	20 0	1 mes. + 1 V.	20 0	New Windmill
1343-44	3 4	2a P.	-	
1344-45	20 0	3a. A and Lab. Services commuted for life.		
1365-66	None			
1366-67	3 4	1 F.A.T. $\frac{1}{2}$ a. K.	- -	
1367-68	6 8	6a.K.	2 0	4a. out of demesne
1402-03	6 8	1 mes. $\frac{1}{2}$ V.A.T.	- -	
1404-05	None			
1420-21	None			
1421-22	3 4	1 mes. + F.A.T. 4a. K. also a toft, 1 F.A.T. 3a. M. 9a. K. 6a. P. in Close		
1468-69	23 4	1 mes. 1 V.A.T. + ? K.	26 8	1 mes. 1 V.A.T. + ?K.
1469-70	6 8	1 mes. + $\frac{1}{2}$ V. and 1 mes. $\frac{1}{2}$ V.A.T.	10 0	1 mes. + $\frac{1}{2}$ V.A.T.
	10 0	1 mes. $\frac{1}{2}$ V.A.T.		
1470-71	2 6	1 mes. 1 F.A.T.	3 4	1 F.A.T. + ? K.
1485-86	None			
1586-87	None			
1525-26	26 8	1 mes. + curt. + $\frac{1}{2}$ a?	10 0 ?	
1526-27	66 8	1 mes. + curt.	20 0	1 mes. + 1 F. + curt.
1527-28	46 8	1 mes. + curt. and ?	8 0	1 mes. + curt. + ?

Abbreviations of Holdings:

V.A.T. = Virgate of ancient tenure. V = Virgate. $\frac{1}{2}$ V = Half Virgate.
 F = Ferdell. Mes. = Messuage. C = Cottage. Curt. = Curtillage.
 A = arable land. P = pasture. M = Meadow. K = land from overland.
 Demesne = Leased Demesne Land.

The last major element in manorial revenues came from sales of produce. Mineral wealth or similar natural assets produced little revenue. Sales of wood and brushwood, and various parkland products, such as deer horns, contributed to the revenues of some manors from time to time. Their relative significance in accounts grew after the abandonment of demesne farming because they form a major part of the "issues of the manor" or "sales of produce" items²¹.

Sales of demesne farm produce varied in importance according to the need to supply the abbey or to export for the market. Manors selling the bulk of their produce were usually remote from the abbey, but the significance of the demesne rarely emerged fully from the sales of produce, particularly in the case of Somerset manors, because they sent most of their surpluses to the abbey. These differences may be seen in Table 28 which shows the importance of farm produce sales in the net charge for a selection of years on the manors of Walton and Monkton Deverill. Walton seems to be representative of manors sending most of their produce to the abbey, whilst Monkton has many characteristics of those which sold most of their farm produce. Neither manor stood independently. Walton and Street shared some pastures and the piggery, and Monkton Deverill complemented Longbridge Deverill in sheep farming. This manorial interdependence makes the precise figures difficult to interpret.

In Table 28A Walton shows a rising profit from "issues of the manor", this resulted from sheep farming from the last years of the fourteenth century. Fluctuations in this revenue depended upon local effects of disease as well as the price determined by general demand. During the early years of the fifteenth century grain ceased to be produced in excess of the requirements of the abbey or for consumption on the manor. Stock sales fluctuated according to the numbers of cattle and sheep suitable for the butcher. Monkton Deverill demesne figures exclude wool because this passed through the reeve of Longbridge Deverill's hands. Hence, although the value of income from the demesne farm of Monkton Deverill does not appear in the reeve's charge, the general trend seems clear enough; namely, the demesne farm contracted from the second decade of the fifteenth century particularly on the arable side.

21. It may be noted that the manors possessing the greatest timber resources do not appear in the available sample of manors.

TABLE 28.A. WALTON.

SALES OF DEMESNE PRODUCE AND TOTAL NET CHARGE

Year	Issues of Manor Wood and Wool Products			Sale of Grain			Sale of Stock			Total			Net Total Charge			Approx. %
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	
1320-21		2	2	2	3	11	4	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	11	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
1333-34		6	5	4	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	13	4	7	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	18	9	19
1343-44		2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	0		2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	9	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	19	3	10
1358-59	-	-	-		2	6		17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	2	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1.75
1366-67	-	-	-	1	8	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	7	5	3	15	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	49	11	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	7.6
1373-74		6	4		1	3	1	10	8	1	18	3	42	12	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.5
1380-81		7	5	1	7	6		18	4	2	13	3	37	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.1
1393-94	1	2	2		14	1		3	9	2	0	0	36	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.5
1403-04		13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		12	6		6	10	1	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	19	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.6
1413-14	2	19	9	1	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		6	1	4	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	3	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	13
1420-21	3	8	3		17	0	4	4	5	8	9	8	42	4	9	20
1428-29	1	17	8	-	-	-	3	16	0	5	13	8	42	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	13
1438-39	3	16	5	-	-	-		15	7	4	12	0	40	9	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11
1447-48	3	14	6	-	-	-	1	11	1	5	5	7	42	15	1	12
1452-53	2	15	10	-	-	-		5	2	3	1	0	40	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.5
1455-56	1	7	6	-	-	-		6	11	1	14	5	27	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
1468-69	3	0	0	-	-	-	9	18	9	12	18	9	46	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	28
1476-77	2	16	2	-	-	-	8	1	6	10	17	8	42	5	3	26
1485-86	5	6	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	-	-		10	0	5	16	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	34	6	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	17
1490-91		2	10	-	-	-		8	4		11	2	38	7	6	1.4

TABLE 28.B. MONKTON DEVERILL

SALES OF DEMESNE PRODUCE AND TOTAL NET CHARGE

Year	Sale of Grain			Sale of Stock			Total			Total Net Charge			Approx. %
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	
1321-22	13	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	10	10	46	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	9	6	71
1331-32	62	17	8	8	13	8	71	11	4	86	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	83
1345-46	26	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	0	7	36	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	17	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	55
1350-51	17	19	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	3	6	32	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	49	0	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	66
1360-61	15	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	0		16	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	8	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	69
1373-74	22	14	1	10	0	6	32	14	7	51	15	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	63
1396-97	20	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	17	6	26	7	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	6	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	58
1409-10	33	12	7	20	7	4	53	19	11	69	17	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	77
1412-13	21	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	13	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	13	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	65
1420-21	4	11	8	9	15	6	14	7	2	29	18	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	48
1439-40	-	-	-	9	5	2	9	5	2	34	4	10	27
1452-53	3	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	16	8	7	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
1456-57	9	9	2	3	5	0	12	14	2	33	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
1465-66	-	-	-	3	1	10	3	1	10	21	16	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14

In addition to sales of demesne farm produce the dues in kind from manorial mills sometimes found their way to markets. These sales produced small sums, but after the Black Death the abbey sought to lease most mills. The mill at Glastonbury sometimes remained in the lord's hands, although at Longbridge Deverill the mill stayed in demesne until the early 1360s seldom rendering more than two or three pounds in a year.

The sales of produce listed in Tables 4 of Appendix IV include examples of sales on account (venditio super compotum)²². This item appears in the reeve's charge, apparently as an after-thought, but immediately before calculating the total. Scribal whim seems to have determined whether details appear or merely the phrase "divers items". In either case these sales are noted in the grain and stock accounts. Such sales, usually only of a few shillings in value, occur occasionally before the Black Death. After the mid-fourteenth century they become more common and increase in value to several pounds. These items cease to be regular only after the first quarter of the fifteenth century. The heyday of these sales was in the later years of Monyngton's rule when at Walton the figure amounted to £7.3s.3d. in 1369-70.

Farr suggested that venditio super compotum was a means of extorting money from reeves and that the sales were therefore fictitious²³. Perhaps this is true of periods when lords could compel their reeves to find money, as was the case in the early fourteenth century. However, the situation altered rapidly by the later years of Monyngton: declining population and falling rents made reeves less vulnerable since villeinage was decaying. Under Chirnock the realities of economic and social change usually meant that only small demands were made from reeves; sales on account seldom exceeded 20s.0d. Nevertheless Glastonbury seemed to try to maintain its revenues by stringent checks upon the reeve. For example at Walton in 1411 a heifer made over to Thomas Boghwode of Dundene (? Dundon) is crossed out and at the end of the item appears "sold on account a heifer for 10s.0d."

22. Glastonbury's manors' accounts provide much fuller information than those made by Tavistock Abbey's accountants where nearly half of the sales could be entered under "vendicio super compotum": see Finberg, op. cit., 155. He accepts the idea that this item covered last minute sales. Such a viewpoint is challenged by Farr in his edition of Accounts and Surveys of the Wiltshire Lands of Adam de Stratton, 1959. xxxvi. See below in this chapter for further consideration of this point.

23. See footnote 22 of this chapter.

ii. Expenses

Expenditure recorded in the discharge of the reeve's account covers acquittance and defects of rent, customary burdens and taxation, costs of demesne farming, expense of administration and liveries. Rent acquittance and defect have been discussed above, their importance in the net discharge appearing in Table 24.

Customary burdens and taxation formed a small part of the reeve's discharge. The abbey had exemption from many taxes upon many of its manors including all those in Somerset for which series of accounts are available. The chamberlain's Wiltshire manors bore some taxes, notably levies for the crown and papacy, and also for the provincial chapter of the Benedictines. Nevertheless, those manors carrying the highest rates of tax seldom had more than ten per cent of the net discharge composed of taxes. The exceptional case of Longbridge Deverill in 1468-69 showed an unusually high burden when a tithe on spiritualities and temporalities amounted to £6.2s.8d. In most years taxation absorbed far less money. The typical pattern of customary payment is to be found at Walton. The lord had the obligation there to pay one shilling for mowing Counlese, one shilling at mowing time, two shillings to the villeinage at Christmas, and a shilling for Peter's Pence. This rate fell by 1304-05 to four shillings owing to the loss of one of the mowing fees. This level continued until the early 1360's, when reduced demands for villein labour made the remaining mowing cost redundant. Between 1429 and 1433 the lord ceased to pay the Christmas bounty. Peter's pence continued until the break with Rome at the Reformation.

Administrative expenses are difficult to calculate because perquisites due to some offices, and certain allowances in kind, cannot be assessed accurately in monetary terms. Another problem concerns the allocation of administrative costs between rent collection, courts, and demesne farming. Precise estimates become further complicated if an attempt be made to include the cost of supporting the supra-manorial hierarchy. Perhaps, for example, manors contributed different amounts for the maintenance of the bailiff and his retinue, depending upon the frequency of visits and the length of his stay. These difficulties must be borne in mind in considering the suggestions made below as to the general cost of administration.

Separate entries in the accounts cover only part of the administrative expenditure, for example fees paid to the bailiff, steward, or external cellarer²⁴. "Foreign expenses" might include purchases of parchment or special payments to maintain visiting officials²⁵. The more permanent needs of the administration sometimes required equipment. For example, at Longbridge Deverill in 1442-43 a new pillory (collistingio), and a new pair of "stocke" with a new "stabell" called "shelesyngstool" were built of demesne oak at a cost of ten shillings, including the wage of a carpenter. Wages and fees for the reeve ought to be included as an administrative cost, although these appear under "wages of famuli", "costs of harvesting", and sometimes under "foreign expenses".

The administrative expenses of Ashcott differed little in their nature from those of most other manors. The figures in Table 29 cover the years of demesne farming and include a calculation of the value of produce consumed on the manor by visiting officials. The account year ended at Michaelmas²⁶.

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24. Details of this expenditure appear in column 10, Table 5 for manors listed in Appendix IV.
25. The word "forinsecus" cannot be translated by one word. Hence when it qualifies the word "cellerarius" it has been translated as "external" because his colleague dealt with internal business and often is described as internal cellerarius. This same "forinsecus" appears in accounts in relation to both receipts and expenses. L.F. Salzman in the introduction to Petworth Manorial Accounts, (Sussex Record Society) LV. 1955. xxvi-xxvii used the word "miscellaneous" to translate the term, but this does not distinguish the notion that "forinsecus" implied. It means money incoming which was not from the manor's own resources, and where it refers to outgoing money, it implies that the expenditure does not concern the running of the manor. However, the "foreign" expenses frequently were a miscellaneous group of items.
26. The valuation of "kind visitors" assumes a quarter of oats being consumed and that the price was low, only two shillings a quarter. The quantities were often greater, and prices fluctuated, usually upward. The values under "kind reeve" have queries because there is no mention of these dues on the cash side of the account. The fifteenth century figures often show that the reeve was given 6s.8d. in lieu of grain, but apparently he took the hay allowance quite frequently.

TABLE 29. ASHCOTT: ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

END YEAR	Steward Cellarer s. d.	Wage Bailiff s. d.	Wage etc. Reeve s. d.	Kind Visitor s. d.	Kind Reeve s. d.	Miscellaneous s. d.	TOTAL s. d.
1331	8 11	- -	7 7	?2 0	?10 0	- -	28 6
1343	- -	- -	7 7	- -	?10 0	- -	17 7
1350	10	- -	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$?2 0	?10 0	- -	30 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1360	- -	- -	17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	in cash	- -	17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1368	- -	- -	31 3 $\frac{3}{4}$?2 0	in cash	- -	33 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1374	- -	- -	29 5	?2 0	3 4	- -	34 9
1394	19 9	- -	11 2	?2 0	?10 0	- -	42 11
1403	30 10	- -	28 9 $\frac{1}{2}$?2 0	? 3 4	- -	64 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1414	32 4	- -	21 6	?2 0	in cash	- -	55 10
1428	20 2	- -	34 7	?2 0	? 3 4	- -	60 1
1438	24 0	- -	30 8 $\frac{1}{2}$?2 0	? 3 4	- -	60 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1449	21 2	- -	30 8 $\frac{1}{2}$?2 0	? 3 4	- -	47 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1455	6 10	11 11	24 3 $\frac{1}{2}$?2 0	?10 0	1 6	56 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1461	12 10	15 6	23 0	?2 0	- -	7 8	60 0
1472	28 6	- -	23 0	?2 0	- -	7 4	60 10
1484	52 8	- -	23 0	?2 0	- -	7 8	85 4
1492	37 1	- -	23 0	?2 0	- -	9 2	71 3

Ashcott figures show that administrative costs increased from the beginning of the last quarter of the fourteenth century until the early years of the fifteenth century, when they reached a plateau. This continued until the last decade of demesne farming when expenses of the cellarer and the bailiff caused a rise in costs. The administrative changes in the early 1450's caused the price of parchment (about one shilling) and a clerk's fee (about 6s.8d.) to be charged against the manor, whereas previously these items never appear in the accounts. Perhaps the abbey treasury had met these expenses in earlier years.

The share of administration in the expenditure of the manor rose during the later middle ages, but in comparison with the profits taken from the manor the increase has a particularly striking appearance. The reason for the rise in administrative costs lay in the price of labour, the figures in the table below give an impression of the significance of this expense.

TABLE 30. ASHCOTT: ADMINISTRATION. EXPENDITURE & PROFIT
IN SELECTED YEARS

Year	Administration £ s d	Net Expenditure £ s d	% Admin. Expenditure	Profit £ s d	Admin. Profit%
1331	1 8 6	4 15 1	29.6	60 19 11	2.38
1374	1 14 9	13 14 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12.775	34 8 11	5.16
1403	3 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.74	32 1 3	10.14
1449	2 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 4 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.75	11 19 11	23.75
1461	3 0 0	11 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	25.75	18 10 9	16.18
1484	4 5 4	24 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.3	6 17 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	62.1
1492	3 11 3	25 9 5	13.95	14 5 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	24.9

Manors had some miscellaneous expenditure on behalf of the abbey which always appears under the heading "foreign expenses". These expenses were very occasional and included items such as meeting part of the cost of an abbot's visit or entertaining guests on their way to or from the abbey. Usually the sums involved made little difference to the general economic situation of the manor.

Without doubt the major element in expenditure was the cost of demesne farming. The importance of demesne farming in the total expenditure is shown in Table 31 below for the manors of Ashcott and Monkton Deverill. The differences between them reflect the smaller part played by acquittances or defects of rent and the lower administration costs upon the Wiltshire manor. There, the farming costs formed about three quarters or more of the expenditure. Ashcott, by contrast, had a larger burden of administrative costs, rent defects and other charges, so that farming costs only amounted to about two-thirds of its expenses in most years.

TABLE 31. DEMESNE FARMING AND EXPENDITURE²⁷

Year	Farm £ s d	Net Discharge £ s d	Livery I £ s d	Expenditure £ s d	%
<u>ASHCOTT</u>					
1331	4 2 2	35 1 10	30 6 9	4 15 1	86.4
1334	13 18 6	52 6 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 11 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	79.1
1343	7 4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 13 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	59.7
1350	11 2 6	23 19 10	7 8 5	16 11 5	67.3
1368	10 0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 6 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 8 2	15 18 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	62.9
1374	8 17 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	34 15 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 1 8	13 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	64.6
1395	14 4 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	20 3 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - -	20 3 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	70.6
1412	19 10 10	31 7 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 12 0	28 15 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	67.9
1428	18 9 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	43 3 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 8 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	62.7
1455	8 3 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 10 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	10 10 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	77.5
1469	13 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 1 11	- - -	25 1 11	53.8
1484	19 14 11	24 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	24 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	80.4
1492	16 15 9	25 9 5	- - -	25 9 5	66.0
<u>MONKTON DEVERILL</u>					
1322	18 9 0	63 3 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 5 5	19 18 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	92.7
1334	10 2 10	71 5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 11 9	11 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	86.8
1346	15 10 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 12 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 4 1	16 8 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	94.7
1350	10 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 0 10	17 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.1
1368	12 6 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 4 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	16 8 4	14 15 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	83.2
1374	30 14 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	50 7 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	16 12 0	33 15 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	91.0
1397	27 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 6 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	79.5
1410	29 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 16 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	35 18 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	81.2
1428	14 11 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	37 8 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	17 9 3	19 18 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	73.0
1453	18 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	28 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	67.5
1457	17 7 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 14 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	24 14 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	70.5

27. "Net discharge" is the Discharge less any "excess" or expenditure over income carried forward from the previous year. "Livery I" includes cash paid from profits of manor but entered within the net discharge. "Expenditure" is the difference between Net Discharge and Livery I. Hence demesne farming costs in cash (but excluding values in kind) are set against expenditure as a percentage.

TABLE 32. CASUAL LABOUR COSTS AT WALTON
(Threshing and Winnowing Grains)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WHEAT</u>	<u>BARLEY</u>	<u>DRAGE</u>	<u>OATS</u>
1334-35	119qr. 1b. T2d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. T1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. W $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	24qr. 5b. T1d. W $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1344-45	166qr. 2b. T2d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.	12qr. 7b. T1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. W $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	21qr. 1b. T1d. W $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1358-59	54qr. 3b. T2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. W $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	-	-	14qr. 1b. T1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. W $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
1369-70	24qr. 6b. T3d. W $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	-	-	10qr. 2b. T2d. W $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
1380-81	100qr. T3d. W $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	-	Drage & oats: T2d. W $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	86qr. 5b. T2d. W $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
1393-94	87qr. T5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 4d. 3d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.	-	Drage & oats: T2d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.	27qr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ b. T2d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.
1403-04	60qr. 3b. T4d. 3d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.	-	Other grains: T2d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. T2d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.
1413-14	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. T3d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.	-	-	78qr. T2d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.
1433-34	50qr. 5b. T3d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.	-	-	54qr. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ b. T2d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.
1452-53	16qr. 7b. T3d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.	-	-	25qr. 1b. T3d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.
1457-58	7qr. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ b. T4d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.	-	-	18qr. 6b. T2d. W $\frac{1}{3}$ d.

T = Threshing cost in pence.

W = Winnowing cost in pence.

For convenience we might distinguish between current expenditure and investment although this notion is alien to the accounting methods used by the abbey administration. Within the former come wages, annual maintenance of implements and buildings, renewals of seed, purchases of stock, and sundry recurrent needs such as unotions for sheep, or grease for cart wheels. Investment for long term benefits is not easily disentangled from current expenditure. Improvements in amenities, extensions in earning power by building houses, mills, or barns, have the characteristics of investment since the return on the capital outlay would be spread over a number of years. However, it becomes a nicety to attribute the benefits of marling and manuring to current expenses or long term investment. Only rule of thumb methods can be employed to suggest what approximate proportion of manorial income served as capital for investment.

Current expenditure upon the demesne is entered under headings concerning ploughs and ploughing, carting, purchases of grain and livestock, sheepfold and pigsty, wages paid to famuli, hiring of day labourers for threshing and winnowing and for exceptional agricultural jobs such as harvesting. Under the "care of buildings and necessaries" some costs appear of a current nature like purchases of gloves for harvesters or the cost of cleaning ditches, but many items under this heading related to long term investment or maintenance. The main classes of expenditure on demesne farming have been set out in Tables 4 of Appendix IV, although costs of building and ditching have been included in the totals of column 19.

Labour formed the largest expense in demesne farming. It was the major element in harvesting (column 11), threshing and winnowing (column 12), and, most naturally, wages of famuli (column 13). In addition labour costs were usually included in the prices of repairs to ploughs, carts and buildings, and in transport.

Day labourers provided an indispensable element in working demesne farms, their relative importance rising as labour services ceased to be taken. Their wages became a major factor in increasing the cost of demesne farming in the late fourteenth century because the demand for day labourers rose but their numbers had declined. The movement in the price of casual labour can be seen in Table 32. The quantities of grain threshed and winnowed dwindled after the Black Death but costs increased. By the 1380's

Walton demesne had revived from the depression of the later years of Monyngton's rule so the cost of this work rose rapidly to reach stability in the early fifteenth century. Meanwhile, quantities of grain fell. After the middle of the fifteenth century activity declined markedly. During periods of most feverish working in the 1390's and 1400's, the same job commanded different rates of pay. The cellarer authorised higher rates to enable the urgent work to be done during harvesting. For example, in 1393-94 six quarters of wheat were threshed in $18\frac{1}{2}$ days at $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. a day and a further eleven quarters for fourpence each.

The every-day tasks of demesne farming depended upon full-time workmen, the famuli²⁸. These usually landless men received an annual cash wage, some payments in kind and a few perquisites such as their food at harvest time. The basic payment in kind was a quarter of mixed grains for each twelve weeks of service. Grains supplied varied from manor to manor and year to year. A poor year for wheat would force the granarer to substitute oats for some of the usual cural (inferior quality wheat) and beans. This occurred, for example, at Walton in 1427-28. The chamberlain's manors normally paid barley in place of beans, but during the early fifteenth century wheat replaced cural everywhere. Shepherds usually had the right to a lamb from a breeding flock each year.

The general shortage of labour brought changes in the cash wages of the famuli although no alteration was made in payments in kind. The movement in cash wages has been set out for the manors of Walton and Monkton Deverill in Table 33. This shows that before the mid-fourteenth century the basic wage on the Wiltshire manor stood 20 per cent above that at Walton. This difference between Wiltshire and Somerset manors belonging to Glastonbury was universal. By the mid-fifteenth century the differential between counties ceased to be significant. Why were Somerset wages lower in the early fourteenth century? Part of the answer may lie in the greater competition for jobs in a more heavily populated county; but possibly the abbey could exert less influence in social and economic terms outside Somerset. This contention seems to be supported by the existence of a

28. This point is true of all modern studies of estates, see for example: Raftis, op. cit., 199-208.

TABLE 33 Wages of Famuli at Walton and Monkton Deverill

Year.	Ploughman		Carter.	Shepherd.	
	Walton s d	Monkton s d	Monkton s d	Walton s d	Monkton s d
1333-34	4 6	5 0	5 0	4 0	With Longbridge
1342-43	4 0	-	-	4 0	-
1345-46	-	5 0	5 0	-	5 0
1349-50	-	5 0	5 0	-	5 0
1359-60	-	5 0	5 0	-	5 0
1358-59	4 6	-	-	-	-
1367-68	4 6	2 6	8 0	-	7 0 & 6 0
1373-74	5 0 ^x	5 0	8 0	-	7 0 & 6 0
1380-81	5 0	-	-	-	-
1393-94	6 0 ^x	-	-	8 0	-
1396-97	-	8 0	8 0	-	10 0
1403-04	10 0 & 8 0	-	-	10 0	-
1409-10	-	5 0	16 0	-	13 4 & 10 0
1420-21	12 0 & 10 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	13 4
1427-28	14 0 & 12 0	16 8	16 0	12 0	13 4
1438-39	14 0 & 12 0	-	-	14 4	-
1439-40	-	?	?	-	13 4
1452-53	15 0 & 13 4	20 0 & 16 8	-	13 4	13 4
1455-56	16 0 & 14 0	-	-	13 4	-
1456-57	-	Not by famuli		-	16 0 & 13 4
1465-66	-	" " "		-	16 0 & 13 4
1468-69	16 0 & 14 0	-	-	13 4	-

x. A serf (nativi) was paid sixpence less than the figure stated.

differential in rates of pay at Walton between serfs and free men in the late fourteenth century. In the early fifteenth century a differential developed between the head ploughman, or the shepherd in charge of ewes, and their fellows.

Labour costs rose most rapidly in the last quarter of the fourteenth century and ceased to change very significantly by the mid-fifteenth century. This period seemed to indicate not only a shortage of man power but also a static or declining economy for most major landowners²⁹. This phenomenon of increasingly expensive labour forced some lords to abandon direct farming on a large scale.

Although wages became a growing part of the expenditure in running a demesne farm Glastonbury did not neglect its carts and ploughs. The efficiency of ploughing and carting suffered little, if at all, by restricted expenditure. In respect of the number of ploughs and carts kept in use there was little change in purchases of materials. Repair bills increased in size owing to the increasing cost of labour.

Purchases of grain and livestock remained stable in monetary terms except in years of glut or dearth. Grain purchases became necessary to renew seed or to meet unexpected demands but this absorbed little extra expense in the later middle ages. The pattern of livestock purchase altered very little on most manors, the sums spent varying between manors according to the farm economy. For example, when Walton regularly had a sheep flock expenditure on sheep occurred from time to time.

Long term investment has received little attention either in relation to demesne farming or in relation to improving income from rents³⁰. Some attempt to show what proportion of manorial income was devoted to investment has been made below in Table 34 for a sample manor, Longbridge Deverill, for which a suitable series of accounts survive.

29. See Chapter VI.

30. This is because of the nature of the evidence rather than incapacity of historians. See the work of Raftis, *op. cit.*, 123, and R.A.L. Smith, Canterbury Cathedral Priory, where there is in the latter work a discussion of drainage schemes. The present author attempts to show the expenditure on less spectacular works and on a manorial level.

TABLE 34. Farming and Investment at Longbridge Deverill

Year	Wages £ s d	Current Farming £ s d	Building & Mills £ s d	Stocks & Grain £ s d	Total £ s d
1346-47	3 4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 19 5	2 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 7	12 10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1347-48	2 16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 7 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 15 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 16 1	13 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1349-50	4 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 18 8	2 11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1350-51	3 18 7	4 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 13 9	12 7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1351-52	3 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 14 7	4 6 3	14 7 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1352-53	3 3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 3 0	3 10 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 0 4	14 17 5
1353-54	5 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 9	16 1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
7 Years	25 16 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 10 11	20 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

Year	Wages £ s d	Current Farming £ s d	Building & Mills £ s d	Stocks & Grain £ s d	Total £ s d
1449-50	2 16 8	3 13 9	3 3 6	None	9 13 11
1450-51	8 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	None	18 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1451-52	5 5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 8 1	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 0	15 10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1455-56	6 8 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 13 2	4 7 11	17 10	18 7 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1456-57	6 4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 1 10	1 0 7	None	14 6 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1457-58	5 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 13 10	16 6	4 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 13 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1458-59	5 1 8	7 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 17 8	1 8 1	16 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 Years	39 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 10 6	14 7 2	7 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 3 8

Average for mid-fourteenth century group:-

Wages: £3.13.10d. (26.8%). Current Farming: £4.10.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (32.9%)
 Building & Mills: £2.12.11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (19.2%) Stock & Grain: £2.18.0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (21.1%)
 Average expenditure: £13.15.9d. (100%)

Averages for mid-fifteenth century group:-

Wages: £5.12.2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (35.95%) Current Farming: £6.15.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (44.45%)
 Building and Mills: £2.1.0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (13.15%) Stock and Grain: £1.0.1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (6.45%)
 Average expenditure: £15.11.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (100%)

The table of expenditure on current farming and investment has been composed as follows: "wages" include cost of threshing and winnowing, and stipends of famuli; "current farming" comprises costs of ploughing, carting, piggery, sheep, and harvesting; "building and mills" cover expenses of maintenance and fixtures and amenities (an important pointer to the care of capital); and, "stocks and grain" covers purchases for the running of the general manorial economy. It is probably coincidence that little appears in the final column relating to the sample from the fifteenth century.

The table shows that in these periods demesne farming costs rose from about 60 per cent to 80 per cent of the total. The relative rise seems more striking when we remember that the scale of farming diminished between the sets of sample years.

The table shows that "wages" and "current farming" increased from nearly 60 per cent in the fourteenth century to almost 80 per cent in the fifteenth century of all expenditure. The fall of about two thirds in the expenditure upon "Stock and Grain" reflects the diminished demesne of the fifteenth century. The capital investment element was largest in the "building and mills" which shows a fall in the relative proportion of expenditure and in the aggregate amount spent. The difference arose from the absence of a mill in the fifteenth century, whereas this took almost half the money spent in the fourteenth century (£9.8s.6½d). Costs of hedging, ditching, and general maintenance rose, but this might be explained in terms of labour price rather than as an indication of a rising level of capital expenditure. The indications of this sample are that demesne farming cost a fifth more in the fifteenth century period, but investment remained static or declined, although not so sharply.

Most investment or expensive maintenance occurred in years of good income. For example, in the fourteenth century period in Table 34, 83 perches of new ditching cost twelve shillings. Although the mid-fifteenth century witnessed demesne farming at its lowest ebb and rents at rock bottom, Longbridge Deverill found £3.15s.7d. in 1455-56 for repairing a chapel in addition to the expenses of running repairs to the farm.

It will be noted that both the decades represented above were times of peculiar difficulty. The fourteenth century period includes the first onslaught of the Black Death which made its mark at Longbridge Deverill as elsewhere. The fifteenth century decade not only includes the year 1456, when three abbots ruled Glastonbury but, more important, is generally recognised to have been a period of general economic recession in England.

Extra-ordinary building expenses usually appear as a separate item on the reeve's account. Such major outlays normally occurred in the year after a good harvest. Sometimes neighbouring manors sent financial help or used carting services upon the orders of the external cellarer.

Much of the capital expenditure in the later middle ages seems to have been directed to increasing rent incomes rather than demesne farm revenues. Examples from Monkton Deverill and Walton must serve to show the diversity of these enterprises. At Walton in 1342-43 a post windmill was constructed at a total cost of £11.12s.11d.³¹ After paying an entry fine of one pound the lessees paid a yearly rent of three pounds. The return on this capital must have been high even allowing for the costs of maintenance that the lord had to bear. In the 1470's the abbey renovated some houses for leasing, but unfortunately the return on this capital is not identified in the accounts. The most substantial expenditure occurred at the close of arable farming there in 1465-66, a byre and a granary, which had been built in 1369-70 for £31.16s.7d., were refurbished for more than a pound, apparently to make them attractive to the incoming tenant of the demesne.

iii. Profits

Profits of manors came in cash and in kind, the proportions of these elements varying between manors and also over time. The significant profits from some manors were taken in cash such as from the chamberlain's Wiltshire properties, but in the era of demesne farming the render in kind must always be reckoned before the value of Somerset manors can be assessed.

31. See I. Keil, "Building a Windmill 1342" in Transactions of the Newcomen Society, XXXIV. 1963. 151-154.

Prior to the Black Death the principal cash profit appears as 'livery' in the discharge of the account. After the mid-fourteenth century there was a tendency for more and more of the livery payments to be entered in the "arrears" owed by the reeve. Perhaps this accounting practice arose because reeves failed to render cash until after the close of the financial year, but it is also possible that late payments of rent and debt encouraged this method³².

The balance struck at the end of the discharge of the account gives little indication of the profitability of the manor. Before the onset of the Plague the balance reveals whether the reeve satisfied the auditors, and hence quitted. Usually the sums involved at this time are small such as a late payment of rent, an outstanding debt from a sale, or a small excess of discharge over current revenue. The Black Death produced a situation of rents uncollected, fines unpaid, and other bad debts. Reeves could no longer make good such deficiencies as had previously been customary. Soon accumulated bad debts are listed against the names of past reeves and rent collectors (arrears II of Table 5 in Appendix IV). These bad debts appear for many years in the accounts, which seems to illustrate the highly conservative nature of the financial administration. Walton accounts provide a good example of how the debt became a purely book-keeping matter by the early fifteenth century. At the beginning of 1373-74 the debts stood at £110.11s.9½d., but rose at the end of the year to a total of £113.13s.0½d. The then reeve owed £4.8s.10d., and the rent collector £10.12s.9½d. During the following years repayments reduced the figure so that by 1420 Walton arrears amounted to £84.13s.3½d., which included £4.19s.8½d. against William Brown, reeve for part of the 1350's. The abbey only cancelled old bad debts in the early years of Frome's abbacy.

Cash liveries sent to Glastonbury represent greater part of the profits. The trend suggested by the figures from the sample manors showed the greatest profits to have been gained before the mid-fourteenth century.

32. These liveries within the arrears noted in the balance of the accounts appear in the tables under a separate heading - Livery II (column 17) in Table 5 of Appendix IV. Livery I in the table (column 12) refers to the item called "Livery" in the accounts which comes before the balance. The total livery is shown in column 18.

Immediately following the Black Death liveries fell to only a fifth or sixth of their level in the previous decade. Some recovery occurred and relatively stable conditions obtained by the late fifties, liveries then standing at about two thirds of the pre-1348 figures. During the last quarter of the fourteenth century profits dwindled to half the amounts usual in the early fourteenth century. In the first quarter of the next century liveries continued to decline, reaching levels as low as in the years immediately after 1348. Small profits became normal from the late thirties until the later sixties when signs of a recovery appear. Thereafter manorial profits reached levels prevalent in the early fifteenth century.

Glastonbury's manorial profits, as revealed in cash liveries, seem to have moved in a pattern broadly similar to that observed in studies of other great landed estates³³. Ramsey Abbey manors suffered a particular decline in revenue in the later middle ages, the first half of the fifteenth century exhibiting the most marked and continuous period of diminishing cash liveries. At the same time Ramsey manors had an increasing burden of debt, a factor absent from Glastonbury manors³⁴.

Cash liveries (except small pensions earmarked for obedientiaries) from most Glastonbury manors passed to the abbey treasury, excepting only the chamberlain's manorial reeves who paid all sums directly into his hands. Some small amounts were paid by reeves to meet other needs on expressed instructions of the external cellarer. For example, grants to help in a major building project upon one manor came from reeves of neighbouring manors.

From 1320 until the rule of Abbot Breinton two receivers handled manorial liveries in the treasury, but thereafter only one acted. Abbot Bere seems to have revived the double receivership which then continued until 1539. One receiver dealt with baronial or "Glaston" income, that is, rents of assize; the other handled "casual" receipts, that is,

33. See A.E. Levett, Studies in Manorial History, 1938; B.A. Goodwin, The Abbey of St. Edmondsbury, 1931; Smith, op. cit.; G.A. Holmes, The Estates of the Higher Nobility in the Fourteenth Century, 1958; and Raftis, op. cit.

34. Raftis, op. cit., 253, ff.

perquisites and profits from demesne enterprises³⁵. Accounts of the period when only one receiver seems to have controlled revenues usually refer to payments of rent. Rent normally formed the major part of all cash liveries. This is not surprising, because rising costs of farming absorbed more and more money leaving some rents as the residue, or the disposable cash profit.

For two reasons profits in-kind, more important for Somerset manors than elsewhere, are difficult to assess in cash terms. First, accounts seldom reveal the quality of produce. Secondly, seasonal variations of prices within a given year are rarely stated. Hence, estimates of the value of profits in-kind must err on the cautious side.

Considerable fluctuations occurred in prices for years of glut or dearth, but long-term changes in prices of farm produce in the later middle ages seem to have been slight, except in the case of wool³⁶. Since grain and livestock form the basic profits in-kind, the changing demands of the abbey appear clearly in the cash estimates made for each manor shown in Appendix IV.

35. The two accounts have been examined: those of the receiver of the barony for 1494-5, and 1503-04. The total income appears without indication of how the sum was composed, and then followed summary headings of expenditure. This expenditure covered a miscellaneous group of matters some of which are not intelligible, for example in 1494-5 £4.6s.7d. was spent on "Moreoke". The context tells us nothing since the preceding item was £7.12s.9d. to John Plesunce for horse shoes, and that following, £7.12s.6d. to John Flemyng for "carectiol" (sic).

Total Receipts: 1494-5	£1910.15s. 2½d.
Total Expenses: 1494-5	£1313. 9s.11d.
Surplus remaining:	£597. 5s. 3½d.

The expenditure ranges from £3.6s.8d. on the visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Cardinal Morton on Visitation), to repairs made at Sharpham (£6.17s.7d.), Wyrehall (Wirrall, or Wearyall) (£5.8s.2½d.), Meare (£10.6s.8d), Norwood (£17.19s.4d.), and Pilton (£4.18s.9d.) Spices cost a further £20.18s.10d. spent in the previous year, and on "Hebdom" (? weekly expenditure) was £222.16s.9½d.

Total Receipts: 1503-04	£2713.8s.8½d. of which
	£1007.19s.5d. remained from a previous year.
Total Expenses: 1503-04	£1974.6s.2d.
Surplus remaining:	£739.2s.6½d.

The abbot's banker in London was paid £403.12s.11d., and a visit to London by the abbot and some purchases (not specified), which he made there, cost £243.14s.1½d.

36. See J.E. Thorold Rogers, A History of Agriculture and Prices in England, 6 Vols. 1866-1882. passim, and the introduction to Appendix IV of this thesis. The estimates of the profits from renders in-kind appear in cash terms, and are included in the final column of Table 5 for each manor in Appendix IV.

Exports of farm produce depended upon the level of demesne farming. Manors supplying the abbey with grain or livestock show declining profits following the first impact of the Black Death. Profits in kind in the second half of the fourteenth century were at two-thirds of the levels for the quarter century before 1384. Some further falls in the value of produce profits occurred in the first quarter of the fifteenth century with a new level of stability emerging about 1430 and continuing until the end of demesne cultivation. This level had values of about a quarter of those for the period 1320-1348.

We may notice that the profits in kind fell in cash terms to a pattern noted in the cash livery figures. Comparison of Glastonbury with other land owners can only be tentative since published studies of great estates contain no estimates of cash value of liveries in kind. They also do not indicate the proportion of profit likely to come to the lord from demesne farming. Nevertheless many lords themselves noted the falling profits from demesne farming, especially after 1380, and this encouraged them to adopt rentier economies.

Glastonbury manors show that cash liveries grew in importance in relation to liveries in kind during the later middle ages. The Table 5 in Appendix IV states total cash livery (column 18), total exports in kind expressed in cash terms (column 19) and the total profit (column 20). This table shows that upon all manors profits fell but that upon Somerset manors the profits from farm produce exported in kind declined more rapidly than profits from rents. The most extreme example of this movement in Somerset is Street where cash liveries before the Black Death had almost equalled values of exported produce, yet in the latter part of the fifteenth century cash liveries formed about four fifths of the total manorial profit. Undoubtedly the high cost of demesne farming forced these changes upon the abbey manorial economy.

Section 2 Rentier Economy

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The procedure whereby the abbey ended demesne farming and established a rentier economy involved disposing of the arable, pasture, meadows and all grange buildings to one or more tenants. Perhaps the abbey preferred to lease demesnes to individuals rather than to a number of tenants as a matter of administrative convenience. In practice it frequently seems to have parcelled the demesne for a group of tenants. Where an individual took over the stock of a demesne farm leases were granted for life, such as that made with William Heliar at Walton in 1490³⁷.

At the end of Selwode's rule all manors had rentier economies but this did not preclude the abbey from attempting to increase its revenues, especially by investment to improve rents. For example, at Longbridge Deverill in 1504-5 a new holding was made in La ffrythe in the same manor³⁸. This included enclosing a field "by estimation of four acres extent" involving a total capital expenditure of £4.2s.0d. At the same time a piece of land elsewhere in the manor 168 perches square involved an outlay of £7.5s.11d. In addition a new fulling mill in operation brought in 4s.3½d. rent.

Abbot Bere's Terrar had some important effects in permitting some rationalisation of the working of the rentier economy. The abbey cancelled bad debts, and this coincided with some alterations in the form of the accounts. From thence forward all incomes from the same rent collector appear on one roll whereas previously freeholders' rents, and dues from knights' fees, were recorded separately. At the same time the dual receivership reappears in accounts. This new survey of property made no significant changes in profits, but it redefined the position for the administrators.

37. Heliar took on court, barton, grange, byre, wainhouse, and two dove-cotes, together with all the arable, and three closes of meadow in the lord's hands. He received the right to pasture horses, cattle and pigs and grazing for 280 sheep. In return he had to pay 14s.2d. a year to the parker of Sharpham in lieu of 17 bushels of wheat, and he undertook to maintain all buildings, fences, and ditches in the condition they were on his occupation. The rent was to be £8 a year with some land already sown with grain, some hay, and 40 a. of fallow already ploughed. The lord reserved the pound to his own use.

38. This reference and that following are unusual in Glastonbury manorial accounts in giving any information about enclosing or its cost.

Bere's Terrar clearly seems to have been made at a time of rising demand for land. This trend appears in the movement of entry fines on all manors covered by the Terrar. At Walton, for example, the Terrar of 1517 shows John Aleyn's holding to bear an entry fine of 23s.4d., but in 1535-36 his son paid 66s.8d. Likewise in the same year Robert Somer paid 10s.0d. for entry to a holding which his father held for 2s.0d. according to the Terrar. Increasing entry fines rather than rising rents suggests that the estate administrators did not appreciate the economic significance of growing demand. In this matter Glastonbury's administrators preferred short-term gains to longer term prospects of an increasing rent roll. During the sixteenth century this attitude played a part in changing the relative importance of different social groups deriving their wealth from the land.³⁹

After 1490 the major item of manorial expenditure - as much as a half - was the cost of administration, although it took less money than in the last years of demesne farming. Only small amounts were needed to meet the expenses of giving hospitality to visiting dignitaries and of the maintenance of the few manorial properties remaining in the lord's hands. Investment in new buildings or in reconstructions was exceptional. Generally the total sums required for all expenditure, other than that on fees and pensions, rarely equalled a quarter of the cash profits⁴⁰.

After the early 1490's manorial income rested largely on rents and these altered only slightly. Most fluctuations in revenue occurred because sales of wood, perquisites from jurisdictional rights and entry fines all varied from season to season. In most years few manors suffered much loss of revenue as a result of defects of rent. Only entry fines show any distinct upward movement, but they made no regular contribution to manorial receipts.

39. The controversy of the "Storm over the Gentry" has been summarised under that title by J. Hexter in Encounter, May 1958. The importance of wealth in determining status even if it did not ultimately precipitate a civil war, deserves more attention in its own right. On the question of rents and management policies see E. Kerridge, "The Movement of Rents 1540-1640" in Ec.H.R. 2nd Series, VI. 16-34.

40. These figures derive from Appendix V, especially Table C, comparing column 9 with column 13, and Table D likewise, columns 9 and 13.

Profits from the manors during the last fifty years of the abbey's existence rose sharply in the cases where demesne farming had ended in the 1490's. Generally, it seems that profits in the sixteenth century equalled the levels of the better years in the period 1320-1348, allowing for assessed cash values of profits in kind. The division of profits between receivers at Glastonbury clearly shows that rents going to the Glaston' receiver formed the basis of estate income, whilst casual receipts differed in their contribution to the total revenues very considerably between one year and another. The figures for Walton seem typical, and appear in Table 35 below⁴¹. The Glaston' receipts for 1520-21 are not legible, but the slight variations in the other figures in this column depend upon acquitted or defected rents. The casual revenues contributed between a fifth and a quarter of the profits in most years during the last quarter century or so in the abbey's life.

TABLE 35. COMPOSITION OF PROFITS FROM WALTON, 1520-37.

Year	Casual £ s d	Glaston £ s d	Total £ s d	Casual % of Total
1520-21	1 17 11	32 +	33 17 11	less than 5.6
1525-26	7 12 5	32 8 11	40 1 4	19.0
1526-27	9 1 10½	32 9 7	41 11 5½	21.9
1527-28	12 8 7	32 9 7	44 18 2	27.7
1529-30	9 0 6	32 1 10	41 2 4	21.9
1530-31	10 7 11	32 7 5	42 15 4	24.3
1531-32	14 7 5	32 1 5	46 8 10	30.9
1533-34	12 0 2	32 6 11	44 7 1	27.5
1534-35	11 0 11	32 16 1	43 17 0	25.2
1535-36	9 18 7	32 16 1	42 14 8	23.2
1536-37	10 3 9	32 16 1	42 19 10	23.7

The final triumph of the rentier economy over one in which farming predominated over the rent elements only became complete throughout the whole of the Glastonbury estates in the 1490's. This feature of the history of Glastonbury Abbey distinguishes its history from that of all other great landlords, although some lesser ones had demesnes in hand after Glastonbury, for example, Tavistock Abbey⁴². The advantages of a rentier economy seem clear enough in the 1480's. On manors where demesne farming had ended, like Street and Walton, profits more than doubled immediately. Earlier in the fifteenth century the balance in favour of the rentier over

41. Figures taken from Table D, Appendix V.

42. Finberg, op. cit., 258.

a mixed economy was less clear. This much emerges from the changes in profits recorded at Greinton after 1418, or Monkton Deverill after the mid 1460's.

A fuller consideration of the underlying motives for the abbey's firm attachment to demesne farming seems desirable since many lords, even those its equals in wealth, found it prudent to adopt a rentier economy between about 1390 and 1420⁴³. This discussion appears in the following chapter. Here two important aspects of the abbey's manorial economy must be noticed: first, the relative well-being of its manors materially, and, second, its choice of time in concluding demesne farming.

First, the prosperity of Glastonbury manors must be seen in relation to the disastrous depopulations and signs of collapse in areas less favoured geographically⁴⁴. This, however, would not account for the material well-being which the abbey appeared to foster by its policies of maintaining buildings and equipment, and even the costly drains of its manors on the Somerset Levels. Its husbandry practices never deteriorated merely to make short-term gains. Indeed there are some indications that problems of upkeep never took second place to immediate profit even in the tightest financial period, the mid-fifteenth century.

Secondly, Glastonbury appeared to have some freedom in deciding when demesne farming should end rather than being forced either to keep the farms for lack of tenants, or to dispense with them entirely owing to financial embarrassment. The question of availability of tenants has an important bearing on landlord prosperity. One method of obtaining some income from deserted villages was to use the land as pasture⁴⁵. To a lesser extent a contracted villeinage and a smaller demesne arable could yield an income to a lord by grazing sheep extensively. No Glastonbury manors showed this kind of demesne farming on any wide scale, although some villein holdings remained in the lord's hands for many years and parts

43. Holmes, op. cit., passim. The definition of higher nobility assumed in practice an income of over £3,000 a year in the early fourteenth century. Of monastic houses, Canterbury Cathedral Priory ceased to have demesnes in hand after 1411 - see R.A.L. Smith, op. cit.

44. See M.M. Postan, "Some Economic Evidence of falling population in the later middle ages", in Ec.H.R., 2nd.Series. V.

45. A well-known example is Hamilton, Leicestershire - see W.G. Hoskins, Essays in Leicestershire History, 1950. 74-75. This same essay on the deserted villages of the county gives other examples.

of some of them formed convenient pastures. The presence of potential tenants appears from the possibilities of leasing demesnes at all stages in the later middle ages, although rents responded to the overall demand. Thus, whilst Glastonbury felt something of the competition for tenants induced by a smaller population in the later fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries, it never wanted for famuli or tenants.

The rentier economy on the estates of Glastonbury Abbey provided a fairly stable income in the final half century before the dissolution. The break with Rome made little difference to revenues from the manors beyond the disappearance of Peter's Pence. In the last decade, ending in 1539, the income from individual manors remained almost at the same levels as in the previous generation.

CHAPTER VI

SOME CONCLUSIONS

The history of the estates of Glastonbury Abbey in the later middle ages shows that in some respects it resembled other great estates. This seems true of the methods of administration and of the techniques the abbey used for exploiting its manors. Both of these characteristics arose from the management principles which had evolved during the thirteenth century when golden opportunities presented themselves to all feudal lords. It is doubtful whether any ecclesiastical landlord with wide estates in the later middle ages developed different systems of government or of policy, because each of them shared in common sources of values. These were to be found in the small group of treatises on husbandry. In addition many lords employed professional stewards who followed well-tried procedures. No revolution in management was likely, given the prevailing underlying assumptions about social and economic organisation.

This heritage failed to protect religious houses and other landlords from the effects of adverse economic movements in the later middle ages. These compelled changes in the nature of the administration and in the policies pursued on the smaller estates, although Glastonbury apparently continued in its traditional ways for longer than any other great estate whose history is in print¹. To explain this phenomenon several factors have been considered: the characters of the abbots, the degree of their conservatism, the competence of the management, and the wealth of the abbey in relation to its needs.

It seems from an examination of the activities and interests of the abbots and monks of Glastonbury during the later middle ages that they possessed no outstanding originality: their careers followed courses not radically different from those in many other communities². Even the troubled rule of John Chinnoek produced no substantial change in the

1. R.O.E., II. 309-30 - summary of evidence and useful account of Durham Cathedral Priory.

2. R.O.E., I. II. III. Monk Portraits.

administration of the abbey properties. When Richard Bore succeeded to the abbot's chair three quarters of a century after Chinnoek's death he waited more than twenty years before introducing his much-lauded reforms, although these contained no new principles. His Terrar was made in a period of rising entry fines, but it induced no alteration in renting and leasing policies to produce an upward surge in profits. None of the abbots appears to have had sufficient influence on estate management for Glastonbury to escape the misfortunes that affected other religious houses. Nevertheless it is significant that its obedientiary system was virtually the same in 1539 as it had been in 1339³. Explanation of Glastonbury's unusual development in the later middle ages must be sought elsewhere.

The special interest of Glastonbury lies in how it appears to have withstood for so long the pressures, widely found elsewhere, of falling manorial profits. This is all the more remarkable because it did not use the same expedients as many other large landlords, or only did so very late. This seems clearest in the long continued farming of demesnes on some of Glastonbury's manors which could not be regarded as home farms⁴. Almost all the estates hitherto discussed in print saw demesne farming cease about 1400, or within the first quarter of the fifteenth century, although they often kept one or two manors for supplying the lord's own table⁵. The exception is Tavistock Abbey where it ended only in 1511. Whether Glastonbury lay far enough west for it to be a function of distance from London that Glastonbury, like Tavistock, should be later than, say, Ramsey or Christ Church Cathedral Priory, Canterbury, appears rather too simple-minded to be convincing⁶. Dr. Finberg did not venture beyond asserting that Devonshire was conservative. To look for other reasons why Glastonbury changed slowly seems desirable.

3. R.O.E., II. 328-30. Compare for Glastonbury the G.Ch.G. and the accounts P.R.O. S.C.6. H. VIII. 3118.

4. Typical of many religious houses in keeping home farms late was Leicester Abbey - see R.H. Hilton, The Economic Development of some Leicestershire Estates in the 14th. and 15th. Centuries, 1947. 81.

5. See the studies mentioned throughout this study.

6. H.P.R. Finberg, Tavistock Abbey, 1951. 258.

The extraordinary wealth of Glastonbury seems clear from a comparison of the total temporal incomes of various bishops and religious houses. Glastonbury's estates lay in one of the richest parts of England, and the process of growth, although diminishing, continued until at least the mid-fifteenth century. The grandeur of its buildings, substantial parts dating from the later middle ages, seems to testify to its wealth, and its former position in religious and social life. However, the absence of a sufficient body of central financial records provides a formidable barrier to answering a number of crucial questions. Thus it is difficult to determine how far the abbey felt the pinch of economic contraction and of declining revenues. We do not know how costly were the great building schemes of the abbots, and whether their completion came from current ordinary income or how far they involved the abbey in debt. Without such information suggestions can only be tentative. Nevertheless some pointers emerge from such evidence as has been available.

Glastonbury suffered some fall in its prosperity during the later middle ages, if profits from a sample of its manors indicate the trends affecting the whole of its economy. This pattern is consistent with the evidence of the assessments made for taxation purposes, although these are notoriously inaccurate and only give an approximate guide to the size of incomes. All monasteries for which details are available suffered an overall decrease in revenue, but the history of Glastonbury differs from that of the smaller estates in the nature of the impact of declining fortunes on its administration and economy.

Probably the great resources of Glastonbury cushioned the community against the worst effects of adverse economic conditions during much of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Some changes occurred and may reflect the retrenchment forced upon even comparatively rich abbeys⁷. For example, Glastonbury saved by reducing the numbers of its monks from about 80 in 1322, to about 50 after the 1360's. At the same time the abbey took responsibility for fewer dependents. It is impossible to make any useful comparison of the standards of comfort or of the life of the monks in the

7. R.O.E., II. 258.

thirteenth century with those of two hundred years later⁸. On the available evidence there can be no assertion that the threat of poverty or immediate need ever brought radical changes in the domestic economy of Glastonbury, but it may be suggested that some alterations came in response to the unfavourable economic climate prevailing in the later medieval period⁹.

During most of the fourteenth century the history of Glastonbury's estates has many features noticed in the studies of other great estates. Early in the century the abbey began to lease demesnes, but turned to this policy more particularly in the second half of the century, when the demand for produce to sell in the markets or for consumption at the abbey declined. The first impact of the bubonic plague was severe loss, followed by a quite rapid recovery although the levels of production and profit were lower than in the decade before 1348. The abbey maintained this situation for about a generation. In the latter half of the century Glastonbury experienced a growing rate of commutation of labour services so that for the last twenty years of the period most of them could not be levied.

By the early fifteenth century Glastonbury's estates began to differ from those of most other lords. Other lords decided that increasing costs of wage labour made direct exploitation of agricultural land unprofitable - even by concentrating on pastoral farming - and attempted to supply domestic needs from only home farms¹⁰. Glastonbury continued to farm its demesnes and only adopted a wholly rentier economy in the early 1490's.

What motives impelled Glastonbury to keep some of its demesnes in hand so late nowhere appear explicitly in the records. An elaborate obedienciary system and a leisurely pace in altering the basis of the estate economy might imply that the administration had a highly traditional mode of thought which made the status quo of greater importance than rising profits. Such an extreme conservatism would explain why rentals remained in use for decades. However, this interpretation needs qualification in some respects.

8. I. Keil, "The Chamberer of Glastonbury Abbey in the Fourteenth Century", S.A.N.H.S., 1963. cvii. 79-92.

9. I. Keil, "Profiles of Some Abbots of Glastonbury", Downside Review, LXXI 355-70 and Monyngton's concern about the Oxford student-monks - see Chapter I above.

10. E.M. Halcrow, "The Decline of Demesne Farming on the Estates of Durham Cathedral Priory", in Ec.H.R., 2nd. Series. VII.

Slight changes in management did occur, and the general direction of the abbey's policy throughout the fifteenth century was toward a rentier economy. The progress came piecemeal although it never seemed to stop entirely. Profits from abandoning farming on some manors showed little improvement until the last quarter of the century, but even in the 1480's Glastonbury appeared indifferent to the immediate opportunities of maximising its profits by ceasing all farming on its own account. This late fifteenth century expansion affected the profits from rents and entry fines on most great estates¹¹.

Glastonbury's reluctance to take advantage of improving circumstances might reflect incompetence, but, on a longer view the slow conversion to leasing all demesnes might imply that the abbey made a deliberate choice because it had opportunities not available to other landlords¹². The abbey's lack of haste and apparent freedom in timing change are in marked contrast to the higher nobility. The latter had almost ceased to buy land by 1330 whereas Glastonbury continued the process well into the fifteenth century¹³. This seems to mean that the abbey withstood the effects of the Black Death and population decline more easily than most great landlords. Ramsey Abbey followed the same course as lay lords and appears more typical of monastic institutions¹⁴.

The main difference between Glastonbury Abbey and the majority of landlords is one of degree. It suffered from the adverse movements in the economy which brought severe problems to many small religious communities¹⁵. Glastonbury made changes in its administration and estate economy, but at a slower tempo than in the case of other great lords. The abbey altered its way of life, but as little as circumstances dictated. Thus we find an obedientiary system almost unscathed at the dissolution and comparable in much of its structure with what obtained two centuries before. It is

11. See for example J.A. Raftis, The Estates of Ramsey Abbey, 261, 262, 264. also see M. Postan, "The Fifteenth Century", Ec.H.R., 1st Series. IX.

12. See Selwode's profile in I. Keil, op. cit.

13. G.A. Holmes, The Estates of the Higher Nobility in the Fourteenth Century, 1959. 113. Here also appear references to other lords secular and ecclesiastic.

14. Holmes, op. cit., 14. also cf. Raftis, op. cit., chapters IX and X.

15. The religious houses dissolved by Wolsey provide the best group of examples but others may be found in Knowles and Hadcock, Medieval Religious Houses, 1953.

tempting to suggest that Glastonbury had sufficient wealth at all times to meet its requirements. It seems from the available evidence that the great riches possessed by the abbey enabled it to evolve with less concern for fluctuations in conditions, even though it could never ignore all the long term trends.

Professor Postan argues that the general trends of falling incomes affected all landlords and resulted from a decline in population observable in the early fourteenth century and continuing into the fifteenth century¹⁶. The effect of this movement was to reduce the demand for land and its produce, whilst scarcity of labour forced wages to rise. The history of Glastonbury supports this proposition. The Malthusian assumption that the main cause of this fall in population arose from soil exhaustion and its effects cannot be evaluated on the evidence available for this thesis.

The economic and administrative history of Glastonbury Abbey provides an example of a great estate rich enough to enable many of the traditional ways to persist in spite of conditions that compelled most landlords to alter substantially their standards of life. Unlike the smaller monasteries which were dissolved in 1536 Glastonbury's economic strength seemed assured when its end came in 1539.

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16. Postan's views have been advanced in a number of articles and reports. Most convenient appraisal of his views appears in his review "Middle Ages", in Reports of the Ninth International Congress of Historical Science, I. 225, ff. and with J. Titow, "Heriots and Prices on Winchester Manors", in Ec.H.R., 2nd. Series, XI. 392-411. and two articles by Titow support the views Postan has expressed at Economic History Society Conferences in 1949 and 1963. See J. Titow, "Some Evidence of the Thirteenth Century Population Increase", in Ec.H.R., 2nd. Series. XIV. 218-224 and also "Some Differences between Manors and their Effects on the Condition of the Peasant in the Thirteenth Century", in A.H.R., X. 1-13. Principal critic of the Postan thesis was E.A. Kosminsky whose views have appeared in "The Evolution of Feudal Rent in England from the eleventh to the fifteenth century", in Past and Present, VII. and in "Peut-on considerer le XVe et le XVe siecles comme l'epoque de la decadence de l'economie europeenne?", in Studi in Onore di Armando Saporì, 1957. II. 551, ff. Most of Kosminsky's argument depended on the wider analysis of the whole economy system and the social superstructure related to it. Hence he sought to demonstrate the signs of expansion or growth characteristic of capitalism emerging from a feudal society. It mattered less that great feudal lords suffered economic decline than that peasant enterprises prospered. This thesis has no direct bearing on the Kosminsky viewpoint except in so far as the signs of contraction in income might represent feudalism in decay. To make an assessment of the Marxist position would require a further study of peasant society on the Glastonbury estates.

APPENDICES

Appendix I

Corrodies and Corrodiaries of Glastonbury Abbey
in the later middle ages

Several historians have examined the nature of corrodies, but none have attempted to assess how burdensome they were upon the finances of a monastery, nor to show what classes of people received them over a long period of time¹. Originally a corrody was an allowance of food, drink, clothing and shelter within a monastery. By the beginning of the fourteenth century there had emerged at Glastonbury, as in most houses, various qualities of corrody cash doles usually forming part of them. The option to have cash in lieu of any goods or services was probably widespread by the early fourteenth century. It seems that during the fourteenth century the distinction between a pension, implying a cash payment, and a corrody became nominal.

During the first half of the fourteenth century money replaced some goods and services in the monks' doles of many monasteries including Glastonbury. This movement may be seen in the contracts between abbey and corrodiary whereby cash payments were fixed according to the scales for monks or servants. There were six grades of corrody distinguishable at Glastonbury in 1322 although subtle variations existed even within one grade².

TABLES OF GRADES OF CORRODY, 1322

<u>Size of Cash Allowance</u>		<u>Number of Recipients</u>	<u>Cost of each Group per annum</u>
Yearly	(Daily)		£. s. d.
£10	(6½d.)	5	50. 0. 0.
£8	(5½d.)	1	8. 0. 0.
£6.13.4d.	(4½d.)	1	6.13. 4.
£5	(3½d.)	8	40. 0. 0.
£3.6.8d.	(2½d.)	2	6.13. 4.
£2	(1½d.)	2	4. 0. 0.
		Total 19	Total 115. 6. 8.

A version of this appendix may be published in the Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1964.

- (1) R. H. Snape, English Monastic Finances in the Later Middle Ages, Cambridge, 1925, pp. 19, 139-147; Two Cartularies of Bath Priory, edited by William Hunt, Somerset Record Society, 1893, vol. VII, pp.xxiii, et seq.; A. Hamilton Thompson, "A Corrody from Leicester Abbey A.D. 1393-4, with some notes on corrodies" in Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society, Vol. XIV, 1931-32, pp.114-134; J. A. Raftis, The Estates of Ramsey Abbey, Toronto, 1957, pp.239n., 320, 329; A. Savine, The English Monasteries on the Eve of Dissolution, in "Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History", edited by Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Vol. 1, Oxford, (1909) pp.240-242; J. M. Wilson and B. C. Jones, Corrodies at Worcester in the fourteenth century, Worcestershire Historical Society, 1917.
- (2) H. Maxwell-Lyte, "Glastonbury Abbey in 1322" in Collectanea 1, Somerset Record Society, 1924, Vol. xxxix, pp.19-26.

The above table shows the basic corrodies found at Glastonbury during the vacancy of the abbacy following the death of Abbot Geoffrey Fromond. The vacancy accounts of the king's escheator reveal that the first class of allowances corresponded to the prior's portion, or double the monk's allowance. A monk had five pounds a year. The pittance paid to twenty of the inferior brethren, probably novices or lay brothers, was at the rate of three half pence a day and was similar in value to a servant's allowance. An example of the variations within a grade might be seen in the cases of two of the top grade corrodies, John de la Fosse and Sir Richard de Lugteburgh³. The former, a justice in the abbey's peculiar jurisdiction of the Twelve Hides, acted as an agent in legal matters for the abbey. His corrody was of maintenance for himself and for two grooms and a pair of horse; an arrangement suitable for one who might need to travel extensively on behalf of the abbey. Lugteburgh, on the other hand, had been rector of Mells receiving a corrody in return for a lump sum to help the abbey settle some of its debts. He had but one groom from the abbot's hall although his allowances for food and clothing were more generous than de la Fosse's. Distinctions in corrody suited individual needs and the status of the recipient.

Corrodies were granted for three purposes. First, some were in the gift of the patron or available at the behest of some extraordinarily influential person. Secondly, some were the means of paying professional servants to the abbey. Thirdly, some were sold or exchanged speculatively for land or money - the forerunners of the modern annuity, although we cannot discover how profitable these transactions were at Glastonbury because of insufficient information about the longevity of the recipients, the value of the property, or money which the abbey had acquired⁴.

There is only one period for which a list of corrodies and the cost of their maintenance has survived. This shows the reason for making grants and states the values of the corrodies.⁵ When Abbot Fromond died nineteen corrodies depended on the abbey and their names are underlined in the table below. The greatest number, nine, were sold in return for money to settle abbey debts and they included corrodies as follows: one of ten pounds, one of ten marks, and seven of five pounds. Royal nominations came next in importance, the King naming one for ten pounds, one for five pounds, one for five marks and one for two pounds. The queen's corrodies were one of five marks and another of two pounds. The abbey granted two corrodies of ten pounds each in return for landed property. Two abbey officials were paid by corrody; one of ten pounds to a councillor, John de la Fosse, and another of twelve marks to the architect, Robert Lengynour.

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- (3) Biographical sources are given in the notes to the list of corrodies at the end of this appendix.
- (4) Archbishop Peckham condemned in 1281 the practice of selling corrodies at Glastonbury in order to pay off debts. see Registrum Epistolarum Fratris Johannis Peckham, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, edited by C. T. Martin, Rolls Series, 1882, Vol. 1, p216.
- (5) H. Maxwell-Lyte, op.cit.

The vacancy after Fromond's death lasted from 21 November 1322 until 12 March 1323 and the expenditure upon the maintenance of monks, corrodies and servants, within the abbey amounted to £460.13s.6d., of which corrodies accounted for £35.12s.3d. (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %). A vacancy was an abnormal period in the life of an abbey when most of the revenues were diverted into the royal coffers.

During the two centuries following 1323 the rate of granting corrodies declined. According to the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 only five pounds was set aside for corrodies out of a total revenue of £3,642.⁶ This might have been in the king's gift. There are two reasons for the fall in numbers of corrodies. First the abbey ceased to acquire much property soon after the Black Death and this coincided with a more conservative financial policy so that speculation on annuities was not an acceptable policy. Secondly the abbey resisted nominations by its patron, the king, as far as possible, a typical reaction of most monasteries. An example of Glastonbury's reluctance is a corrody granted in 1348 to a wounded soldier, Stephen de Prestaton, on condition that the king recognised that this was not a precedent for further nominations when the soldier died. A similar lack of enthusiasm greeted the Black Prince's nomination of Rankyn Trumper (? Rankin Le Trompou) in 1357 whose acceptance became final nearly two years later in 1359.⁷ Considerable royal pressure on this occasion had a parallel at the same time when John de Odiham was provided a corrody by the king as a reward for service in the Black Prince's army. The request first made on 21 July 1357 was only granted on 8 November. So long a delay occurred because Odiham had not presented his letters to the abbey. The king believed the abbey intended to slight his will, and the abbot beseeched Queen Philippa to intercede on his behalf to staunch royal wrath. This is a less celebrated example of the queen's influence over Edward III than the burghers of Calais episode.

The king regularly nominated members of his household to corrodies. For example in the year 1322 two of the corrodies came from the kitchen, and two others had higher rank, if the size of the grant serves as an indication of status. Later in the fourteenth century there seems to have been at least one corrody from the royal kitchen and one other granted to a more exalted officer of the administration. Amongst the latter group came the king's secretary, John Stopyndon, who received a corrody in 1422. Concern for civil servants may be seen in the case of Thomas Ive, a king's sergeant in Chancery, who first received a corrody in 1451. His grant was confirmed when Edward IV deposed Henry VI in 1461. Undoubtedly the most famous of the corrodies was Sir Thomas More, nominated by the king in 1519. Perhaps he held the sole corrody because only five pounds was set aside for this purpose in 1535.

Fewer royal nominations are recorded in the second half of the fifteenth century. It is not possible to give a certain chronology of the rate that corrodies dwindled in number.

(6) A. Savine, op.cit.

(7) H. J. Hewitt, The Black Prince's Expedition of 1355, Manchester, 1958, passim, for similar cases.

The distinction between corrody and pension in the later middle ages was very blurred in the grants made by the abbey to its professional servants. A doctor of medicine, John Penpons, received a corrody in 1357 subject to satisfactory conduct and service. He was to have food, shelter, a servant, a horse with all basic necessities, and in addition a cash allowance of two pounds a year. In a contract made by the abbey in 1534 James Remynge, a choirmaster and organist had a salary of ten pounds a year, but if the abbot chose, some allowance of food and clothes could be substituted for some of the money. The musician's contract has the form of a corrody but is not so described.

During the fifteenth century the abbey granted corrodies to some monks. When this practice started is unknown but perhaps it originated with the custom of setting aside dignified quarters for abbots who resigned as in the case of Abbot Michael Amesbury of Glastonbury in 1252⁸. The first named monk to have a corrody was Dr. Thomas Coffyn, prior until 1408 when Archbishop Arundel removed him at a visitation. Coffyn had "an honourable chamber in the abbey, and a servant and all other things proper to his estate and doctoral dignity, as well as a yearly pension of ten marks for life, to be paid by the prior". John Codeworth, sacrist, and John Ledbury, cellarer, both received corrodies in 1445 as a reward for their services, the pope confirming their right to the grants in 1455.

The corrody was intended originally to serve as a means of poor relief, but by the later middle ages it had come to be used as a means of rewarding servants, attempting to raise capital, and pleasing a patron or a powerful person. A corrody at Glastonbury was a valuable privilege and the crown used its rights of nomination to provide for retired retainers at the expense of the abbey. The resistance to corrodies grew during the fourteenth century and by the sixteenth century their importance was negligible. In this respect of its history Glastonbury conformed to the pattern observed in studies of other institutions.

(8) Adam de Domerham, Historia de Rebus Gestis Glastoniensibus, Oxford, 1727, p.522.

Corrodiary	Date of Grant	Nominator	Occupation/Cause of Grant	Value a Year	Date of Termination	Cause of Termination	Succession from	Note No.
<u>Richard Le Mynour</u>	24 June 1281	Abbey	Debt payment	100s			-	1
<u>Adam de la Wyle</u>	1 Feb. 1295	"	" "	"			-	2
<u>J de Yatingden</u>	17 May 1303	King	-	-				3
<u>Philip de Lewes</u>	25 July 1303	"	King's Yeoman	-				4
<u>Richard St. Barbe</u>	11 Sept. 1304	Abbey	Land Settlement	-				5
<u>(? M.S. Damaged)</u>	1 Feb. 1305	"	-	-				6
<u>Muriel, widow John Pasturel</u>	24 Feb. 1305	"	Property settlement	-				6a
<u>Richard Knolton</u>	? - 1306	"	? Land Settlement	-				7
<u>William Pasturel</u>	10 Apl. 1307	"	Land Settlement	-				8
<u>Richard Broun of Bartcomb</u>	ND. May 1307	"	-	-				9
<u>Geoffrey Hakeneye</u>	1307-1322	King	-	5 marks				10
<u>William Selton</u>	29 Oct. 1307	Abbey	? (see notes: II, 29, 49)	-				11
<u>Nicholas de Cheltenham</u>	29 Jan. 1309	"	? Abbot's council	-				12
<u>John de Leygrave</u>	ND. Feb. 1309	Queen	-	5 marks				13
<u>Robert Lengynour</u>	15 May 1309	Abbey	Surveyor and Architect	12 marks				14
<u>Geoffrey Soway</u>	8 Oct. 1309	"	See note to No. 34 below	-				15
<u>Thomas Bartcombe</u>	29 Oct. 1309	"	-	-				16
<u>Hugh de la More</u>	29 Oct. 1309	"	-	-				17
<u>William de Hodycote</u>	26 Jan. 1310	King	Cook	40s.			William de Menager	18
<u>Sir William de Fouton</u>	17 Aug. 1310	"	Knight: ? a soldier	-	? June 1316			19
<u>Robert de Stanedich</u>	31 Oct. 1310	Abbey	See footnote to same on 2nd Nov. 1318.	-				20
<u>Philip de la Nye</u>	31 Oct. 1310	"	-	-				21
<u>Robert de Cannington</u>	20 Nov. 1310	"	? for land Settlement	-				22
<u>John de Brockele</u>	28 Dec. 1310	King	Soldier maimed in Gascony	-				23
<u>Robt. Fromund</u>	14 Oct. 1311	Abbey	Rector of Butleigh	-				24
<u>Sir William Champion</u>	10 Aug. 1313	"	-	-				25
<u>John de la ffosse</u>	3 Jan. 1314	"	Abbot's council	£10				26
<u>Richard de Rodeneye</u>	8 Mar. 1315	"	Son of Abbot's Steward	-				27
<u>Robert Le Ussher</u>	2 June 1315	King	Yeoman of Kitchen	100s			Simon Kentus le Charetter	28

Corrodiary	Date of Grant	Nominator	Occupation/Cause of Grant	Value a Year	Date of Termination	Cause of Termination	Succession from	Note No.
<u>Isambert de St. Blimont</u>	31 Oct. 1315	Queen	-	40s.				29
<u>Wm. de Selton</u>	30 Nov. 1315	? King						30
<u>T. Cockerel</u>	16 June 1316	King	-	£10.			Sir Wm. Pouton	31
<u>Richard Polrewayner & Wife</u>	26 Mar. 1317	Abbey	Burgess of Taunton for debt?					32
<u>John Pederton</u>	8 Apl. 1317	? Abbey	? Abbot's justice as for a Knight.	£10.				33
<u>Geoffrey de Sow</u>	6 Oct. 1316	Abbey	For Land Settlement.	£10.				34
<u>Richard de St. Barbe</u>	20 June 1317	"	Land Settlement.	?			William Pasturel a release	35
<u>Richard, son of W. Pasturel</u>	30 June 1317	"	" "					36
<u>William Pasturel & Wife</u>	30 June 1317	"	" "	£10.				37
<u>R. de la Beche</u>	23 May 1318	King	Royal service				Hugh le Lenge	38
<u>Robert de Stanadig</u>	2 Nov. 1318	Abbey	Debt payment	100s.			-	39
<u>John de Depinge</u>	21 June 1319	? Abbey	-	£5.			-	40
<u>Richard Polruwan</u>	21 June 1319	King	Not specified	10 marks				41
<u>Peter Bisshop</u>	3 Oct. 1320	? Abbey	"	-				42
<u>Robert de Stanadig</u>	8 Apl. 1321	Abbey						43
<u>R. de la Beche</u>	8 Apl. 1321	King						44
<u>R. de Lighteburgh</u>	24 Nov. 1321	Abbey	For debt payment Rector of Mells.	£10.				45
<u>Peter Prynce</u>	25 Nov. 1321	"	For debt payment.	100s.				46
<u>Thomas Reynes</u>	25 Apl. 1322	"	" " "	100s.				47
<u>Richard de fforde</u>	14 June 1322	King	?					48
<u>William de Selton</u>	14 June 1322	Abbey	?				Robert Fromund	49
<u>Henryatte Oke & Wife Hillary</u>	7 July 1322	"	For debt payment.	100s.				50
<u>John atte Oke</u>	7 July 1322	"	" " "	100s.				51
<u>Joan Pasturel</u>	16 Aug. 1331	"	Widow William Pasturel	1 mark & food				51a
<u>Nicholas de Wyght</u>	2 Nov. 1331	King	King's tailor				Thomas Cokerell, dead.	52
<u>Richard de Bromlegh</u>	1332	"	Buttery				John de Peterton	53
<u>J. de Stretford</u>	7 June 1338	"	Cook				John de Pederton	54
<u>T. Colloy</u>	2 Mar. 1340	"					Robert Ussher	55

Corrodiary	Date of Grant	Nominator	Occupation/Cause of Grant	Value a Year	Date of Termination	Cause of Termination	Succession from	Note No.
John Marners	17 Apl. 1346	King					Thomas Geveley	56
Richard de Sarnisfield	10 May. 1346	"	Maimed in royal service				Thomas Geveley	57
Stephen de Prestaton	7 Apl. 1348	"	Wounded Soldier					58
Robert Chaundler	23 Feb. 1353	"		100s.			Thomas de Colle	59
Thomas de Tettebury	3 July 1355	"	Clerk to have pension or corrody	100s.			R. Chaunders	60
John Penpons	7 May 1357	Abbey	Medical advisor	40s. + Allowances				61
Rankyn Trumpers	? 13 Aug. 1357	Black Prince	Vallet					62
John de Odiham	? Nov. 1357	King	Soldier requested for Black Prince				Thomas Keville	63
Ranlin(?) Le Trompour	10 June 1359	Black Prince	Royal Service					64
Walter de Wyght	20 Sept. 1361	King	Soldier	£5.			Tettbury	65
William Perceval	4 Feb. 1371	"	King's Sergeant				Robert Twyford	66
William Archband	27 Oct. 1375	"	"Assewer"				Walter Wyght	67
John Petit Johan	6 Nov. 1379	"	Yeoman in King's Kitchen.				William Archband	68
John Maudeleyn	19 Mar. 1393	"	Yeoman of King's Robes.				John Petit Johan	69
John Ludwyke	16 June 1394	"					John Maudeleyn	70
James Hoget	6 July 1407	"	King's Sergeant.			? July 1407 Dead	John Lupfwyke	71
Thomas Coffyn	Sept 1408	Abbey	Prior of Glastonbury, retired			? 1423		72
John & Joan Swan	24 Mar. 1411	King	Good service to King.				James Hoget	73
John Stopyndon	15 Mar. 1422	"	King's Secretary.	100s.				74
John Testwode	21 Apl. 1434	"	King's Sergeant: Clerk of Chapel				James Hoget's	75
Richard Barnet	23 Mar. 1440	"					John Testwode	76
John Codeworth	28 July 1445	Abbey	Sacrist					77

Corrodiary	Date of Grant	Nominator	Occupation/Cause of Grant	Value a Year	Date of Termination	Cause of Termination	Succession from	Note No.
John Ledbury	23 July 1445	Abbey	Cellarer					78
Thomas Ive	5 June 1451	King	King's Sergeant: clerk in Chancery.				Richard Barnet	79
George Arsheley	8 Oct. 1452	King	Clerk of Signet.				John Welles	80
Thomas Ive	29 Nov. 1461	"						81
Ralph Pudsey	30 Apl. 1514	"						82
Sir Thomas More	1 June 1519	"	Chancellor		1534	Execution		82a
William Buryman	4 May 1522	"	King's Cook.				John Lloid	83
James Renyage	10 Aug. 1534	Abbey	Organist and Choirmaster	£10		Dissolution		83a
Richard Snell	16 Dec. 1534	King	Yeoman of King.				Sir Thomas More	84
Nomination?	1537	T.Cromwell					Thomas More	85
Termination		Nominator	Occupation/Cause of Grant	In being		Note No.		
William le Messenger	Jan. 1310	King						18
Simon Kentus le Charetter	June 1315	"						28
Hugh Le Lenge	May 1318	"						38
Richard Le Menager & Wife	?	Abbey			23 Jan.1340			86
William son Robert Le Kerr	?	"	Cook? Hereditary		23 Jan.1340			86
Thomas Ganely	Apl. 1346	King						56,
								57
Thomas de Colle	Feb. 1353	"						59
Thomas Keville	July.1357	"						63
Robert Twyford	Feb. 1371	"						66
John Welles	? ? 1452	"						80
Edward Posawell	May 1519	"						82
John Lloid	May 1522	"						83

NOTES TO CORRODIAN TABLE

1. H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, 'Glastonbury Abbey in 1322' in Collectanea 1. p.24.
2. Ibid.
3. C.C.R. 1302-1307, p.86.
4. Ibid, p.217.
5. L.10591, fo.3, cf. G.Ch.G. p.279, Wm.Pasturel to Richard.
6. L.10593, fo.13.
- 6a. G.Ch.G. p.280, see Wm. Pasturel who was her son.
7. Ibid, fo.15.
8. L.10591, fo.13, cf G.Ch.G. p. 288, also p.283, 289.
9. L.10593, fo.13.
10. Wlytard, op.cit. p.26.
11. L.10593, fo.13. See also below since same person seems to have had changes or confirmations in his rights. He was probably Rector of Marnhull, vide G.Ch.G. passim. He seems to act as abbey agent in acquiring property in the 1330's. However, if this is the same person he is not among the 19 Corrodians listed as dependents in the interregnum between Fromond and Sodbury.
12. L.10593, fo.13. He is apparently of the abbot's council since he is witness in a number of transactions vide G.Ch.G. pp.555-7, 559-61.
13. L.10593, cf. Wlytard, op.cit. p.26.
14. Wlytard, op.cit. p.22.
15. See Note 34.
16. L.10593, fo. 13.
17. Ibid, loc. cit.
18. Ibid, fo.14. cf. C.Chans.War. Vol.1. p.310.
19. C.Chans.War. Vol.1.p.321. cf.L.10593 fo.14. on 2nd October, 1310.
20. L.10593, fo.14.
21. L.10593, fo.14.
22. L.10593, fo.14.
23. C.C.R. 1307-1313, p.339.
24. L.10593, fo.15. Possibly a relative of the abbot holding a benefice in the gift of the abbey. A justice for the abbot in 1314 (G.Ch.G.) p.359.

50. L.10593, fo. cf. Wylton, op.cit. p.23. He and his son see note 51, were wealthy. The father made over £200 on 27th July, 1322, vide. L.10593 fo. 21.
51. L.10593, fo. 21.
- 51a. G.Ch.G. p.290, see also No.8.
52. C.C.R. 1330-1333, p. 402.
53. op.cit. p.568. The Peterton might be the man in note 33, but this name is not among the 19 dependent corrodiés of 1322.
54. C.C.R. 1337-1339. p.508.
55. C.C.R.1339-1341, p.454.
56. C.C.R.1346-1349, p.63.
57. C.C.R.1346-1349, p.79, cf. C.Pat.R.1343-1345, p.374.- abbot to grant him corrody of suitable status as soon as one is vacant after 27th December, 1344, C.Pat.R.1345-1348. p.80 notes as in table grant on 10th May, 1346.
58. C.Pat.R. 1348-1350. This was a special request and was outside the number of corrodiés granted of right to royal nominees.
59. C.C.R. 1349-1354. p. 588.
60. C.C.R. 1354-1360. p. 225, B.M. Arundel 2 fo.27, shewed his corrody of 3rd April 1356.
61. B.M. Arundel, 2. fo. 30.
62. B.M.Arundel, 2. fo. 32. A letter implying the great load on the abbey but apparently accepting.
63. C.C.R. 1354-1360 cf.424, gives request date 21st July, 1357, but from the B.M. Arundel 2, fo.33, it is clear that November 8th was the date on which grant was made. There had been such a delay because Odiham had apparently not presented his letters to the abbey. The king's ire was raised and the queen, Philippa, was asked to intercede for the abbey. Another example of the queen's steadying influence but less celebrated than the Burghers of Calais episode.
64. B.M. Arundel, 2. fo. 47, Probably the grant of the request made in note 62.
65. C.C.R. 1360-1364, p. 289. B.M. Arundel 2, fo.62. He was to be paid £5 but agreed to acquit abbot of 50s. probably since half a year had run.
66. C.C.R. 1369-1374, p. 278.
67. C.C.R. 1374-1377, p. 258.
68. C.C.R. 1377-1381, p. 337.
69. C.C.R.1392 -1396. p. 131.
70. Ibid, p.295. Maudeleyn moved to corrody at St. Mary Graces by Tower of London.
71. C.C.R. 1405-1409, p.292.

72. Bekynton, p.553, also see Chapter I.
73. C.C.R. 1409-1413, p. 205.
74. C.Pap.R. 1417-1431, p.222. "Pension" is word used.
75. C.C.R. 1429-1435, p. 310.
76. C.C.R. 1435-1441, p.360.
77. C.Pap.R. 1431-1447, p.469, date here is latest at which &.grant was made. A further confirmation to Codeworth was
78. made in C.Pap.R. 1455-1464 p.97 in 1455.
79. C.C.R. 1447-1454, p.280, See note 81. Same grant renewed by Edward IV. Owing to removal of Henry VI from throne(?)
80. C.C.R. 1447-1454, p. 451.
81. C.C.R. 1461-1468. p. 102.
82. L.P.H. VIII. Vol. 1. No. 2863.(14)
- 82a. L.P.H. VIII. Vol. 3. No. 280.
83. L.P.H. VIII. Vol. 3. No. 3062.
- 83a. P.R.O. E.135/2/31. cf. 'Downside Review' /xvii and L.P.H.VIII. Vol. 7. No. 1056.
84. L.P.H. VIII. Vol. 7. No. 1601 (32)
85. Original Letters, Illustrative of English History edited H. Ellis, 1846, 3rd Series, Vol. II, p. 349.
86. G.Ch.G. p. 351. Perhaps Thomas de la Hay and his wife also received some payments similar to a corrody but the evidence is not clear. This Thomas was a witness to abbey charters.

APPENDIX IILand Use on Some Manors in the early Fourteenth Century.

In Chapter II reference was made to the balance of the various factors influencing the agriculture of manorial economies. Extents which survive have been used to provide information about manors for which there are series of accounts available, and for a selection of other manors. This selection was influenced by the importance of manors and the completeness of the extents. These were all copies apparently made at different dates and some information was not included such as total acreages and total cash values perhaps because these figures were of no interest to the copyist. Where such information has not been available for small manors they have been excluded from this appendix.¹

The original extents were made at various dates. More than a half century separated the making of those for Nettleton, Grittleton, Kington St. Michael and Christian Malford from that of Meare. The majority were made between the extreme dates of

¹. These extents are all from B.M. Egerton, Mss. 3321/F, except for Walton, which is L.10024. The chamberlain's manors were excluded by the collectors of the manuscripts which may be a coincidence, or due to the keeping of the abbey's archives. The only major or complex manor omitted was Damerham.

The manors were surveyed in the year in brackets taking the earlier year of an abbatial regnal year since the date is not always given more accurately. No Date is indicated (N.D.)

The order of manors which follows is that of the manuscript:-

Glastonbury (1324), Shapwick (1324), Withy (in Huntspill) (1324), Greinton (1324), (High) Ham (1324), Ashcott (1324), Street (1316), Meare (1355), Doultling (?1309), Baltonsborough (1309), Ditchat (1316), Marksbury (N.D.), Butleigh (1316), Houndtreet (N.D.), (East) Pennard (1316), Mells (1309), Batcomb (N.D.), Pilton (1316), Wrington (1324), Southbrent (1307), Berrow (1307), Lympsham (1307), East Brent (1307), Zoy (1307), Nettleton (1389), Grittleton (1289), Kington St. Michael (1289), Christian Malford (1289), Winterbourne (Monkton) (1306), Marnhull (N.D.), Buckland (Newton) (1324), Uplyme (1324), (Sturminster) Newton (N.D.), and Walton (1316).

The manors omitted from the table but in the extent were Ditchat, Butleigh, Nettleton, Christian Malford and Marnhull. Manors in demesne and not included in the extent were Somerset: West Monkton (the Chamberlain's), Godney. Wiltshire: Damerham, Idmiston, Longbridge Deverill (the Chamberlain's), Monkton Deverill (the Chamberlain's) and Berkshire: Ashbury.

c.1289 and c.1356, namely between 1309 and 1324. Thus no allowances can be made to allow direct comparison of all manors, only the relative proportions of arable, meadow, pasture and woodland are clear (see Table 'A'). The number of arable fields is indicated.²

Values of arable, meadow and pasture within given manor fields varied on most manors according to soil and drainage. This detail shews the proportions of different quality land on a manor. Comparison of manors widely separated in time or space have little value owing to the imponderable variables. Examples in Table 'B' are manors for which series of accounts survive to shew subsequent land use or contraction of demesne by comparing field names and acreages sown, (see Chapter IV). High Ham is of interest since it was leased in the mid fourteenth century, (see Chapter V). Spellings of field names have not been modernised.

² The number of arable fields in the extent but not in Table 'A' - Ditchat 1, Butleigh 2, Nettelton 2, Christian Malford 2, Marnhull ?, Other manors: West Monkton ?, Godney ?1, Damerham 2, Idmiston 2, Longbridge Deverill 1, Monkton ?1, Ashbury 2.

³ Some manors in which some grazings or wood were valued in cash or in terms of animals which might be supported are listed here. Details of courts, bartons and gardens have been ignored.

Glastonbury, the moorland (listed in Table 'B') of 360 acres worth 26s. 8d.; a close of 41 acres rented at 26s. 8d. and a further 26 acres of Moor for 16s. 8d.

Baltonsborough, Rushes in Kynard's moor 80 acres, and in Butemore 297 acres worth in all 49s. 6d. and pasture in common of 40 acres for 200 sheep;

Street, pastures in Estmore and Westmore not estimated;

Meare, 34 acres of moor for pasture;

Wrington, hill pasture in summer for 400 wethers but 300 in winter, worth 29s. 2d. and two sows and litters with 12 pigs can forage in the woods worth 3s. a year;

Pilton, in the park of 2 leagues circumference there was pannage worth 6s. 8d. herbage at 60s. wood 16d. grass 60s, underwood 16d., and at Buckland Newton pastures were 400 about milly, 303 of 'Reds of Buck' and 202 of common, worth 16s. 8d.

C 1315

TABLE 'A' : DEMESNE LAND USE AND VALUE^{3.}

Manor	Arable			Meadow			Pasture			Wood			Total			No. Fields
	Acres.	Roods.	£. s. d.	Acres.	Roods.	£. s. d.	Acres.	Roods.	£. s. d.	Acres.	Roods.	£. s. d.	Acres.	Roods.	£. s. d.	
Glastonbury	450	3½	9.19. 8½	373	3½	20.13. 1¾	21	-	5. 0	247	0	1.10. 0	1092	3	32. 7.10¼	2
Baltonsboro'	100	3½	2. 5.10½	148	0	13.19. 3	54	0	- 13. 7½	-	-	-	302	3½	16.18. 9	1
Street	491	2½	15.19. 7	128	0	9.14. 3	85	3½	3.10. 0½	-	-	-	705	2	29. 3.10½	2
Walton	422	1½	13.15. 7	72	3	7. 4. 1	27	3½	- 18. 7	-	-	-	523	0	21.18. 3	2
Ashcott	324	3½	5. 8. 4¾	44	0	2.11. 4	-	-	-	56	0	- 4. 8	424	3½	8. 4. 4¾	2
Shapwick	502	2½	11. 6. 4	111	3½	13.11. 8	50.1	-	12.10	-	-	-	664	3	25.10.10	2
Greinton	136	1½	2.12.11¼	34	3	4.17. 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	0½	7. 9.11¼	2
Withy	42	0	2. 2. 0	154	0	15. 8. 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	0	17.10. 0	1
Meare	132	2	5. 8.11	114	0	No total	32	-	- 12. 2½	-	-	-	278	2	+ 6. 1. 1½	2
High Ham	398	3	-	33	2	-	-	-	-	18	0	-	450	1	-	1
Weston Zoyland	188	2	15. 2. 0½	133	2	6. 9. 0¾	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	0	21.11. 1¼	2
Parsonage	100	0	Not stated	-	-	-	Not stated	-	5. 0. 0	-	-	-	100	0	+ 5. 0. 0	?
Middlezoy	274	2½	6. 2. 0¾	61	3½	5. 0. 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	2	11. 2. 4¾	2
Othery	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoy	563	0½	(21+ 4. 1¼)	195	1½	11. 9. 4¾	-	-	5. 0. 0	-	-	-	758	2	37.13. 6	-
South Brent	257	0	10.18. 6	49	2	4.19. 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	306	2	15.17. 6	2
Berrow	282	3	12. 8. 1½	22	3	2. 5. 7	(A marsh Excluded from Total)	-	- 13. 4)	-	-	-	305	2	14.13. 8½	2
Lympsham	287	2	12. 8. 7½	53	1	5. 6. 6	(Ditches Excluded from Total)	-	- 5. 0)	-	-	-	340	3	17.15. 1½	2
East Brent	227	3	8.13. 5	57	0	11. 2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	284	3	19.16. 4	2
Brent	1055	0	44. 8. 8	182	2	23.14. 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1237	2	68. 2. 8	-
Wrington	345	0	6.18. 3½	46	3½	4. 9. 6	16	-	5. 0	33	0	- 3. 4	440	3½	11.16. 1½	2
Marksbury	254	1½	5. 7. 0¾	19	0	3. 0. 0	18	-	1.13. 6	81	0	2. 2. 2.	372	1½	12. 2. 8¾	1
Houndstreet	145	2	5. 1. 1¼	7	0½	1. 3. 5½	8	-	- 19.10½	54	0	- 12. 4	215	1	7.16. 9¼	1
Mells	343	1	5.13.10¼	40	1	2.19. 5¼	235	-	1. 4. 4½	163	0	2. 0	781	2½	9.19. 8½	2
Doulting	357	0	5.18. 3¼	300	0	1. 8. 6	117	-	1.14. 1	-	-	-	774	2½	9. 0.10¼	1
Batcombe	421	1½	5.19. 1¾	40	2	1. 7. 9½	95	-	- 17. 4½	-	-	-	557	1½	8. 4. 3¾	2
Pennard	360	2	11. 6. 2½	41	1½	4. 1. 3	20	-	1. 2. 0	-	-	-	421	3½	16. 9. 5½	2
Pilton	687	0	14. 4. 1¾	107	2	9. 1. 9¾	-	-	-	-	-	-	794	2	23. 5.11½	2
Grittleton	361	0	No Total	63	3	No Total	172	3	No Total	-	-	-	597	2	No Total	2
Kington St. Michael	No Total	-	No Total	26	1	No Total	24	3	- 8. 4½	-	-	-	Incomplete data	-	-	2
Winterbourne Monkton.	261	3	No Total	15	2	No Total	140	0	2. 9. 4	-	-	-	417	1	?	2
Sturminster Newton	342	3	11. 7. 2	66	0	7.19. 7½	79	-	3.11. 6	-	-	-	488	2	22.18. 3½	2
Buckland Newton	144	2	4.16. 8¾	66	1½	5. 4. 7¼	695	-	5.18. 4½	-	-	-	906	1½	15.19. 8¾	2
Plush	174	1½	8. 1. 7½	4	2½	- 7. 3	799	-	6.17. 2	-	-	-	978	0	15. 6. 0½	2
Uplyme	213	2	6. 7. 0¾	23	0	1.14.11½	33	-	No Total	128	2	No Total	398	0	8. 2. 0¼	1

TABLE 'B' : FIELD VALUES.⁴

<u>GLASTONBURY</u>	<u>Acreage</u>		<u>Value</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
<u>Arable</u>	<u>Acres. Roods</u>		<u>Per acre</u>	<u>s. d.</u>
Wynyard	30	0	6d.	15. 0.
Southfelde	41	0	6d.	20. 6.
La Hechyng (Croft of Northwood)	21	0	6d.	10. 6.
	92	0		46. 0
<u>North Field.</u>				
Northstandone	12	2	6d.	6. 3.
At La Chapele	13	0	6d.	6. 6.
ffoclonde	3	3	6d.	1. 10½.
Brokforlang	11	2	6d.	5. 9.
Westwortheforlang	8	3	6d.	4. 4½.
Oldeleghe	41	0	6d.	20. 6.
Estwoghforlang	9	0	4d.	3. 0.
Bradeleghe	11	0	4d.	3. 8.
Starcrofte	7	3	4d.	2. 7½.
Wrechlonde	20	0	5d.	8. 4.
Atte Gloversdor	7	3	4d.	2. 7.
Schortebreche in Bradmede	4	1	2d.	8½.
	150	1½		66. 2.
<u>South Field.</u>				
Ayssheforlang	22	0	4d.	7. 4.
Edgarlege	8	2	4d.	2. 10.
Torslade	9	1	6d.	4. 9.
Anylonde	19	1	3d.	4. 9¾.
Southstandone	22	2	6d.	11. 3.
Bynethanylonde	4	0	3d.	1. 0.
Haroldeslonde	11	2	5d.	4. 9½.
Wrecheforlang	10	1	4d.	3. 5.
	107	1½		40. 2½.

⁴ Beside the field names in later hands names of men to whom parts were leased appear. This and some other comment has been ignored, only that which is in the hand of the copyist appears. The cropping of open fields may be seen in Chapter IV above. The totals for Zoy and Brent were compiled from the data of their constituent parts which are bracketed together.

TABLE 'B' (continued)

	<u>Acres.</u> <u>Roods</u>		<u>Value</u> <u>per acre</u>	<u>Total Value</u> <u>s. d.</u>
<u>Meadow in Park</u>				
Chalvemedede	27	1½	16d.	36. 6
Thachelmore	7	1½	12d.	7. 4½
Ryschmede	28	2	18d.	42. 9
Bysouthryschmede	3	1	16d.	4. 4
Depemedede	1	2	12d.	1. 1½
Wyrhallee	<u>43</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12d.</u>	<u>43. 0</u>
	110	2½		£6.15. 1
<u>Pasture</u>				
East of Leverocteclos in the more	21	0	4d.	7. 0
<u>Wood</u>				
Wyrhal	117)	28d.	
Northwode	100			
Woods cropped in alternate years	<u>30</u>			
	247			
				28. 0
<u>Moors</u>				
Kynard	120			6. 8
Chace	-			.12
Hertymemore	240			20. 0
Chacethere	-			-
Smallmore-Northmore	-			.12

TABLE 'B' (continued)

<u>STREET.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>		<u>Value</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
	<u>Acres.</u>	<u>Roods</u>	<u>per acre</u>	
<u>Arable.</u>				<u>S. d.</u>
<u>East Field.</u>				
Blacgrove (3 acres leased)	55	1	6d.	27. 7½.
Stowellesmed	4	2½	4d.	1. 6½.
Schortebalakelond (all leased)	5	3	8d.	3.10.
Langeblakelond	8	2½	10d.	7. 2.
Langerewe	15	2	10d.	12.11.
Morfurlang (all leased)	10	3	6d.	5.4½.
Bremelfurlang	8	2½	10d.	7. 2½.
Oxenfurlang	15	1	8d.	10. 2.
Langelond Borebrodepole	9	0	8d.	9. 0.
Seynhull	29	0	10d.	24. 2.
Vyfacres next Bover'	4	3	10d.	3.11½.
Langelond next Seynhulle	9	1	12d.	9. 3.
Croffurlang of Seynhulle	10	2½	10d.	8.10¼.
Culture de la Crofte Rammesham et Shittlebargh	41	0	8d.	27. 4.
Robert de Barton's land				
La Northgrove				
Southgrove	8	0	10d.	6. 8.

(Excluding Robert de Barton's
the totals - 242 0½ £8. 7.11d.)

West Field.

Southereleygh next Bover'	23	3	12d.	23. 9.
Northereleygh	28	1	12d.	28. 3.
Leyghhelthe (underway) sub viam	39	0¼	6d.	19. 6.
Other field there (30 acres 3½ roods leased)	32	2	6d.	16. 3.
2nd field of Leyghhelt (of ancient Demesne)	46	3½	6d.	23. 5¼
3rd field -do- -do-	11	3	6d.	5.10½
4th field -do- -do-	7	3	6d.	3.11¼

TABLE 'B' (continued)

242
211

	<u>Acreage</u> Acres. Roods		<u>Value</u> per acre	<u>Total Value</u> s. d.
<u>West Field (Contd.)</u>				
Field next to house of Thom' le Murt.	6	0	10d.	5. 0.
Field next to Galhelane	7	0	6d.	3. 6.
Sulemedefurlang	21	2	6d.	10. 1½.
Houndewodefurlang	6	0	6d.	3. 0.
Inlond	19	0½	6d.	9. 0¾.
Robert Barton's land	Blank		10d.	Blank.
(Excluding Barton's land)	<hr/>			
(Totals -	249	2	-	£7.11. 8d.)
<u>Pasture.</u>				
Prestmore	27	0½	1.6d.	40. 8.
La Roghclos	58	3	6d.	29. 4½
	85	3½	-	£3.10. 0½.
<hr/>				
<u>Meadow.</u>				
Bolemede (mown alternate years)	2	1	12d.	2. 3.
Groutham	12	0	1.6d.	20. 0.
Des'r' Northleygh	7	0	1.6d.	10. 6.
1 piece enclosed from moor	6	0	1.6d.	9. 0.
Cokemansmede	22.	1	1.6d.	33. 4½
Modgrove	7	2	1.6d.	11. 3.
Oxenmede	7	3½	1.6d.	11. 9¾.
Smalemede (mown alternate years)	9	2½	12d.	9. 7½.
La Morede	23	3	2s.	47. 6.
Martynsmore	19	2	2s.	39. 0.
Brodemedede	10	1	Blank	Blank
	128	0		£9.14. 3d.

TABLE 'B' (continued)

	Acreage		Value	Total Value
	Acres.	Roods	per acre	s. d.
<u>WALTON</u>				
<u>Arable.</u>				
<u>East Field</u>				
Close in part to East and North of the Grange.	13	3 ✓	12d.	13. 9.
Oldebury	16	1 ✓	6d.	8. 1½.
La Lynche	11	1 ✓	8d.	7. 6.
Anesyedene	14	2½ ✓	8d.	9. 9.
Estemesteforlang	11	1 ✓	8d.	7. 6.
Midemesteforlang	15	2 ✓	10d.	12. 11.
Westemesteforlang	12	1½ ✓	12d.	12. 4½
La Breche (leased 1½ acres)	20	0 ✓ L	12d.	20. 0.
La Doune (leased all)	8	1 L	5d.	3. 5½.
Westhulle	19	3 ✓	8d.	13. 2.
Hatteslade	3	2½ ✓	12d.	3. 7½.
Haycroft	18	0 ✓	5d.	7. 6.
Wodepile (leased)	15	3½ L	5d.	6. 7½.
	180	2		£6. 5. 5.
<u>West Field</u>				
Tounforlang	14	1½ ✓	12d.	14. 4½
Intheslade	10	2½ 10-3½	12d.	10. 7½
Bywestetheorcharde (leased)	30	1 L	4d.	10. 1.
Attewalsthethorne (leased)	19	0½ L	6d.	9. 6¾.
Schupstoede	14	2½ ✓	10d.	12. 6½.
Littlebremelhulle (leased)	6	2½ L	8d.	4. 5.
Mochellebremelhulle	13	3½ ✓	10d.	11. 6½.
Hocloude	17	0 ✓	5d.	7. 1.
Litele merwisseh (leased)	6	0 L	8d.	4. 0.
Bisouthe Esenhulle	30	2 ✓	8d.	20. 4.
Binorthe Esenhulle	7	2 ✓	6d.	3. 9.
Horsacre	9	0 ✓	6d.	4. 6.
Serchernhull	10	0½ ✓	6d.	5. 0¾

TABLE 'B' (continued)

	Acreage		Value	Total Value
	Acres	Roods	per acre	s. d.
<u>West Field (Contd.)</u>				
Westerbenersth	8	0½ ✓	8d.	5. 1.
Esterbenersth	18	0½ ✓	6d.	9. 0½.
Langethorne (leased 6 acres)	14	1½ ✓	8d.	8. 11.
Dedemedeforlang (leased 10 acres)	12	2½ ✓	8d.	8. 5.
	241	3½		£7. 10. 2.
<u>Meadow.</u>				
Woghemedede	19	3	12d.	19. 9.
Same	3	0½	12d.	3. 6.
Merewissche	14	3	3s.	44. 3.
Nywemedede	6	2	2s. 6d.	16. 3.
Oldeburymede	5	2½	2s. 6d.	14. 4½.
Close without (ex ^a .) Avesney	23	0	2s.	46. 0.
	72	3		£7. 4. 1½.
<u>Pasture.</u>				
Chalnecrofte	27	3½	8d.	18. 7.

245
214

TABLE 'B' (continued)

	<u>Acreage</u>		<u>Value</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
	Acres	Roods	per acre	s. d.
<u>ASHCOTT</u>				
<u>Arable.Yearly.</u>				
East Croft	4	3	8d.	3. 2.
West Croft	4	3½.	8d.	3. 3.
<u>South Field</u>				
La Hulle	13	3	8d.	9. 2.
Northerebradeleg	13	3	5d.	5. 8½.
Sotherebradeleg	10	0	4d.	3. 4.
Biwestawhilel et Lochull	36	3	3d.	9. 4½.
Heghberehulle	13	1	4d.	4. 5.
Loghberehulle	12	1½	3d.	3. 1½.
Culture at Lupeyete	5	2	3d.	1. 4½.
Biwestloccombe	4	3½	3d.	1. 2½.
At La Bergh	2	3	3d.	- 8½.
Schutelbroke	1	1½	3d.	- 4½.
Esteresuthdoune	13	1	5d.	5 6½.
Tadleg	6	3	3d.	1 8½.
Westeresuthdoune	25	0½	3d.	6 3½.
La Wodebreche	3	2	4d.	1 2
	163	0		53. 4½.
<u>North Field</u>				
Northfold	10	1½	6d.	5. 2½.
Hotescode	55	2	3d.	13.10½.
Tronhulle	12	3	4d.	4. 3.
Oterounddeslade	4	1	4d.	1.11½.
Langfurlang	5	2	5d.	2. 3½.
Schortebreche	17	0	3d.	4. 3.
Binorthesenhulle	15	0	4d.	5. 0.
Olitollestrele et Doddehulle	19	2	5d.	8. 1½.
Langebreche	6	2½	4d.	2. 2½.
Netheremiddleslade	5	3	4d.	1.11½.
	152	1		48. 7.

TABLE 'B' (continued)

	<u>Acreage</u>		<u>Value</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Roods</u>	<u>per acre</u>	<u>s. d.</u>
<u>Meadow</u>				
Inmede	11	0	1s.8d.	18. 4.
La Sterte	17	0	12d.	17. 0
Raddyeh	13	0	12d.	13. 0
Blakehurste <u>at Greinton</u>	3	0	12d.	3. 0
	44	0		51. 4
<u>Wood</u>				
Suthsuddon	} Alternate years cropped	40	0	
Whytecleggh		16	0	
		56	0	
<u>GREINTON</u> Yearly:				
Croft in court	2	1	2d.	4. 6.
<u>Arable</u>				
<u>East Field</u>				
Cleyputte	3	0	2d.	6.
Vybard	3	0	3d.	9.
Bynetheryngweye	14	0	6d.	7. 0.
Another part of same	2	3	6d.	1. 4½.
Luckeham	6	1½	6d.	3. 2½.
Chyldeston	2	3	6d.	1. 4½.
Bremelhull	2	2	3d.	7½.
Bycharhurste	7	2½	4d.	2. 6½.
Borebrademedede	6	2	4d.	2. 2.
fflodfurlang	4	2	5d.	1.10½.
Elefurlang	3	3½	5d.	1. 6¾.
Pylfurlang	3	3	6d.	1.10½.
Atte Egge		1		½.
	65	1½		26. 0¾.

TABLE 'B' (continued)

	Acreage		Value	Total Value
	Acres	Roods	per acre	
s. d.				
<u>West Field (Greinton)</u>				
Oldedych	3	1	2d.	6½.
Hengstupe	6	3½	3d.	1. 8¼.
Pusslade	8	1½	3d.	2. 1½.
Smalfurlang	6	3½	5d.	2.10¾.
Holedich et Schorteholedych.	5	0½	4d.	1. 8½.
Atte Herne	10	0½	5d.	4. 2½.
Atte Orcharde	3	0½	6d.	1. 6¾.
Atte Mullebroke	3	3	6d.	1.10½.
Bovetoun	6	2	6d.	3. 3.
Churchfurlang	7	3	3d.	1.11¼.
Baddefurlang	5	3	1d.	5¾.
Bythegrenedych	1	1	2d.	2¼.
Stonshylve		1		1.
	68	3		22. 4⅞.
<u>Meadow</u>				
Clos atte Putte	8	3	3s.	26. 3.
Whythybeare	1	3	3s.	5. 9.
Bradmede	3	0	3s.	9. 0.
La Sterte	3	1½	2.6d.	8. 5¼.
Oldedich	1	3	2s.	3. 6.
Lachemere	8	2½	2.6d.	21. 6¾.
Lacham	7	2	3s.	22. 6.
	34	3		£4.17. 0.

TABLE 'B' (continued)

	Acreage		Value	Total Value
	Acres	Roods	per acre	s. d.
<u>BALTONSBOROUGH</u>				
<u>Arable.</u>				
Esthachynge	16	0	6d.	8. 0.
Westhachynge	47	2	4d.	15.10.
Clos atte Borne	14	2	8d.	9. 8.
Yaneetlond	5	2½	6d.	2. 9¾.
Wogkefurlang	10	0	4d.	3. 4.
Chalvecrofte	6	0½	6d.	3. 0¾.
Northcrofte	11	2	4d.	3. 6.
Blackebroke	1	0	2d.	2.
La Burgh	1	0	2d.	2.
	113	1		£2.5.10½.
<u>Meadow.</u>				
New Close	30	2	1.6d.	2.5. 9.
In the Buttes	52	2	2.0d.	5.5. 0.
La Buttlane (mown alternate years)	1	0	6d.	6.
Honymede	34	3	2.0d.	3.9. 6.
Coulese	29	1	2.0d.	2.18.6.
	148	0		£13.19.3.
<u>Pasture.</u>				
Chalvecrofte and old garden	8	2	3d.	2. 1½.
Park	30	2	3d.	7. 7½.
La Bernette	15	1	3d.	3. 9¾.
	54	1		13. 6¾.
<u>Wood.</u>				
Northwode	100	0		
Southwode	120	0		

TABLE 'B' (continued)

	<u>Acreage</u>		<u>Value</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Roods</u>	<u>per acre</u>	<u>s. d.</u>
<u>WRINGTON</u>				
<u>Arable.</u>				
Yearly cultivation:				
Oldebury	12	2	6d.	6. 3.
Horsacre	13	2	6d.	6. 9.
	26	0		13. 0.
<u>West Field.</u>				
Overernedcrige	64	3	4d.	21. 7.
Ayssshforlang	16	0	6d.	8. 0.
La Halveyerd	54	0	6d.	27. 0.
Bywestetoneboveweye	5	2	6d.	2. 9.
Thitherbinetheweye	24	3	6d.	12. 4½.
	165	0		£3.11. 8½.
<u>East Field.</u>				
Southworth	39	2	4d.	13. 2.
Northeworth	38	2	4d.	12.10.
Grymeleschagh	16	0	4d.	5. 4.
Schuttleshulle	21	2	4d.	7. 2.
Brokeforlang	12	0	6d.	8. 6.
Coumbeleggh	9	0	6d.	4. 6.
Breche	12	2	2d.	2. 1.
	154	0		£2.13. 7.
<u>Meadow.</u>				
Lytelemede	4	3½	2s.	9. 9.
Leverymede	4	3½	2s.	9. 9.
Brocför lang	5	0	2s.	10. 0.
Bradmeade	19	2½	2s.	39. 3.
Reeve's fee	1	0	2s.	2. 0.
Bisouthwode	7	3	2s.	15. 6.
Oswardesmede	5	3½	2s.	11. 9.
La Rudynet	2	3½	6d	1. 5½.
	46	3½		£4. 9. 6.

TABLE 'B' (continued)

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	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Roods</u>	<u>Value per acre</u>	<u>Total Value</u> s. d.
<u>Pasture (Wrington)</u>				
La Wodefolde	12	0	4d.	4. 0.
Litelebarwe	4	0	3d.	1. 0.
	16	0		5. 0.
<u>Wood in demesne</u>				
La Wodefolde	33			
<u>Common Wood.</u>				
Haseldene - by estimate	100			
Blakemore - " "	50			
Merehull - " "	6			
<u>MELLS.</u>				
<u>Arable.</u>				
<u>East Field.</u>				
Burfurlang	36	0	6d.	18. 0.
Yofurlang	4	2½	4d.	1. 6¼.
Woghefurlang	13	1	5d.	5. 6¼.
Lillherfurlang	17	0	4d.	5. 8.
Bywestchebove	9	3½	6d.	4. 11¼.
Nythsst Bakyngtonefurlang	8	3	6d.	4. 4½.
Over Bakyngtonefurlang	16	0	5d.	6. 8.
Voxburghefurlang	17	0	4d.	5. 8.
Mereslade	4	2	6d.	2. 3.
Bakyngbury	12	1	3d.	3. 0¾.
East part of same	8	2	3d.	2. 1½.
Medburgheffurlang	39	2	4d.	13. 2.
La Gore on Dacheweye	3	1	3d.	9¾.
	190.	2		£3.13. 9¼

TABLE 'B' (continued)

	Acreage		Value per acre	Total Value
	Acres	Roods		s. d.
<u>Pasture. (Mells)</u>				
Medburynsdoune	66	0	2d.	11. 0.
La. Vyleth	19	0	2d.	3. 2.
Wadbury	56	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2. 4.
La Bury	94	$1\frac{1}{2}$	11d. 1s.	7. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	235	$0\frac{1}{2}$		£1. 4. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.
<u>Wood.</u>				
Mullecombe	160			
Bateshamgrove	3			
<u>HIGH HAM.</u>				
<u>Arable.</u>				
Sothwode.	7	1	8d.	4. 10.
Oxenforlang	14	0	8d.	9. 4.
Brokforlang	33	0	6d.	16. 6.
Wodecrofteshull et forland	9	$0\frac{1}{2}$	6d.	4. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Churchecrofte	7	3	12d.	7. 9.
La Mersch	20	0	3d.	5. 0.
Oldebreche	28	0	3d.	7. 0.
Langebreche	14	0	3d.	3. 6.
Disschet	3	1	3d.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Snape	10	2	6d.	5. 3.
Middlebreche	24	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3d.	6. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Cotschulf	4	2	4d.	1. 6.
Burforlang	5	2	12d.	5. 6.
Bovestonesputforlang	5	$0\frac{1}{2}$	4d.	5. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Brechforlang	12	0	4d.	4. 0.
Northerestounforlang	28	3	4d.	9. 7.
Southerestounforlang	12	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4d.	4. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Combeforlang	8	1	1d.	8 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Greyngdon	2	1	1d.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Woghelonde	7	1	3d.	1. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.

TABLE 'B' (continued)

TABLE 'B' (continued)	<u>Acreage</u>		<u>Value</u>	<u>Total Value</u>	
	Acres	Roods	per acre	s.	d.
<u>Arable.</u> (High Ham) (Contd.)					
Major Worhall	27	2½	3d.	6.	10½.
Minor Worhall	6	0	3d.	1.	6.
Dichforlang	11	2½	4d.	3.	10½.
Hanginglonde	12	3	1d.	1.	0¾.
Hamforlang	26	0	8d.	17.	4.
Southmedeforlang	15	3	6d.	7.	10½.
Cohenhull	8	1½	6d.	4.	2¼.
Middelforlang	9	2	4d.	3.	2.
Northmedeforlang	22	2	4d.	7.	6.

398	3	£7.15.	6.
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Meadow.

Suthmede	9	0½	18d.	13.	8¼.
Meremedede	7	2	18d.	11.	3.
Esternorthmede	9	2	2s.	19.	0.
Westernorthmede	6	0	18d.	9.	0.
Haywardcombe	2	1	12d.	2.	3.

33	1½	£2.15.	2¼.
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Wood.

9 acres of oak and 9 acres of other. Blawcombe 18a. 0 r.

APPENDIX IIICropping Manorial Demesnes.

The three following tables shew the cropping plans of Walton, Longbridge Deverill and Monkton Deverill. Walton was similar to the other Somerset manors and since it has suitable series of accounts in pairs or triplets of years the rotations are here displayed. Comparison of the accounts before the mid fifteenth century with the information in Appendix II shews the better lands being kept in production. Longbridge Deverill and Monkton Deverill have both peculiar features. Monkton seems to combine an infield with a rotation which is neither two or three course if 1348 is a typical year. It is unfortunate that there is no comparable run of accounts to discover whether this is typical. The Longbridge Deverill cropping arrangements seem to have become two field by the fifteenth century although in the mid fourteenth century there is no clear pattern, although it seems as though Marsete and the Blakelondes are cultivated as in-field and the rest either on a two course or a rotation involving lengthy fallows.

The field names present problems of location in the fifteenth century since some new names to the modern eye may be alternatives in contemporary use. We know that this was true of one case. At Walton in 1420-21 the accountant tells us that the "Close by the North East of the Grange" was "Worthy". (L.10789). This may be true of other names. Those names below land in the lord's hand from villein holdings in the table 'B' refer to the years post 1374 and the names in the second column of fields are not located opposite their possible predecessors. Likewise the names in the extreme right hand column of table 'A'.

Abbreviations.

W - Wheat. Ba - Barley. Be - Beans.
Dr - Drage. O - Oats. P - Pulse.
V - Vetch. F - Fallow. U - Uncultivated.
L - Leased or rented land.

APPENDIX III. TABLE 'A'

WALTON CROP SOWING ROTATION

Field Name	1331 a.r.	1334 a.r.	1335 a.r.	1343 a.r.	1344 a.r.	1345 a.r.	1367 a.r.	1368 a.r.	1369 a.r.	1381 a.r.	1421 a.r.	1422 a.r.	1428 a.r.	1429 a.r.	1475 a.r.	1476 a.r.	1477 a.r.	Cropfield late 15th Century
WESTFIELD																		
Townforlang	14 1½ W	8 0 Ba 6 1½ F	14 1½ W	14 1½ W	6 0 Ba 8 1½ F	14 1½ W	4 0 Be 10 1½ F	14 1½ W		14 1½ W (6a Be)	14 1½ D		F	14 1½ D	14 0 0		14 0 W	
Intheslade	9 3½ W 1 0 0	F	10 2½ W	10 2½ W	F	10 2½ W	F	10 2½ W		5 1½ W 5 1 Be	10 2½ D				11 0 W		11 0 0	
Bywestethe- orcharde	?L		?L			?L		?L		L	L							
Attewaloth- thorne	?L		?L			?L		?L		L	L							
Sclupstoede	14 2½ W	F	14 2½ W	14 2½ W	F	14 2½ W	F	14 2½ W		14 2½ W	14 2½ W		F	14 2 W	12 0 W		10 0 0 4 0 Be	
Littlebremel- hulle	?L		?L			?L		?L		L	L							
Mochulebremel- hulle	13 1½ W 2 0	F	13 3½ W	13 3½ W	F	13 3½ W	F	13 3½ W		11 1½ W 2 2 L	11 1½ W 2 2 L							
Hoolonde	17 0 W	F	17 0 W	17 0 W	F	17 0 W		?L		L	17 0 W		F	17 0 W	20 0 0		20 0 W	
Litele Merewissch	?L		?L			?L		?L		L	L							
Bisonthe Esenhulle	29 2 W 1 0 0	F	20 0 W 10 2 0	20 2 W 10 0 0	F	30 2 W	F	12 0 W 18 2 0		20 W 10 UC	10 0 W 20 2 0		F	10 0 W	10 0 W			?this in 2 places
Binorthe Esenhulle	7 2 W	F	7 2 W	7 2 W	F	7 2 0		?L		L	7 2 W						20 0 0	Langesen- hull
Horsacre	9 0 W	F	9 0 W	9 0 W	F	9 0 0		?L		L	L							
Serchern- hulle	10 ½ W	F	10 ½ W	10 ½ W	F	10 ½ W		?L		L	L		F	8 0 D				
Wester- bemersthe	8 ½ W	F	8 ½ W	8 ½ W	F	8 ½ W	F	8 ½ W		8 ½ W	8 ½ D		F	8 ½ 0				
Ester- bemersth	18 ½ W	F	18 ½ W	18 ½ W	F	18 ½ W	F	18 ½ W		18 ½ W	L							
Langethorne	8 1½ 0 6 0 L	F	8 1½ W 6 0 L	14 1½ W	F	14 1½ W	F	14 1½ W		8 ½ DO 6 0 L	10 1½ 0 4 0 L		F	10 1 0 4 0 L				
Dedmede- forlang	10 2½ 0 10 2½ L	F	11 2½ W 11 ½ L	11 2½ W 11 ½ L	F	11 2½ W 11 ½ L		?L		L	L						8 0 W	Putto- hستهigh
Villein Holdings	- -									3 2 Be	14 0 W	12 0 0	1 0 D		12 0 0		12 0 W	Helyer
TOTAL	166 3		168 3	191 0		174 3		124 2		122 0	151 2			133 1	93 0		95 0	

W.10 acres - mss. illegible.

APPENDIX III. TABLE 'A'

WALTON CROP SOWING ROTATION																		Cropfield late 15th Century
Field Name	1331 a.r.	1334 a.r.	1335 a.r.	1343 a.r.	1344 a.r.	1345 a.r.	1367 a.r.	1368 a.r.	1369 a.r.	1381 a.r.	1421 a.r.	1422 a.r.	1428 a.r.	1429 a.r.	1475 a.r.	1476 a.r.	1477 a.r.	
EAST FIELD																		
Worthy	2 2 Be F	13 3 W	F	11 1 Be 2 2 F	13 3 W	F	13 3 W		13 3 W (3 0)Be		13 0 Be 3 UC	13 0 D 3 UC	13 0 D			7 0 W		
Oldebury	F	16 1 W	F		16 1 W	F	<u>7L</u>		<u>L</u>		<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>					
La Iynche	F	11 1 W	F		11 1 W	F	11 1 W		11 1 W		F	11 1 W	11 1 0			11 0 W		
Anesyesdene	F	14 2½W	F		14 2½W	F	14 2½W		14 2½W		F	13 0 W 1 2½UC	13 0 W 1 2½UC					
Estemeste- forlong	F	11 1 W	F		11 1 W	F	11 1 W		11 1 W		F	11 1 W	11 1 W					
Midemeste- forlong	F	15 2 W	F		15 2 W	F	15 2 W		15 2 W		F	10 0 Be 4 2 D	10 0 W 5 2 D					
Westemeste- forlong	F	12 1½W	6 0 Ba		12 1½W	6 0 Ba 6 1½F	12 1½W		12 1½W		F	12 1½D	12 1½W					
La Breche	F	9 0 0 11 0 <u>L</u>	F		9 0 W 11 0 <u>L</u>	F	<u>7L</u>		<u>L</u>		F	8 0 W 12 0 <u>L</u>	<u>L?F</u> <u>L?F</u>					
La Doune		<u>7L</u>			8 1 W	F	<u>7L</u>		<u>L</u>		F	4 0 W 4 1 UC	<u>L?F</u>					
Westhulle	F	10 0 W 9 3 0	F		10 3 W 9 0 0	F	13 3 0 6 0 UC		14 0 0 5 3?UC		F	19 3 0	19 3 W			20 0 0		Wurte
Hattelade		3 2½0	F		3 2½0	F	3 2½W		<u>7L</u>		F	3 2½0	3 2 D			15 0 0 10 0 0		Hoggeshead Great Elm
Haycroft	F	18 0 W	F		12 0 W 6 0 UC	F	<u>7L</u>		6 0 0 12 0?UC		F	18 0 W	F			4 0 W 14 0 W 5 0 W		Evarsfurl Homesfurl Ffyfeacre
Wodepyle		<u>7L</u>																
Villein holdings							3 0			12 0 DO	F	1 2 W	{ 2 2 0 14 2 W	{ 2 0 W 2 0 0		8 0 0		Lord'shand
TOTAL		153 1			153 2		101 1		98 3			143 2	118 0			103 0		

APPENDIX III. TABLE 'B'

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL

Cropping Rotation

FIELD	1347 a. r.	1348 a. r.	1350 a. r.	1351 a. r.	1352 a. r.	1353 a. r.	1354 a. r.	1374 a. r.	1375 a. r.	Other names of fields	1456 a. r.	1547 a. r.	1458 a. r.	1459 a. r.
Redelond	7 2 W	F	F	7 2 W	7 2 Be	(7 2 Ba 4 0 L	F			West Close @ Shete La Redelonde		5 2 0	5 0 0 1 2 Ba	
Westertonforlang	(7 1 Ba 6 0 W 3 0 0	F	(3 0 Ba 11 2 0	14 2 Ba	F	14 2 W	14 2 Ba							
Blakelonde below Slade	11 2 W	11 2 Ba	F	11 2 Ba	F	F	F			Blakelond in Low Breche	2 0 W	2 0 Dr	2 0 0	
Mansete	(8 0 Ba 25 0 W ? F (20 0 Ba 12 0 W 5 0 0 ? F	1 0 Ba 26 2 W 1 0 V 11 0 0	3 2 0 9 0 W 14 2 Ba 12 0 0	11 2 W 5 2 0	5 2 Ba 24 0 0 26 2 U	? F				12 0 0 12 0 Dr			
Estclos	(12 0 Ba	12 0 W	10 0 Ba 2 0 U	11 3 W	7 0 W 5 0 Ba	7 0 Ba 16 2 U	F				3 0 W 3 0 Ba 4 0 Dr			
Under Tockeskey Wadelond	3 2 Ba	F	F	F	3 2 Ba	F	3 2 W	3 2 W	3 2 Ba		-	-	4 0 W	
Blakelonde by Westerongdyck	12 2 Ba	F	(12 2 W 2 V	F	7 1 0	12 2 W	12 2 Ba			Lez Blakelond	(4 0 W 4 0 Ba		4 0 Dr.	
Morledeslade	9 2 Ba	F	9 2 Ba	F	9 2 W	9 2 Ba	F							
Bywestthenyggeweye	F	F	12 0 0	F						Colwey				5 0 Ba
Bynethercleve	8 0 Ba	F	11 2 Ba	11 2 Ba	F	11 2 W	11 2 Ba							
Mareforlang	(7 0 V 5 0 Ba	F	7 0 Ba F	7 0 Ba F	F	7 0 W	7 0 Ba	F	7 0 Ba			3 0 W	3 0 Ba	3 0 Ba
La Chappelond	3 0 Ba	F	F	4 0 Ba	F									
Estonforlang	18 0 0	F	F	?	?	?	?							
Estercombe	4 0 0	4 0 Ba	4 0 W	F	F	?	?	4 0 0	F					
Midduldoune	(17 0 0	F	F	F	F	12 0 0 36 1 U	F	F	(8 2 0 23 0 W 2 0 Ba			6 2 W 2 0 0	11 2 Ba	2 0 D
Yifacre	F	F	4 2 0	F	F	4 2 W	4 2 0			Broderound				6 0 0
Blackelond by esterondyck	F	3 2 W	F	3 2 W	(21 0 Ba 5 0 Br	F	33 2 W							
Schurpelande	F	4 0 Ba	4 0 W	F	4 0 Ba	F	4 0 W	4 0 W	4 0 Ba					
Evercombe	F	13 2 W	(0 2 V 13 0 0	F	13 2 W	(5 1 Ba 8 1 0	1 1 Ba 12 1 0							
Waddon	F	7 0 0	F	F	F	F	?	(5 0 Ba 2 0 W 2 0 0	(12 0 Ba 1 0 0		4 0 W	4 0 Ba	4 0 Be	
Tobrodelonde	F	13 0 W	13 0 Ba	F	13 0 W	F	1 2 V 11 2 0	6 3 Ba		Beckeborough	7UC	1 0 W	1 0 Ba	1 0 Ba

Continued p.VI.

APPENDIX III. TABLE 'B'

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL

Cropping Rotation

FIELD	1347 a. r.	1348 a. r.	1350 a. r.	1351 a. r.	1352 a. r.	1353 a. r.	1354 a. r.	1374 a. r.	1375 a. r.	Other names of fields	1456 a. r.	1457 a. r.	1458 a. r.	1459 a. r.
Calpene on Le Doune and Mareslade	F 30 2 0		F	F	F	F		15 0 W 7 3 Ba 9 1 0	7 0 0	"La Doune"		24 0 W		30 0 Ba 4 0 Ba
Tounforlang	F 12 0 V 6 0 Ba	20 2 W	20 0 0	2 0 0		F 21 2 W								
Villein land in } Lord's hand }	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 0 W	5 0 0 0 2 W	1 0 W 3 0 0			2 0 Ba	7 0 W	2 0 Ba 5 0 Dr	13 0 W 3 0 D 7 0 0
One plot La Iver of Parsonage	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		8 2 W	8 2 Dr	8 0 Dr	
Lenthull	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 2 0	- - F		4 0 0		(4 0 W 1 0 0	1 0 0
Esthangare											3 0 Ba		3 0 W	1 2 Dr
In the Wodelond											4 2 Ba			
Calputte											5 0 Ba		5 0 W	
La Sonde of Parsonage											8 0 0		8 0 W	
TOTAL	167 3	191 2	175 2	159 1	134 0	147 0	144 2	72 3	72 0		79 0	71 2	72 0	75 0

APPENDIX III. TABLE 'C'

MONKTON DEVERILL: CROPPING ROTATION

FIELDNAME	1346			1347			1348			1349			1350			1351			1374			1375		
	a	r		a	r		a	r		a	r		a	r		a	r		a	r		a	r	
Quesleigh	55	0	W	42	2	W	58	0	W	52	0	W	40	0	W	30	0	W	32	0	W	28	0	W
	33	0	Ba	26	0	Ba	11	2	Ba	23	0	Ba	25	0	Ba	20	0	Ba	27	0	Ba	39	0	Ba
	8	0	V	6	0	V	36	0	O	34	0	O	27	0	O	0	2	V	26	0	O	16	0	O
	31	0	O	41	0	O										20	0	O						
Atte la Reve	9	1	W	9	1	Ba	10	2	V			F	10	2	W	10	0	Ba	5	1	W	51	0	
																0	2	V	5	1	L	51	L	
Brockedon	4	2	W	3	0	Ba	2	1	W			F	4	2	W	4	2	Ba						
							2	0	Ba															
In Holweye	1	2	W	1	2	Ba	1	2	Ba			F	1	2	W			F	1	2	W	1	2	Ba
				1	2	O																		
Westgarston	18	2	Ba	20	0	W	17	0	Ba	13	0	W	18	2	Ba			F	20	1	Ba	7	0	W
										5	0	V										13	1	Ba
Estgarston	6	0	W	6	0	Ba	7	1	W	6	0	Ba	6	2	W			F	8	1	W			
Lonelynych	3	2	W	3	2	Ba	3	2	W	2	0	Ba	3	2	W	3	2	Ba						
Gavelhurst	1	2	Ba			F	1	2	W			F	1	2	Ba	1	2	W						
Northerhele			F	3	0	W	3	0	Ba	3	0	Ba			F	3	0	W				3	0	W
Overhele			F	3	0	W	3	0	Ba	3	0	Ba			F	3	0	W				3	0	W
Littlecoumbrislade			F	2	0	W	2	0	Ba			F			F			F						
Shortelord			F	4	2	W	4	2	Ba	4	0	Ba			F	4	2	W				4	2	W
Westmorthele			F	9	0	W	8	2	Ba	9	0	Ba			F	9	0	W				9	0	W
Ybecomb			F	2	0	Ba			F	1	2	Ba			F			F				1	2	O
				1	2	O																		
Brayeslade			F	1	0	?			F			F			F			F						
? M.S.S.Damaged										7	0	W												
Ibecoumbesfote																						1	3	O
TOTAL	172	3		186	2		171	3		153	2		138	2		111	0		120	1		132	3	

APPENDIX IV.Selected Manorial Statistics until the end of demesne Farming.

These tables are intended to cover various aspects of manorial life: productivity of demesne farms, value of produce sent to Glastonbury, income from sales of produce and revenue from rents perquisites and customary services commuted, expenditure on farming and administration, and the profit on the year's working. These tables serve as the statistical basis for section two of chapter four and for part of the argument in chapter five.

The value of these statistics varies but in trying to assess the operating cost of the demesnes a number of factors are unknown: the true value of labour services performed in the earlier years, the rate of depreciation of capital, the quality of produce and the significance of some of the arrears in the rule of Chinnock. The figures of the value of manorial export (fifth table to each manor - column 19) is most probably an underestimate. Excluded from the reckoning are a range of items from the dairy produce, when this was recorded, to fowls from swan herds or dovecots. The value of produce is estimated as conservatively as possible. Thus grain prices are the lowest in a given year although this supposes poorest qualities. Where the manor itself, or one of the others in the surviving accounts of the group of manors, does not provide the information concerning price, than the Thorold Roger's collection has been used. So far as it is possible to compare prices intermanorially over wide areas, the Glastonbury manors do not differ very markedly from Roger's estimates. Thus the value of produce sent to the abbey is impressionistic, and for a series of accounts give an approximate idea of the relative importance of the exports in the manorial economy.

Refined statistical analysis of investment (table four to each manor, columns 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,) would be pointless. The moneys here mentioned include day-to-day running expenses as opposed to capital purchases. A discussion of this aspect of the manorial economy appears in the abovesaid chapters.

The wool clip accounts present peculiar problems concerning the value of qualities gross, locks and lambs, and the fluctuations in price between one year and another. Longbridge Deverill provides with Walton, the best range of figures. However Longbridge includes in the Issues of the Manor (table four, column 2) most of the income derived from sales of Monkton Deverill wool clip. The amounts likely to be involved are discussed in chapter four. The practice of sending some of the wool to Damerham for sale, also adds to the difficulty of calculating values for the earlier years of the fourteenth century.

Table five for each manor excludes income from vacant holdings and in some cases the full cost of administration is understated because the famuli stipends include some of the payments to officials. Until the making of the rentals in the fifteenth century the labour services which came to be a money payment due from a specific holding, are entered on the table four. However when they were included within the Assize Rents they appear in table five. This means that table four has elements of rent at least from the late fourteenth century from labour services as well as from vacant holdings. These were included in table four because the income varied not only according to numbers of tenants willing to take land, but sometimes on the use made of such land by the demesne farm. The niceties of these points will be discussed more fully in the appropriate chapters.

However, the sums involved for administrative cost and vacant tenement issues would not seriously disrupt the general impression of income and expenditure in table four.

In table five the manor's livery item appears as Livery I, (Column 11), liveries paid before the account was compiled, Livery II, (Column 16), amounts paid at the time of audit, and a combined total, Livery III, (Column 17). Exports from the manor, (Column 18) is composed of column 20 from table two and column 20 from table three. The columns Arrear I (13), Surplus (14), Arrear II (15), Reeve Debt (16), in table five are respectively the amounts in arrear at the beginning of the account year, the surplus at the beginning of the account year, the amount owing at the end of the account year including Livery II, and the amount finally owed on the year's working.

Table three has the value of sheep sent to Glastonbury, (Column 19), which is derived from Column 6 of table two.

Table two, under Grain, has the values of grains sent to Glastonbury taken from the appropriate columns of table one. It should be noticed that lesser grains sent to Glastonbury are excluded since these were rare and only small quantities. Wheat includes cural.

The manors covered by the tables are: Ashcott, Baltonsborough, Glastonbury, Greinton, Longbridge Deverill, Mells, Monkton Deverill, Deverill Parsonage, Street, Walton and Wrington.

The table titles:

1. Arable Cultivation.
2. Sheepflock, Wool and Grain.
3. Livestock.
4. Cost of Demesne farm.
5. Rents, Liveries and Year's Working.

A NOTE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

One problem which besets the historian of a medieval estate is the relationship of measurements within the estates and how far these relate to those in use elsewhere by contemporaries. The latter does not concern us here.¹

Superficial measures are in acres, perches and occasionally in lugs.

40 lugs = 1 perch. 4 perches = 1 acre.

Acres seem to be measured and in no account are there problems such as those to be found in the estate records of the Bishop of Winchester.²

Grain was normally handled in volumetric units of pecks, bushels and quarters.

4 pecks = 1 bushel. 8 bushels = 1 quarter.

Cheeses, butter and wool were measured in pounds, stones and weys. Whether the pound changed it is not possible to say. However, the best series of accounts are for Longbridge Deverill and Monkton Deverill and there is little reason to suppose that the practice in measures differed on these estates from elsewhere on the abbey properties, except in the case of Mells, which is given below. It is not possible to date precisely the dates of change in the composition of stones and weys but dates when the various scales were in use appear below. The account numbers indicate the source, the date is for the first Michaelmas in the accounting year. Cheese and butter cease to appear after about 1325. Thereafter the stones are converted into sacks. There are some references in

1. Some problems of measures are discussed in I. Keil 'The Abbot's Garden at Glastonbury' in S.A.N.H.S. Vol. 105, p. 94

2. Vide J. Titow forthcoming thesis for a Ph.D. degree in Cambridge University.

some late fifteenth century accounts to 32 lb. stones and one of these is for Glastonbury and is given below.-

Weights in use c 1300 - c 1490.

<u>Pounds per Stone.</u>	<u>Stones per Wey = $\frac{1}{2}$ Sack.</u>	<u>Date.</u>	<u>Account No.</u>
11 lb = 1 st.	22 st = 1 wey.	1306	9639
15 lb = 1 st.	?	1316	9646
14 lb = 1 st.	14 st = 1 wey.	1326	10618
14 lb = 1 st.	28 st = 1 sack.	1329	8081
14 lb = 1 st.	28 st = 1 sack.	1331	9730
14 lb = 1 st.	26 st = 1 sack.	1350	8067
15 lb = 1 st.	?	1353	9890
?	21 st = 1 sack.	1373	10695
28 lb = 1 st.	?	1420	9815
28 lb = 1 st.		1449	10709
30 lb = 1 st.		1450	9837
30 lb = 1 st.		1477	9960
32 lb = 1 st.		1489	10743

A complication is that in the 1420's and 1430's Mells used a stone of 14 pounds. In 1333 at Damerham the wool measures were 14 pounds to a stone, 14 stones to a wey and two weys to a sack.

The long hundred was not used on the Glastonbury estates.³

³. This supports the line of argument advanced by R. Lennard 'Statistics of Sheep in Medieval England' in A.H.R. Vol. VII. p.75, et seq.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Abbreviations used in these following tables are the following:

- A - Assessed (underestimate of quantity).
- B - Born of new stock.
- C - Calculation (monetary value).
- G @ G - Granarer at Glastonbury.
- IM - Issue of Manor.
- L @ G - Lardarer at Glastonbury.
- LD - Longbridge Deverill information source.
- MI - First Michaelmas of account year.
- MII - End of account year.
- P (within text) - Purchase.
- S (" ") - Sale.
- TR - Thorold Rozer's calculation of value.
- T & W - Threshing and Winnowing.

In sheep flock account:

- R - ram.
- W - wether.
- E - ewe.
- H - hogget.
- L - lambs.

In swine herd account:

- P - pigs.
- B - boar.
- S - sow.
- H - hogs.

NOTES ON THE VARIETIES OF GRAIN IN
GLASTONBURY ABBEY MANORIAL ACCOUNTS.

The granary accounts suggest the value ascribed to various field crops in respect of the quality of the produce and their value on a weight for weight basis. Hence the basic order was wheat (frumentum), occasionally (siligo), barley (ordeum), beans (faba) and oats (avena). In addition peas (pisa) and vetch (vesca) were in the listing after beans. Some mixtures of grain were also cultivated; wheaten-oats, mixtillion (maslin), pulse (pulset') and drage (dragetum). Within the granary some further variations by quality were recognised: 'Cural', 'drowa', 'brotcorn', 'roscorn', 'chate' or 'chatcorn' and 'beremcorn'. In a few accounts pillcorn was separated from oats and this was used for making soups.¹

Cural seems to have been defective wheat and was separated at harvesting. In some fifteenth century accounts this grain is included within the wheat item.²

Brotcorn was probably damaged corn because of being laid low or tangled by the weather. 'Brot' means tangled and this grain usually followed the cural and was perhaps

1. J. Thorold Rogers, A History of Agriculture and Prices in England, 1866, Vol.I, pp.221-2. His definitions seem only partially applicable for Glastonbury's estates. The most noticeable distinction is pillcorn. He said "These are, I believe, seed which has been picked or selected for special goodness." This grain was more expensive when marketed than the unselected variety. At Sowy's Langedon mill two bushels was sorted from seven bushels of oats allocated from the demesne crop. It was used for making soup for visiting officials. The cost of it was one shilling for a bushel about four times the price of a bushel of fodder oats, and about equivalent to the price of a similar quantity of wheat. (L.11215). Probably the oats selected were the small seeds.

2. Cural was frequently listed but was not mentioned by Thorold Rogers. How it was separated is not indicated but quality was evidently the test and a term in use for many years, it appears in Rentalia et Custumaria. p.6.

wheat.³

Drowa appeared occasionally and may have been a green substandard wheat.⁴

Roscorn was probably over dry or scorched grain and it, too, may have been wheat since it followed cural in the accounts.⁵

Chate or chatcorn seems to have been a wheaten grain not distinguished in accounts after the early years of the fourteenth century. Perhaps it was a small-meal.⁶

Beremcorn was a quality of barley and was probably fermented ears of corn cut to make yeast by sprouting them.⁷

Most of the inferior quality grains were consumed on the manor. Cural was sometimes sent to Glastonbury but the quantities varied according to the total output. The types of substandard grain would depend upon the climate and this may help to suggest how abnormally wet or dry a harvest season might have been. However, what processes of selection were used to distinguish cural from wheat is unknown on the Glastonbury manors. Perhaps chance of survival might obscure the seasonal variations in qualities of grain worthy of distinction in accounts but in the latter part of the fifteenth century there seems to have been much less interest in qualities of bread grains produced.

3. "Brot" is defined as laid low or tangled vide J.Wright, English Dialect Dictionary, 1898.

4. "Drowa" was not defined by Thorold Rogers, op.cit. but in J. Murray New English Dictionary, 1897 the word 'Drow' meant dry in West Somerset.

5. Rosian meant scorched in Anglo-Saxon.

6. J. Wright, op. cit. p.567.

7. The chemical process of fermentation is discussed in Chambers Encyclopaedia, 1959 under Fermentation.

The manors where the lord had the corn milling in his own hands had an account of the grain taken for fee. Distinction was made between 'tolcorn' and wheat, pilcorn, capital and cursal malts. Tolcorn seems to have been barley and oats, possibly the former was the more important and as the mills were seldom long in the lord's hand there are no series of prices for the item.

TABLE 1. ARABLE CULTIVATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9														
	W H E A T									B E A N S												
Year	Yield			Sown Acreage		Total sold			Granary @ G.			Yield			Sown Acreage		Total Sold			Granary @ G.		
	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p
1330-31	109	2	0	130	3	0	0	4	0	77	3	0			1	4	0					
1333-34	90	3	0	163	0	2	32	7	0				15	1	0	5	3	0				
1342-43	161	0	0	134	1	0	3	6	2	106	4	0	2	4	0	6	0	0				
1349-50	30	2	0	165	3	2	11	5	0	22	0	0										
1350-51	51	7	0	122	3	0	12	0	0	31	0	0										
1351-52	33	0	0	125	0	0				20	4	0			4	1	2					
1353-54	95	2	0	142	3	1				55	4	0										
1359-60	55	5	2	108	0	0				21	6	0	10	2	0	5	3	0				
1364-65	40	2	0	105	3	0	0	4	0	22	3	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	
1367-68	77	6	0	93	3	2	4	6	0	63	5	0	3	6	0	5	1	0				
1373-74	43	6	0	85	2	0	6	0	1	18	4	3	6	0	0	5	3	0				
1377-78	52	1	0	89	1	0	1	0	0	55	6	3	7	4	0	7	0	0	-	3	0	
1393-94	79	3	0	100	3	0	0	6	0	45	5	0	1	3	0	3	2	0				
1394-95	64	3	0	100	0	0	1	0	0	42	5	0										
1401-02	49	6	0	83	3	0				34	3	0	17	7	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	
1402-03	87	6	0	72	0	2				42	7	0	19	1	0	13	3	0				
1411-12	78	2	0	93	1	2	2	5	0	41	1	0	22	0	0	14	2	0				
1413-14	66	6	0	73	0	2	3	5	0	43	4	0	12	6	0	9	3	0	0	3	0	

ASHCOTT. 1.

Table 1. ARABLE CULTIVATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9													
Year	W H E A T			Granary @ G.	B E A N S			Granary @ G.													
	Yield	Sown Acreage	Total sold		Yield	Sown Acreage	Total Sold														
	qr b p	a r	qr b p		qr b p	a r	qr b p														
1417-18	61	6	0	94	3	2	1	0	0	31	1	0	26	0	0	13	2	0	4	1	0
1419-20	47	1	0	96	1	0				15	3	0				10	0	0	0	5	0
1427-28	108	4	0	63	0	0				82	5	0				4	0	0			
1437-38	55	0	0	76	3	2				33	2	0									
1440-41	34	7	0	65	2	0				11	4	0									
1444-45	64	6	0	78	1	0				38	3	0									
1448-49	31	1	0	62	1	0				19	3	0	8	0	0	10	3	0	0	4	0
1450-51	22	0	0	33	0	0				14	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0			
1454-55	25	0	0	35	0	0				11	4	0	3	0	0	2	2	0			
1457-58	15	7	0	33	0	0				5	0	0									
1459-60	37	3	0	25	0	0				16	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0			
1460-61	14	3	0	31	0	0				4	0	0	2	4	0						
1465-66	31	0	3	51	0	0				16	0	0	1	0	0						
1468-69	23	0	0	37	1	0				10	0	0	None			None			None		
1471-72	19	0	2	42	0	0				7	0	0	"			"			"		
1475-76	19	6	0	38	0	0				7	4	0	"			"			"		
1483-84	16	3	0	50	0	0				7	2	0	"			"			"		
1491-92	31	2	2	38	0	0				16	4	0	"			"			"		

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ASHCOTT. 1.

ARABLE CULTIVATION.

TABLE 1.

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																		
Year	O A T S										D R A G E										Crop named in Column 10	Total Acreage sown							
	OTHER GRAIN SOWN		Yield			Sown Acreage			Total Sold			Granary @ G			Yield			Sown Acreage						Total sold			Granary @ G		
	a	r	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b				p	qr	b	p	a	r
1330-31	None		40	7	0	14	2	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	None											147	1	0	
1333-34	1	0 0	57	3	0	29	3	0	2	5	0	42	4	0	None											199	2	2	
1342-43	6	0 0	9	1	0	10	0	0	0	3	0	4	4	0	—		—	—	—							156	1	0	
1349-50	None		8	2	0	4	0	0	—		—	—		—	—		6	0 0	0	4	0	—				175	0	0	
1350-51	"		16	4	0	37	2	0	—		—	1	0	0	None											160	1	0	
1351-52	"		23	2	0	44	1	2	—		—	9	2	0	"											173	3	0	
1353-54	"		11	5	0	23	0	0	—		—	4	5	0	"											165	3	1	
1359-60	"		13	0	0	13	2	0	—		—	8	0	0	With 'Oat'											127	1	0	
1364-65	"		16	0	0	24	0	0	6	4	0	6	0	0	8	0 0	—	—	8	0	0	—				131	3	0	
1367-68	"		13	5	0	24	1	0	—		—	3	7	3	None											123	1	2	
1373-74	"	1.	39	2	0	22	0	0	—		—	31	5	1	—		5	2 0	—	—	—	—				118	3	0	
1377-78	"		16	2	0	16	0	0	— 2	0		7	4	0	None											112	1	0	
1393-94	"		47	0	0	45	1	0	—		—	29	4	0	"											149	2	0	
1394-95	"		23	1	0	37	1	2	—		—	7	4	0	"											137	1	2	
1401-02	"		29	6	0	34	1	0	—		—	14	7	0	"											129	0	0	
1402-03	"	2.	30	4	0	50	2	0	—		—	7	0	0	"											136	1	2	
1411-12	"		81	2	0	41	0	2	—		—	42	0	0	"											149	0	0	
1413-14	"		52	5	0	57	3	2	—		—	24	3	0	"											140	3	0	

Note 1. The total grain in reeve's hands was 86q. 3b. of WHEAT and CURAL which included 25q. 7b. old grain.

Note 2. Oats includes 23q. 5b. from Vacant holdings.

ASHCOTT. 1

ARABLE CULTIVATION.

TABLE 1.

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	OTHER GRAIN SOWN a r	Yield qr b p	O A T S Sown Acreage a r	Total Sold qr b p	Granary @ G qr b p	Yield qr b p	Sown Acreage a r	Total Sold qr b p	Granary @ G qr b p	Crop named in Column 10	Total Acreage sown a r
1417-18	None	44 3 2	34 3 0	_____	21 0 0	18 4 0	13 3 0	_____	13 5 0	None	156 3 2
1419-20	"	28 0 0	39 2 2	0 3 0	14 0 0	None				"	145 3 2
1427-28	"	34 4 0	71 2 2	_____	14 3 0	"				"	138 2 2
1437-38	"	21 6 0	29 0 0	_____	12 0 0	14 6 0	27 2 0	_____	7 6 0	"	133 1 2
1440-41	"	43 4 0	39 1 2	_____	23 2 0	None				"	104 3 2
1444-45	"	40 4 0	45 2 2	_____	23 1 0	"				"	123 3 2
1448-49	"	43 0 0	41 1 0	_____	24 7 0	4 4 0	_____	_____	4 4 0	"	114 0 0
1450-51	"	14 2 0	24 0 0	_____	3 5 0	None				"	58 0 0
1454-55	"	24 0 0	25 2 0	_____	9 2 0	"				"	63 0 0
1457-58	"	36 0 2	28 2 0	_____	22 4 0	"				"	61 2 0
1459-60	"	21 2 2	16 0 0	_____	7 2 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	_____	3 4 0	"	51 0 0
1460-61	"	26 3 2	20 0 0	_____	16 0 0	None				"	51 0 0
1465-66	3 0 0	10 4 0	24 0 0	_____	_____	"				Ba.	78 0 0
1468-69	None	18 4 0	28 0 0	_____	6 4 0	6 4 0	_____	_____	6 4 0	None	65 1 0
1471-72	"	23 7 0	33 0 0	_____	10 0 0					"	75 0 0
1475-76	"	53 2 0	51 0 0	_____	32 6 0					"	89 0 0
1483-84	"	17 5 0	43 0 0	_____	_____					"	93 0 0
1491-92	"	30 7 0	41 0 0	_____	14 0 0					"	79 0 0

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ASHCOTT. 2.

1	2				3		4					5					6					7					8		9		10		11		
	S H E E P				F L O C K												Value of					W O O L A C C O U N T													
Year	Michaelmas I				Lambs		Shearing					Lardarer @ G					L @ G					Michaelmas II					Gross		Other		Lambs		Total		
	R	W	E	H	E	B	R	W	E	H	L	R	W	E	H	L	£.	s.	d.	R	W	E	H	L	st.	lb.	lb.	st.	lb.	£.	s.	d.			
1330-31																																			
1333-34																																			
1342-43																																			
1349-50																																			
1350-51																																			
1351-52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0											
1353-54		191	0		0	0		154	0		0	0	0	0	0	0					152	0		0	17	8									
1359-60	0	0	0	225	0	22	0	0		222	2	0	0	0	0	0					3	0	2	183	20	11									
1364-65		0	0		0	0		212	0		0	0	0	0	0	0					208	0		0	20	12	22								
1367-68		153	62		0	0		262	0		0	0	0	0	0	0					223	0		0	30	6									
1373-74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0											
1377-78	3	0	191	2	179	163	3	0	120	77	8	0	0	0	0	0				5	0	183	0	7	14	11									
1393-94		161	0	1	0	0		180	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0					206	0	0	0	16	0									
1394-95		206			5	5		200	0	35	5	0	0	0	0	0				1	226	5	0	55	22	4									
1401-02	0	202	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		50	0	0	0	TR	2.10.	0.	0	0	0	0	0											
1402-03	0	0	0	0	0	0		200	0		0		3	0		0	TR	3.	0.		325	0		23	25	0									
1411-12	0	89	24	73		14	1	77	10	73	13	0	16	10	0	1		15.	2.	1	139	0	0	89	13	10									
1413-14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	1	0	0	0											

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1	2				3		4		5					6		7					8		9		10		11								
Year	S H E E P				F L O C K												Value of L @ G flock		M i c h a e l m a s I I					W O O L A C C O U N T											
	M i c h a e l m a s I				L a m b s		S h e a r i n g					L a r d a r e r @ G												G r o s s		O t h e r		L a m b s		T o t a l					
	R	W	E	H	E	B	R	W	E	H	L	R	W	E	H	L	£.	s.	d.	R	W	E	H	L	st.	lb.	lb.	st.	lb.	£.	s.	d.			
1417-18	0	149	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----			0	0	0	0	0	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----			
1419-20	None																																		
1427-28	304		3		?		207	0	(Data confused in manuscript 5258)																			6	25	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1437-38	15	0	6		6	6	13	0		6		0	0	0	0	0	-----			12	0		5		10	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----			
1440-41	15	0	12		?	16	28	0		15		0	0	0	0	0	-----			24	0		15		25	3		5	-----	-----	-----	-----			
1444-45	43	0	17		?	27	60	0		27		0	0	0	0	0	-----			61	0		24		64	5		12	-----	-----	-----	-----			
1448-49	7	0	5		?	8	11	0		5		0	0	0	0	1	TR 10			13	0		5		10	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----				
1450-51	2	0	5		?	3	4	0		3		0	0	0	0	0	-----			4	0		3		-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----				
1454-55	124	0	30		0	0	1	0		0		0	3	0	0	0	TR 3. 0.			1	0		0		-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----				
1457-58	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	-----			0	0		0		-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----				
1459-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	-----			0	0		0		5	15	20	-----	-----	-----	-----				
1460-61	None																																		
1465-66	136	0	40		?	44	176	0	0	43		0	0	0	0	0	-----			138	0	0	43		4	16	48	-----	-----	-----	-----				
1468-69	189	0	38		?	31	208	0		27		0	129	0	0	0	3.15. 3.			62	0	0	14		4	2	1 st.	-	10.	-----	-----				
1471-72	None																																		
1475-76	73		64			30	90	0		60		0	2	0	0	0	TR 2. 0.			85	0	0	60		2	10	16		28.	-----	-----				
1483-84	None																																		
1491-92	204	0				55	314	0		50		0	0	0	0	0	-----			304			50		10	12	1½ st.		12.	-----	-----				

(1)	12					13			14		15	16		17	18		
	GRAIN					GRAIN			SENT TO		LARDARER.	VALUES					
Year	Value per bushel in pence					Wheat (Wh)			Barley (Ba)		Beans (Be)	Oats (O)		Drage (D)	Total		
	Wh	Ba	Be	O	D	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1330-31	11½			4		29.	13.	2½	-----		-----	10.	0.	-----	30.	3.	2½
1333-34	6½			3		-----			-----		-----	4.	5.	0.	4.	5.	0.
1342-43	6		3	3		21.	6.	0.	-----		-----	9.	0.	-----	21.	15.	0.
1349-50	12					8.	16.	0.	-----		-----	-----		-----	8.	16.	0.
1350-51	12	9		6		12.	8.	0.	-----		-----	4.	0.	-----	12.	12.	0.
1351-52	22			7		15.	0.	8.	-----		-----	2.	3.	2.	17.	3.	10.
1353-54	8			5		14.	16.	0.	-----		-----	15.	5.	-----	15.	11.	5.
1359-60	10	6		4	4?	7.	5.	0.	-----		-----	1.	1.	4.	8.	6.	4.
1364-65	10			5	3	7.	9.	2.	-----		-----	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	4.
1367-68	8			3		16.	19.	4.	-----		-----	8.	0.	-----	17.	7.	4.
1373-74	10			3	3	6.	3.	11½	-----		-----	3.	3.	3½	9.	7.	3.
1377-78	6			3		11.	3.	4½	-----		-----	15.	0.	-----	11.	18.	4½
1393-94	6			3	3	9.	2.	6.	-----		-----	2.	19.	0.	12.	1.	6.
1394-95	6			3	3	8.	10.	6.	-----		-----	15.	0.	-----	9.	5.	6.
1401-02	8			3		9.	3.	4.	-----		-----	1.	9.	9.	10.	13.	1.
1402-03	12		4	3		17.	3.	0.	-----		-----	14.	0.	-----	17.	17.	0.
1411-12	8			3	4	10.	19.	4.	-----		-----	4.	4.	0.	15.	3.	4.
1413-14	8			3		11.	12.	0.	-----		-----	2.	8.	9.	14.	0.	9.

(1)	12					13	14	15	16	17	18
Year	GRAIN					GRAIN SENT TO LARDARER.					VALUES.
	Value per bushel in pence					Wheat (Wh)	Barley (Ba)	Beans (Be)	Oats (O)	Drage (D)	
	Wh	Ba	Be	O	D	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1417-18	6		74	4	4?	6. 4. 6.	-----	11. 0.	2.16. 0.	1.16. 4.	11. 7.10.
1419-20	6		3	3		4.11. 6.	-----	1. 3.	1. 8. 0.	-----	6. 0. 9.
1427-28	6			3	3½	16.10. 6.	-----	-----	1. 8. 9.	-----	17.19. 3.
1437-38	76			3	3½	6.13. 0.	-----	-----	1. 4. 0.	18. 1.	8.15. 1.
1440-41	6	4	-	3		2. 6. 0.	-----	-----	1. 6. 6.	-----	3.12. 6.
1444-45	8			3		10. 4. 8.	-----	-----	1. 6. 3.	-----	11.10.11.
1448-49	6		73	3	3	3.17. 6.	-----	1. 0.	2. 9. 9.	9. 0.	6.17. 3.
1450-51	8			73		3.14. 8.	-----	-----	7. 3.	-----	4.1. 11.
1454-55	5	4		2		1.18. 4.	-----	-----	12. 4.	-----	2.10. 8.
1457-58	6	-	3	3		1. 0. 0.	-----	-----	2. 5. 0.	-----	3. 5. 0.
1459-60	6	3		2	3	3. 4. 0.	-----	-----	9. 8.	7. 0.	4. 0. 8.
1460-61	6	3	-	2		16. 0.	-----	-----	1. 1. 4.	-----	1.17. 4.
1465-66	6	3	-	3		3. 4. 0.	-----	-----	-----	-----	3. 4. 0.
1468-69	10	-	4	3	3	3. 6. 8.	-----	-----	13. 0.	13. 0.	4.12. 8.
1471-72	6	5		3		1. 8. 0.	-----	-----	1. 0. 0.	-----	2. 8. 0.
1475-76	10	5	4	2	3	2.10. 0.	-----	-----	2. 3. 8.	-----	4.13. 8.
1483-84	6½	5		3		1.11. 5.	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.11. 5.
1491-92	6	4		3		3. 6. 0.	-----	-----	1. 8. 0.	-----	4.14. 0.

L I V E S T O C K.

1	2			3	4			5	6			7	8			9	10				
Year	OXEN			HORSES		FOALS			COWS			CALVES			CATTLE			VALUE OF	STOCK TO	L @	G
	MI	LOG	MII	MI	MII	MI	B	MII	MI	LOG	MII	B	LOG	Sale	MI	LOG	MII	Oxen	Cows		Cattle
																		£. s. d.	Calves		£. s. d.
1330-31	27	1	24	None		None			None				None		None			TR 10. 0.			
1333-34	28	4	33	None		None			0	0	1	1	0	1	None			1. 0. 0.			
1342-43	32	0	32	None		None			None			2	2	0	1	0	10			4. 0.	
1349-50	49	6	34	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	TR 1. 4. 0.			
1350-51	34	4	35	3	3	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	TR 1. 4. 0.			
1351-52	35	2	30	3	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0		None		15. 0.			
1353-54	33	6	33	1	1	None			1	0	1		None		None			3. 3. 0.			
1359-60	27	7	28	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	3. 3. 0.			
1364-65	27	0	27	None		None			1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1				
1367-68	25	6	25	None		1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3. 3. 0.			
1373-74	27	1	24	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2		None		2	2	1	10. 0.			1. 0. 0.
1377-78	33	11	24	4	2	None			1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	3	TR 4. 8. 0.			
1393-94	26	3	27	1	1	None			2	1	2	2	0	0	4	0	2	TR 1. 1. 0.	TR		7. 0.
1394-95	27	5	25	1	1	None			2	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	TR 1.15. 0.			
1401-02	24	2	20	None		None			2	0	1		None		1	0	1	TR 14. 0.			
1402-03	20	2	28	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	3	TR 13. 4.			
1411-12	29	1	28	None		1	0	0	3	0	3	3	1	0	4	0	2	TR 7. 0.			1. 0.
1413-14	29	3	29	2	1	1	1	1	3	0	5	5	0	1	9	0	7	TR 1. 0. 0.			

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L I V E S T O C K.

1	2		3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10
Year	OXEN			HORSES		FOALS			COWS			CALVES			CATTLE			VALUE OF STOCK TO L @ G				
																		Oxen	Cows	Cattle		
	MI	L@G	MII	MI	MII	MI	B	MII	MI	L@G	MII	B	L@G	Sale	MI	L@G	MII	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1417-18	31	7	29	1	1	2	0	2	4	0	5	3	2	0	5	0	2	TR	2. 6. 8.		-----	
1419-20	25	4	28	1	2	2	1	3	5	0	3	3	1	2	6	0	6	TR	1.12. 0.	TR	-----	
1427-28	30	0	29	4	3		None		4	0	3	3	1	2	1	0	0		-----	TR	-----	
1437-38	35	1	29	1	0		None		4	0	3	3	3	0		None		TR	10. 0.	TR	-----	
1440-41	26	0	29	0	2		None		1	0	0		None		0	0	1		-----		-----	
1444-45	32	0	26	2	3		None		0	0	0		None		5	0	7		-----		-----	
1448-49	21	0	16	1	1		None		1	0	1	1	1	0	9	0	4	TR	-----	TR	-----	
1450-51	11	1	14	1	1		None			None			None			None			6. 8.		-----	
1454-55	12	0	12	2	2		None		1	0	0		None		1	0	6		-----		-----	
1457-58	10	0	10	2	1		None		1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1		-----		-----	
1459-60	11	0	13	0	2		None		1	0	1		None		1	0	1		-----		-----	
1460-61	13	0	13	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1		None			-----		-----	
1465-66	12	0	12		None		None		1	0	2	1	0	1		None			-----		-----	
1468-69	13	0	12	1	2		None		1	0	1	1	0	1		None			-----		-----	
1471-72	14	0	13	1	1		None		1	0	1	1	0	1		None			-----		-----	
1475-76	15	0	12	1	2		None		1	0	1		None			None			-----		-----	
1483-84	12	0	12	1	1		None		1	0	1	0	0	1		None			-----		-----	
1491-92	12	0	12		None		None		1	0	1	1	0	1		None			-----		-----	

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ASHCOTT. 3.

L I V E S T O C K .

(1)	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	SWINE		Value		Value		TOTAL VALUE LIVESTOCK L @ G			
	MI		L @ G		L @ G		Piglets		MII	
	P B S H		B S P		£. s. d.		Issue L@G MII		Cattle	
									£. s. d.	
1330-31	0	0	0	0	-----		15	0	0	10. 0.
1333-34	None		-----		-----		-----		-----	1. 0. 0.
1342-43	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	4. 0.
1349-50	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	1. 4. 0.
1350-51	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	1. 4. 0.
1351-52	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	15. 0.
1353-54	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	3. 3. 0.
1359-60	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	3. 3. 0.
1364-65	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	-----
1367-68	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	3. 3. 0.
1373-74	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	1.10. 0.
1377-78	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	4. 8. 0.
1393-94	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	1. 8. 0.
1394-95	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	1.15. 0.
1401-02	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	14. 0.
1402-03	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	13. 4.
1411-12	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	8. 0.
1413-14	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	1. 0. 0.

250
249

ASHCOTT. 3.

L I V E S T O C K.

[illegible]

ASHCOTT - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip				
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	PURCHASES					PURCHASES					SALES					SALES				
							R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L
1330-31	none		none		none		no sheep																			
1333-34	0	1	1	0	0	4	ditto																			
1342-43	none		none		none		ditto																			
1349-50	none		0	2	none		ditto																			
1350-51	0	1	none		none		ditto																			
1351-52	none		none		0	1	none					none					none					none				
1353-54	none		none		none		none					none					0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1359-60	0	1	none		none		none					none					none					none				
1364-65	none		none		1	0	none					none					none					0	0	1	0	0
1367-68	none		none		none		none					none					0	0	19	0	0	none				
1373-74	none		none		none		1	7	0	0	5	none					none					none				
1377-78	none		none		none		none					2	0	0	0	0	none					none				
1393-94	none		none		0	1	none					none					none					none				
1394-95	none		none		0	1	none					none					none					none				
1401-02	none		none		0	2	none					none					none					none				
1402-03	1	0	2	0	none		Sheep 200					none					none					none				
1411-12	0	5	none		none		none					none					none					none				
1413-14	0	6	none		0	1	none					none					none					none				

2 sows and 14 piglets sold in 1330-31.

ASHCOTT - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip				
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	PURCHASES					PURCHASES					SALES					SALES				
							R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L
1417-18	0	2	none		none							none					0	0	11	4	0					
1419-20	0	1	none		0	2						none														
1427-28	0	3	none		0	2						none														
1437-38	none		none		none							none										0	0	0	0	1
1440-41	none		3		none							none														
1444-45	none		1		none							none														
1448-49	0	1	none		none							none														
1450-51	none		2		none							none														
1454-55	none		none		0	8						none														
1457-58	0	1	none		none							none										0	0	2	0	0
1459-60	none		none		none							none														
1460-61	0	2	none		0	1						none														
1465-66	none		1	0	0	1						none										0	0	20	0	0
1468-69	none		0	1	0	1	0	20	0	0	0	none														
1471-72	none		3	5	0	1						none														
1475-76	none		4	7	none		0	100	0	0	0	none														
1483-84	none		4	4	2	2						none														
1491-92	none		2	2		1						none														

DEMESNE FARM COSTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Issues of Manor	Labour Services	Vacant Holdings	Sale of Grain	Issue of Mill	Sale of Stock	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31	5. 6. 7.	1.15. 4.	-	4. 4.	-	5. 7.	7.11.10.
1333-34	5. 8. 3½.	2. 4. 0.	-	7.19. 2.	-	8.10. 4.	24. 1. 9½.
1342-43	8.19. 7.	2. 4. 0.	-	1. 0. 0.	-	13. 4.	12.16.11.
1349-50	4.18. 3¼.	1.19. 8½.	13. 4.	5.14. 4.	-	1.18.10¼.	15. 4. 6.
1350-51	3. 1. 0¼.	3.13. 8½.	16. 1.	6.14. 7.	-	7. 9¾.	14.13. 2½.
1351-52	1.19. 7.	2.17. 0½.	1. 6.	-	-	11. 6¾.	5. 9. 8¼.
1353-54	1.17. 5½.	4.10.10.	16. 6.	-	-	1. 7.10.	8.12. 7½.
1359-60	3.10. 7.	7. 3. 3.	7.10.	3. 4.	-	18. 1½.	12. 3. 1½.
1364-65	2.12. 2.	7. 0. 8.	2. 2. 3.	1.14. 5.	-	6. 2.	13.15. 8.
1367-68	3. 9. 4½.	8. 4. 0.	1. 9. 5.	1.12. 3½.	-	4. 2. 8.	18.17. 9.
1373-74	3.16. 1.	9. 1. 4.	15. 6.	2. 1. 5¾.	-	17. 4.	16.11. 8¾.
1377-78	3.15. 5½.	9. 1. 4.	8. 8.	7. 6.	-	2. 0.11¼.	15.13.10¼.
1393-94	1.10. 9.	14. 4. 2.	1. 0. 5.	3. 0.	-	5. 3.	17. 3. 7.
1394-95	1.10. 1.	14. 4. 2.	1. 3. 3.	4. 0.	-	7. 0.	17. 8. 6.
1401-02	4.15. 0¾.	14. 4.10.	1.10.10.	4. 8.	-	3. 8.	20.19. 0¾.
1402-03	3. 6. 8.	15. 3. 1.	1. 7. 4½.	-	-	3. 0.	20. 0. 1¼.
1411-12	2.19. 9.	10. 8.10¾.	2. 5. 0.	13. 4.	-	12. 5¼.	16.19. 5.
1413-14	1. 0. 5.	11.15. 0.	2.17.11.	1. 0. 4.	-	17. 2.	17.10.10.

DEMESNE FARM COSTS.

(1)	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year	Ploughs	Carts & Horses	Harvest	T & W	Wages of Famuli	Pig	Sheepfold	Corn Purchase	Stock Purchase	Ditch & Building	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31	10.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 0.	1. 8.10.	11. 4.	-	-	8. 2.	7. 0.	5. 8.	4. 2. 2.
1333-34	13.10.	1.10. 3.	2. 5. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 4. 5.	11. 4.	-	-	6.18. 4.	9. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	13.18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1342-43	6.10.	8.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 4.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.13. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	18. 6.	-	-	-	1. 0.	11. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7. 4.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1349-50	1. 0. 5.	3. 7.	5.16. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.	15.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	15. 8.	-	-	1.12. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	16. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	11. 2. 6.
1350-51	12.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 0.	3. 6.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 0.	-	-	4. 2. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 0.	3. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.	9.14. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1351-52	9. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 6.	3. 2. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18. 0.	-	-	2. 1. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 0.	1. 4. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	8.13.11.
1353-54	12. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 7.	1.19. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 7. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1. 2. 6.	-	7. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	7.	1. 0.	16. 6.	6. 9. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1359-60	13. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 4. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 8. 6.	16. 8.	14. 0.	-	7. 8.	-	1. 0.	12. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7.18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1364-65	6. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 9. 4.	13. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	11. 6.	-	1. 7.	-	4. 0.	1.10. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	7. 0. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1367-68	12. 0.	5. 3.	3. 4. 9.	1. 0. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	14. 0.	-	9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	14. 0.	1. 0.	2.19. 6.	10. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1373-74	10. 3.	6.10.	3.17. 1.	1. 1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	14. 0.	-	-	13. 2.	1. 9. 8.	4. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	8.17. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1377-78	14. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6. 7.	6.11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 6. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	19. 6.	-	16. 9.	-	6. 0.	2. 3. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 4. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1393-94	13. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6.16.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.12. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1. 8. 4.	-	4. 8.	9. 3.	1. 0.	4. 4.	11.14.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1394-95	1. 5.10.	3.10.	7.12. 6.	1. 7. 6 $\frac{3}{8}$.	1.10. 0.	-	11. 0.	14. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1. 8.	17. 9.	14. 4. 6 $\frac{3}{8}$.
1401-02	2. 3. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9. 7.	8.12. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 7. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1.16.10.	-	1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3.14. 1.	1.18. 8.	1.18. 7.	22. 2. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1402-03	1.10. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9. 8.	8. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1.14. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1.18. 6.	-	5. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 8. 8.	12.12. 1.	16. 2.	29. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1411-12	2. 2. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11. 1. 5.	2. 5. 2 $\frac{3}{8}$.	3. 1. 8.	-	7. 3.	-	1. 0.	4. 1.	19.10.10 $\frac{3}{8}$.
1413-14	9. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.18. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 0. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.11. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.11. 0.	-	-	6. 9.	1. 0.	2. 1.10.	16.19. 9.

ASHCOTT 4.

DEMESNE FARM COSTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Issues of Manor	Labour Services	Vacant Holdings	Sale of Grain	Issue of Mill	Sale of Stock	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1417-18	1.16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	16.14. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 6. 2.	5. 4.	-	2. 0. 8.	22. 2.10.
1419-20	8. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	16.16. 0.	1. 8.11.	2. 7.	-	9.10.	19. 6. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1427-28	3.10. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	17. 7. 3.	14. 7.	-	-	17. 0.	22. 8.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1437-38	10. 2.	15. 8. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.12. 2.	-	-	9. 6.	18. 0. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1440-41	9. 0.	13. 4. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 2. 8.	-	-	5. 6.	16. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1444-45	1. 1. 8.	14. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 9. 8.	1. 6.	-	12. 2.	17.14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1448-49	5.11.	14. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	17. 5.	-	-	3. 2.	16.16. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1450-51	7. 9.	13.11. 4.	17. 6.	-	-	2. 8. 4.	17. 4.11.
1454-55	Lo. 6.	-	-	-	-	8. 6.	19. 0.
1457-58	4. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	2. 0.	-	-	3. 4.	9.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1459-60	4.10.	-	1. 8.10.	-	-	4. 4. 0.	5.17. 8.
1460-61	1.16. 5.	-	7. 8.	-	-	11. 0.	2.15. 1.
1465-66	3. 2. 2.	-	9. 0.	-	-	1.17. 4.	5. 8. 6.
1468-69	1.10.	-	1. 0.	-	-	3. 5. 4.	3. 8. 2.
1471-72	1.12. 9.	-	-	-	-	5. 9. 0.	7. 1. 9.
1475-75	1. 9.	-	-	-	-	3.16. 8.	3.18. 5.
1483-84	6. 2. 0.	-	9. 8.	-	-	8.10. 6.	15. 2. 2.
1491-92	4.19. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	-	-	1.15. 8.	6.15. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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DEMESNE FARM COSTS.

(1)	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year	Ploughs	Carts & Horses	Harvest	T & W	Wages of Famuli	Pig	Sheepfold	Corn Purchase	Stock Purchase	Ditch & Building	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1417-18	16. 0.	4. 7.	7.16.10.	1.14. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2.15. 8.	-	2. 8.	10.10.	1. 8.	8. 4.	14.11. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1419-20	1. 0. 3.	4. 0.	7. 8. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	17. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2.10. 2.	-	-	-	1. 0.	17.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12.19. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1427-28	2.17.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10. 6.	8. 5. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.18.10 $\frac{1}{8}$.	2.18. 8.	-	1.11.	10. 6.	1. 8.	1. 3. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18. 9. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1437-38	2.17. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6. 5.	6. 9. 5.	1. 2. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 8. 0.	-	-	7. 4.	1. 0.	1.13. 8.	15. 5. 8.
1440-41	1.15. 5.	5. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6.10. 7.	17. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.	2.16. 0.	-	-	1. 1. 3.	1.19. 7.	1. 3. 2.	16. 9. 2 $\frac{5}{8}$.
1444-45	15.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6.19. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 5. 9 $\frac{7}{8}$.	2.14. 0.	-	-	19. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 0.	2. 3. 5.	15.19. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1448-49	1. 4. 6.	3. 8.	5. 2. 6.	19. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2. 8. 0.	-	-	3. 6. 2.	1. 0.	1.13. 3.	14.17. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1450-51	9. 6.	4. 7.	4. 6. 0.	8.11 $\frac{1}{8}$.	3. 1. 4.	-	-	3.12.11.	1. 2. 0.	2. 4.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	15.10. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1454-55	17.10.	3.10.	3.19. 6.	12. 4.	2. 0. 0.	-	8.	-	1. 0.	8. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 3. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1457-58	15. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 6.	4.10.11 $\frac{3}{4}$.	12.11.	1.10. 0.	-	-	16. 9.	1. 0.	10. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9. 2. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1459-60	12. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 6.	3.16.11.	14. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$.	1.11. 8.	-	7. 3.	-	6.18. 8.	16. 4.	14.19. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1460-61	8. 1.	1. 5.	3.15. 3.	9. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 6. 8.	-	-	4. 8.	1. 0.	3. 6.	6.10. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1465-66	1.13. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 0.	5. 3.10.	14. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.12. 0.	-	1. 5. 3.	6. 4.	16. 6.	5. 0.	12. 0. 2.
1468-69	1. 2. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.10.	4.16. 3.	12.10.	1.15. 0.	-	-	9. 8.	2.15.10.	1.15. 7.	13.10. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1471-72	1. 9. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 9.	5. 2.11.	17. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.14. 8.	-	1. 1. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	15. 8.	8.18. 6.	2.18. 2.	23. 7. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1475-76	18.11.	5. 2.	5. 5. 3.	9. 4.	1.18. 8.	-	1.12. 7.	2.19. 6.	4.14. 4.	1. 6. 0.	19. 9. 9.
1483-84	1. 4. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 5.	4.16. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 2.	1.18. 8.	-	1. 2. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	17. 0.	2. 0.	8.18. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	19.14.11.
1491-92	1. 9. 5.	1. 3.10.	5. 2. 8.	17. 4.	1.18. 8.	-	1. 9. 7.	1.14.,0.	1.11. 0.	1. 9. 3.	16.15. 9.

ASHCOTT. 5.

RENT. LIVERY and YEARS WORKING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
YEAR	RENT	Farms	Miscell- aneous	Perqui- sites	Total	Acquit and Defect rent.	Customary	Foreign Expenses	Admini- stration	Total
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31	14. 9. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	15. 0.	16.17. 1.	32. 1. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2.19.10 $\frac{3}{8}$.	4. 0.	-	8.11.	3.12. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1333-34	16.12. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	3. 4.	22.17. 5.	39.12.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3. 3. 8.	4. 0.	5. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	3.13. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1342-43	17. 7. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	2.11. 3.	41.10. 1.	61. 8. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3. 9. 9.	4. 0.	1. 4. 0.	-	5.17. 9.
1349-50	17. 7. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	1. 3.	2. 9. 1.	19.17. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.	5. 4. 1.	4. 0.	-	10.	5. 8.11.
1350-51	17. 7. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	2. 6.	3. 9. 2.	20.19. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	6. 6. 8 $\frac{5}{8}$.	4. 0.	-	-	6.10. 8 $\frac{5}{8}$.
1351-52	17. 7. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	1.12. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 1. 3.	19. 0.11 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5.10. 2 $\frac{5}{8}$.	4. 0.	-	-	5.14.,2 $\frac{5}{8}$.
1353-54	17. 7. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	1. 3.	15.13. 0.	33. 1. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	5.11. 6.	4. 0.	13. 1.	2. 0.	6.10. 7.
1359-60	17. 7. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	1. 3.	41. 9. 9.	58.18. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	6. 0.10 $\frac{1}{8}$.	4. 0.	10. 0.	-	6.14.10 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1364-65	17.17. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	1. 3.	2.17. 3.	20.16. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	5. 9. 5.	3. 0.	10. 7.	-	6. 3. 0.
1367-68	17.17. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	2. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1.15. 3.	19.15. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.	5. 7.11 $\frac{1}{8}$.	3. 0.	6. 8.	-	5.17. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1373-74	17.17. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	13.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1.10. 0.	20. 1. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 4. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 0.	9. 6.	-	4.16.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1377-78	17.17. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	1.15. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2. 5. 9.	21.19. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 5. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	3. 0.	1. 7. 7.	-	6.16. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1393-94	17.17. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	0.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	13. 6.	18.12. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3. 0.	11.10.	19. 9.	5.19. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1394-95	17.17. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.11. 2.	19. 9.10 $\frac{1}{8}$.	4. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3. 0.	9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 0.11.	5.18. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1401-02	17.17. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	17.10.	19. 7. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.	4.15. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	3. 0.	17. 0.	1. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7. 5. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1402-03	17.17. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	8.19. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.	6. 8. 0.	33. 5. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 7. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3. 0.	18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.10.10.	6.19. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1411-12	17.17. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1. 1. 8.	19. 0. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7. 0. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3. 0.	15. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 6. 4.	9. 4.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1413-14	17.18. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	14. 1.	18.13. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7. 7. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 0.	13. 6.	1.12. 4.	9.15.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RENT. LIVERY and YEARS WORKING.

(1)	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	Livery I	Arrears I	Surplus	Arrears II	Reeve Debt in Year	Livery II	Total Livery	Total Export Produce	Year's Working
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31	30. 6. 9.	-	2.14.10 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1.16.11.	-	-	30. 6. 9.	30.13. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	60.19.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1333-34	34.14.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 5. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	8.13. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	34.14.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 5. 0.	39.19.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1342-43	45.13. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2. 0. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	18. 9. 4.	1.10. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	45.13. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	21.19. 0.	67.12. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1349-50	7. 8. 5.	50.14. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	61.17. 1 $\frac{5}{8}$.	-	-	7. 8. 5.	10. 0. 0.	17. 8. 5.
1350-51	9.15. 0.	61.17. 1 $\frac{5}{8}$.	-	71. 9. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	?-	9.15. 0.	13.16. 0.	23.11. 0.
1351-52	25.15. 9.	71. 9. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	58.15. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$.	2. 0. 0.	-	25.15. 9.	17.18.10.	43.14. 7.
1353-54	13.10. 9.	53. 6. 3 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	68. 8.11 $\frac{1}{8}$.	3. 3. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	13.10. 9.	18.14. 5.	32. 5. 2.
1359-60	20. 1. 4.	60.18. 3 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	97. 5. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-?	2. 9.	20. 4. 1.	11. 9. 4.	31.13. 5.
1364-65	25.13. 8.	105. 1 11 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	100.16.11 $\frac{1}{8}$.	14. 7. 2.	1.11. 4.	27. 5. 0.	9.10. 6.	36.15. 6.
1367-68	18. 8. 2.	97. 8. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	101.15. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	-	18. 8. 2.	20.10. 4.	38.18. 6.
1373-74	21. 1. 8.	80. 5.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	82. 3. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	2.10. 0.	23.11. 8.	10.17. 3.	34. 8.11.
1377-78	3.10. 0.	69. 3. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	83. 0. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	9. 4. 0.	12.14. 0.	16. 6. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	29. 0. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1393-94	-	66.14. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	84.16. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	17. 8. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	17. 8. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	13. 9. 6.	30.17. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1394-95	-	60.17.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	77.13. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$.	1. 0.11 $\frac{3}{4}$.	16.17.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	16.17.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	11. 0. 6.	27.18. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1401-02	10. 6. 9.	62. 7. 1 $\frac{7}{8}$.	-	62. 8. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$.	2. 1. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	10. 6. 9.	13.17. 1.	24. 3.10.
1402-03	13. 7.11.	62. 4. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	64.17. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	60. 2. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	13. 7.11.	18.13. 4.	32. 1. 3.
1411-12	2.12. 0.	62. 1. 9.	-	66.13. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.	1. 5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.16. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 8. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	16. 6. 6.	21.15. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1413-14	6. 5. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	64. 9. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	67.12. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2. 8. 3.	3. 5.	6. 8. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	15. 0. 9.	21. 9. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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ASHCOTT. 5.

RENT. LIVERY and YEARS WORKING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
YEAR	RENT	Farms	Miscell- aneous	Perqui- sites	Total	Acquit and Defect rent	Customary	Foreign Expenses	Admini- stration	Total
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1417-18	17.18. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1. 2. 7.	19. 1. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6.17.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 0.	12. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.11.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9. 5. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1419-20	17.18. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	12.11.	18.11.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7.15. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 0.	6. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.13. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9.18. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1427-28	17.19. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2. 4.10.	20. 4.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9. 7. 3.	3. 0.	8. 8.	1. 0. 2.	10.19. 1.
1437-38	17.19.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	15.11.	18.16. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11.12. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1. 0.	9.10.	1. 4. 0.	13. 7. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1440-41	17.19.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	9. 0.	18. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11.11. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 0.	17. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 3. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12.12.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1444-45	17.19.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	1. 5. 8.	19. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	12. 5. 8.	1. 0.	6. 8.	1. 2. 4.	13.15. 8.
1448-49	17.19.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	1.14. 2.	19.14. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	12. 7. 8.	1. 0.	16. 4.	1. 1. 2.	14. 6. 2.
1450-51	17.19.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	8. 3.	18. 8. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	12. 7. 8.	1. 0.	-	1. 5. 3.	13.13.11.
1454-55	25.15. 2 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	-	4. 9.	25.19.11 $\frac{3}{8}$.	1. 5. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1. 0.	1. 0. 3.	-	2. 6.10 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1457-58	25.15. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	2. 8. 4.	28. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2. 0. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1. 0.	1.16. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.	7. 8.	4. 5.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1459-60	25.15. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	4. 9.	25.19.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	4. 3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 0.	1.14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9.11.	6. 9. 2.
1460-61	25.15. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	6. 9.	26. 1.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3. 3. 0.	1. 0.	1. 6. 6.	12.10.	5. 3. 4.
1465-66	26.11. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	1.17. 0.	28. 8. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3.12. 6.	1. 0.	1. 0. 4.	14. 8.	5. 8. 6.
1468-69	26.11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	-	26.11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3.12. 6.	1. 0.	4. 9.	1. 8. 9.	5. 7. 0.
1471-72	26.11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	5.	26.11.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.17. 6.	1. 0.	4. 6.	1. 8. 6.	4.11. 6.
1475-76	26.11. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	2.10.	26.14. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2.16. 4.	1. 0.	12. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.11.10.	5. 1. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1483-84	26.11. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	8. 2.	26.19. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2.16. 4.	1. 0.	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.12. 8.	5.13.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1491-92	26.11. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	4. 5. 5.	30.16.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2.16. 4.	1. 0.	3.19. 3.	1.17. 1.	8.13. 8.

ASHCOTT. 5.

RENT. LIVERY and YEARS WORKING.

(1)	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	Livery I	Arrears I	Surplus	Arrears II	Reeve Debt in Year	Livery II	Total Livery	Total Export Produce	Year's Working
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1417-18	16. 5. 6.	66.12.11 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	67.16. 5 $\frac{7}{8}$.	3.17. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	16. 5. 6.	13.19. 6.	30. 5. 0.
1419-20	16.12. 7.	66.16. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	65. 4. 8.	2. 4.10.	1.11. 8.	18. 4. 3.	7.14. 1.	28.18. 4.
1427-28	13.15. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.14. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	1. 4. 3 $\frac{5}{8}$.	1. 1.11 $\frac{5}{8}$.	-	13.15. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18. 0. 9.	31.16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1437-38	5. 5. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 4.11 $\frac{7}{8}$.	-	3.13. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$.	1.10. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$.	3. 0.	5. 8. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9. 8. 7.	14.17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1440-41	-	15. 3 $\frac{7}{8}$.	-	5. 4. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	15. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.	3. 9. 2.	3. 9. 2.	3.12. 6.	7. 1. 8.
1444-45	-	2.13. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	9.10. 3 $\frac{1}{8}$.	1.19. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 7.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 7.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11.10.11.	19.18. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1448-49	-	12. 9.	-	6.18. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.13. 6.	5. 0. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 0. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6.19. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11.19.11.
1450-51	-	2. 6. 2 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	8.15. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2. 0. 0.	4.14. 1.	4.14. 1.	4. 8. 7.	9. 2. 8.
1454-55	-	None	-	16. 8. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$.	1. 0. 8.	13.17. 8.	13.17. 8.	2.13. 8.	16.11. 4.
1457-58	-	2. 6.	-	15. 7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 0. 6.	14.10. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	14.10. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 5. 0.	17.15. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1459-60	-	10. 1.	-	10.18. 8 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	10. 3. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$.	10. 3. 4.	4. 0. 8.	14. 4. 0.
1460-61	-	None	-	17. 3. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	16.13. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	16.13. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1.17. 4.	18.10. 9.
1465-66	-	None	-	16. 8. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1.18. 4.	14. 1. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	14. 1. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3. 4. 0.	17. 5. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1468-69	-	3.18. 4.	-	25. 4.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	11.17. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11.17. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 7.11.	20. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1471-72	-	3.18. 4.	-	15.16. 9.	5.12. 6.	10. 4. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	10. 4. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2. 8. 0.	12.12. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1475-76	-	4. 2. 4.	-	9.10. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	16. 9.	8.13. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8.13. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4.15. 8.	13. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1483-84	-	1. 0. 0.	-	7. 6. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	5. 5. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5. 5. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1.11. 5.	6.17. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1491-92	-	3. 0. 5.	-	15. 3. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3. 9. 5.	9.11. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	9.11. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	4.14. 0.	14. 5. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.

BALTONSBOROUGH and PARSONAGE in fifteenth century. 1.

ARABLE CULTIVATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
W H E A T				B E A N S				
Year	Yield	Sown Acreage	Total Sold	Granary @ G	Yield	Sown Acreage	Total Sold	Granary @ G
	qr b p	a r	qr b p	qr b p	qr b p	a r	qr b p	qr b p
1330-31								
1333-34	19 0 0	10 2 2	0 0 2	-----	17 2 0	8 0 0	-----	8 4 0
1445-46	12 1 0	-----	-----	9 0 0	17 2 0	-----	-----	14 2 0
1446-47	? Mss. damaged				31 0 0	-----	-----	16 1 0
1450-51	8 0 0	-----	0 1 0	8 0 0	36 0 0	-----	-----	24 0 0
1454-55	15 0 2	-----	-----	12 5 0	16 7 0	-----	-----	14 2 0
1458-59	13 1 0	-----	-----	10 6 0	16 1 0	-----	-----	12 7 0
1472-73	None				None			

BALTONSBOROUGH and PARSONAGE in fifteenth century. 1.

ARABLE CULTIVATION.

(1)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20										
Year	OTHER GRAIN SOWN a r	O A T S						D R A G E						Crop named in Column 10.	Total Acreage sown a r						
		Yield			Sown Acreage			Total sold			Granary @ G										
		qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr			b	p				
1330-31																					
1333-34		5	2	0	7	2	0	-----	6	1	0	None	9	0	0	-----	10	7	0		
1445-46	None	None										4	2	0	-----	-----	3	2	0	None	None
1446-47	None	None										None							None	None	
1450-51	None	None										5.	3	0	-----	-----	5	3	0	None	None
1454-55	None	11	7	0	-----			-----	11	3	0	1	0	0	-----	-----	1	0	0	None	None
1458-59	None	6	2	0	-----			-----	5	7	0	4	4	0	-----	-----	4	4	0	None	None
1472-73	None																				

BALTONSBOROUGH and PARSONAGE in fifteenth century. 2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11																	
S H E E P F L O C K						W O O L A C C O U N T																					
Year	Michaelmas I		Lambs	Shearing		Lardarer @ G		Value of L @ G flock	Michaelmas II		Gross	Other	Lambs	Total													
	R	W	E	H	E	B	R	W	E	H	L	£.	s.	d.	R	W	E	H	L	st.	lb.	lb.	st.	lb.	£.	s.	d.
1330-31	None																										
1333-34	None																										
1445-46	None																										
1446-47	None																										
1450-51	None																										
1454-55	None																										
1458-59	None																										
1472-73	None																										

BALTONSBOROUGH and PARSONAGE in fifteenth century. 2.

(1)	12					13			14			15			16			17			18		
Year	GRAIN					GRAIN			SENT			TO			LARDERER.			VALUES					
	Value per bushel					Wheat (Wh)			Barley (Ba)			Beans (Be)			Oats (O)			Drage (D)			Total		
	in pence																						
	Wh	Ba	Be	O	D	£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
1330-31																							?
1333-34	6½	-	4	3	4							1. 2. 8.		12. 3.		1. 9. 0.					3. 3.11.		
1445-46	6		4	3	3	1.16. 0.						1.18. 0.				6. 6.					3.14. 6.		
1446-47			4	3	3	?						2. 3. 0.		?-----		?-----					+2. 3. 0.		
1450-51	6		4	3	3	1.12. 0.						3. 4. 0.				10. 9.					5. 6. 9.		
1454-55	6		4	3	3	2.10. 6.						1.18. 0.		1. 2. 9.		2. 0.					5.13. 3.		
1458-59	6		4	3	3	2. 3. 0.						1.14. 3.		11. 9.		9. 0.					4.18. 0.		

BALTONSBOROUGH and PARSONAGE in fifteenth century. 3.

L I V E S T O C K .

1	2			3		4			5			6			7			8			9			10	
Year	OXEN			HORSES		FOALS			COWS			CALVES			CATTLE			VALUE OF STOCK TO L @ G							
																		Oxen	Cows Calves		Cattle				
	MI	LOG	MII	MI	MII	MI	B	MII	MI	LOG	MII	B	LOG	Sale	MI	LOG	MII	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
1333-34	6	0	6	0	1	2	0	1	25	4	20	31	13	15	43	0	41	TR TR TR TR TR	None	TR TR TR TR TR	1.13. 0.	TR	-----		
1445-46	10	7	6	1	1		None		25	3	23	20	14	0	15	1	2		2. 6. 8.		1.15. 2.		6. 8.		
1446-47	6	6	6	1	1		None		23	4	20	19	7	0	3	0	2		2. 0. 0.		1.13. 8.		-----		
1450-51	8	8	6	2	1		None		23	0	19	19	16	0	8	0	8		2.13. 4.		1. 4. 0.		-----		
1454-55		None		1	1		None		18	0	18	20	10	0	14	0	11		None		10. 0.		-----		
1458-59	8	8	1	1	0		None		17	0	18	22	16	0	18	0	16		4. 0. 0.		1.12. 0.	-----			
1472-73		None			None		None			None			None			None			None		None	None			

BALTONSBOROUGH and PARSONAGE in fifteenth century. 3.

L I V E S T O C K.

(1)	11				12			13			14			15			16			17			18			19			20		
Year	SWINE							Value			Piglets			Value						TOTAL VALUE LIVESTOCK			L @ G								
	MI				L @ G			L @ G						L @ G			MII			Cattle			Pigs			Sheep			Total		
	P	B	S	H	B	S	P	£.	s.	d.	Issue	L@G	MII	s.	d.	P	B	S	H	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
1333-34	13	1	2	12	0	0	9	—	—	—	29	18	7	TR	5. 3.	14	1	2	0	1.13. 0.	5. 3.	—	—	—	1.18. 3.						
1445-46	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	8	3	0	TR	1. 9.	0	1	1	0	4. 8. 6.	1. 9.	—	—	—	4.10. 3.						
1446-47	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—		None		—	—	2	0	0	0	3.13. 8.	—	—	—	3.13. 8.							
1450-51	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	—	—		None		—	—	0	0	1	0	3.17. 4.	—	—	—	3.17. 4.							
1454-55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—		None		—	—	0	1	0	0	10. 0.	—	—	—	10. 0.							
1458-59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—		None		—	—	0	1	0	0	5.12. 0.	—	—	—	5.12. 0.							
1472-73	None																														

BALTONSBOROUGH and PARSONAGE in fifteenth century - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Pigs					Pigs				
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	PURCHASES					PURCHASES					SALES					SALES					PURCHASES					SALES				
							R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	B	S	P	H	Y	B	S	P	H	Y
1333-34	0	1	none	0	2	No sheep kept																	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	9				
1445-46	none		5	0	0	1	ditto																			none			0	0	0	0	5			
1446-47	0	1	6	0	none	ditto																			none					none						
1450-51	0	1	2	0	none	ditto																			none					none						
1454-55	none		none	0	1	ditto																			none					none						
1458-59	0	1	none	1	4	ditto																			none					none						

BALTONSBOROUGH and PARSONAGE in fifteenth century. 4.

DEMESNE FARM COSTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Issues of Manor	Labour Services	Vacant Holdings	Sale of Grain	Issue of Mill	Sale of Stock	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31	14. 3. 5.	(with I.M.)	-	1. 6. 2.	-	1.17. 5.	17. 7. 0.
1333-34	15.18. 0.	(with I.M.)	-	0. 4.	-	1.18. 2.	17.16. 6.
1445-46	9.12. 3.	10.11. 8.	-	-	-	8. 5. 7.	28. 9. 6.
1446-47	8. 0. 1.	10.11. 8.	-	-	-	6.14.11.	25. 6. 8.
1450-51	7. 5.10.	10.11. 8.	-	10.	-	11. 3½.	18. 9. 7½.
1454-55	7. 7. 6.	10.11. 8.	-	-	-	3. 9. 6.	21. 8. 8.
1458-59	7.14. 6.	10.11. 8.	-	-	-	2. 7.10.	20.14. 0.
1472-73	7. 6½.	10.19. 1.	-	-	-	-	11. 6. 7½.

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BALTONSBOROUGH and PARSONAGE in fifteenth century. 4.

DEMESNE FARM COSTS.

(1)	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year	Ploughs	Carts & Horses	Harvest	T. & W.	Wages of Famuli	Pig	Sheepfold	Corn Purchase	Stock Purchase	Ditch & Building	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31	3. 2.	1. 5.	12. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	4. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.	4. 0.	-	-	1. 1. 8.	15. 0.	1.18. 8.	5. 0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1333-34	2. 5.	1. 6.	4.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 0.	-	-	6. 6.	4. 4.	5. 9. 6.	6.19. 6.
1445-46	-	-	3. 1. 5.	8. 6 $\frac{5}{8}$.	2.10. 0.	-	-	-	3.11. 0.	1.12.10.	11. 3. 9 $\frac{5}{8}$.
1446-47	-	-	3. 7. 3.	? None	2.10. 0.	-	-	1. 6. 2.	4. 6. 0.	19. 9.	12. 9. 2.
1450-51	-	-	4. 3. 6.	10. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$.	?2.10. 0.	-	-	14. 2.	1. 7. 0.	1. 9. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10.13.11 $\frac{5}{8}$.
1454-55	-	-	3. 2.11.	9.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.13. 4.	-	-	-	-	1. 7. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7.13. 4.
1458-59	-	-	4. 4. 2.	9. 2 $\frac{3}{8}$.	3. 0. 0.	-	-	14. 2.	8. 0.	1.13. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10. 8. 9 $\frac{7}{8}$.
1472-73	-	-	3. 1. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	2. 6. 8.	-	-	-	-	-	5. 7. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

BALTONSBOROUGH and PARSONAGE in fifteenth century. 5.

RENT. LIVERY and YEARS WORKING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
YEAR	RENT	Farms	Miscell- aneous	Perqui- sites	Total	Acquit and Defect rent.	Customary	Foreign Expenses	Admini- stration	Total
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31	29. 6. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	11. 0. 7.	40. 6. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 4. 4.	5. 6.	4. 0.	-	1.13.10.
1333-34	29.19. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	1. 0. 0.	6. 6. 0.	37. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1. 3. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 0.	-	1. 8.10.
1445-46	71. 1. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	6. 9.	71. 7. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.	2.15. 6.	3. 3.	1. 4.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2. 0.	4. 5. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1446-47	71. 1. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	28. 9.11.	99.10.11 $\frac{3}{4}$.	2.15. 6.	3. 3.	18. 6.	-	3.17. 3.
1450-51	71. 1. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	2.19.11.	74. 0.11 $\frac{3}{4}$.	2.15. 6.	3. 3.	1. 0. 5.	-	3.19. 2.
1454-55	71. 1. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	29. 8. 8.	100. 9. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	2.15. 6.	1. 1.	1.10. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 0.	4. 9. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1458-59	71. 0. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	5.15. 0.	76.15. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.15. 6.	1. 1.	1. 3. 2.	5. 8.	4. 5. 5.
1472-73	74. 8. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	20. 3. 2.	94.11.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 3. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	4. 6. 1.	2. 0.	8.11. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RENT. LIVERY and YEARS WORKING.

(1)	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	Livery I	Arrears I	Surplus	Arrears II	Reeve Debt in Year	Livery II	Total Livery	Total Export Produce	Year's Working
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31	47. 8. 9 ³ / ₄ .	-	1. 6. 8.	2. 3. 6.	-	-	47. 8. 9 ³ / ₄ .	?+	+47. 8. 9 ³ / ₄ .
1333-34	48. 8. 4 ³ / ₄ .	4. 3. 6 ¹ / ₄ .	-	2. 8. 6 ³ / ₄ .	-	-	48. 8. 4 ³ / ₄ .	5. 2. 2.	53.10. 6 ³ / ₄ .
1445-46	5. 0. 0.	18. 7. 5 ⁵ / ₈ .	-	97.15. 4 ¹ / ₂ .	5. 3.11 ¹ / ₂ .	76. 4. 5.	81. 4. 5.	8. 4. 9.	89. 9. 2.
1446-47	14.18. 4.	5. 3.11 ¹ / ₂ .	-	97.17. 4.	-	72. 7. 8 ¹ / ₂ .	87. 6. 0 ¹ / ₂ .	+5.16. 8.	93. 2. 8 ¹ / ₂ .
1450-51	8.10.11.	3. 7. 8 ³ / ₄ .	-	75. 4. 3 ³ / ₄ .	-	71.10.11 ³ / ₄ .	80. 1.10 ³ / ₄ .	9. 4. 1.	89. 5.11 ³ / ₄ .
1454-55	9. 2. 4.	15. 1. 0.	-	115.13.11.	28.14. 2.	83.13. 9.	92.16. 1.	6. 3. 3.	98.19. 4.
1458-59	9. 7. 4.	4.16. 8.	-	78. 4. 7 ⁵ / ₈ .	5. 5. 4.	70. 5. 1.	79.12. 5.	10.10. 0.	90. 2. 5.
1472-73	5. 0. 0.	31.14. 3.	-	130. 3.10.	44. 4. 5 ¹ / ₂ .	85. 8. 2 ¹ / ₂ .	90. 8. 2 ¹ / ₂ .	-	90. 8. 2 ¹ / ₂ .

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GLASTONBURY 1

ARABLE CULTIVATION

1	2			3		4			5			6			7		8			9		
Year	W H E A T			Sown Acreage		Total Sold			Granary & G.			B E A N S			Sown Acreage		Total Sold			Granary & G.		
	qr	b	p									qr	b	p								
1330-31.	67	2	0.	120	+	3	3	0	?	17	+	30	3	0	30	3	0	-----		4	0	0
1333-34.	98	3	0.	103	1 0.	9	5	0	63	4	0	29	3	1	15	0	0	-----		3	0	0
1346-47.	47	2	2.	101	0 0	0	4	0	63	2	0	16	1	0	11	0	0	-----		-----		
1348-49.	26	6	2.	102	0 0.	0	6	0.	37	7	0.	11	5	0.	9	0	0.	-----		14	6	0.
1349-50.	43	5	0.	125	1 0.	9	0	3.	31	0	0.	15	5	0.	10	1	0.	16 7 1.		7	6	0.
1350-51.	67	7	0.	127	2 0.	-----			38	7	0.	17	5	0.	10	3	0.	-----		?		
1364-65.	? 57	6	2?	93	0 0.	-----			33	6	0.	51	0	2.	9	0	0.	-----		26	0	0.
1389-90.	125	5	0.	109	0 0.	-----			76	1	0.	43	7	0.	25	0	0.	-----		17	3	3.
1427-28.	36	4	0.	61	2 0.	-----			? 5	+		52	0	0.	30	0	0.	-----				
1469-70.	DAMAGED MSS.					-----			9	6	0	? MSS			14	2	0.	MSS DAMAGED.				
1483-84.	15	6	0.	33	0 0.	-----			26	0	0.	29	2	0.	27	1	0.	-----		0	4	0.
1485-86.	35	3	0.	52	1 0.	-----			10	0	0.	14	4	0.	12	0	0.	-----		-----		
1489-90.	22	0	0.	40	0 0.	0	2	1/2	31	0	0.	20	1	0.	13	0	0.	-----		-----		
1491-92.	45	5	0.	39	0 0.	-----												-----		-----		

GLASTONBURY 1

ARABLE CULTIVATION

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																		
Year	OTHER GRAIN SOWN	O A T S			Sown Acreage			Total Sold	Granary & G.			D R A G E			Sown Acreage	Total Sold	Granary & G.			Crop named in Col.1Q	Total Acreage Sown.								
	a	r	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	a	r						
1330-31.	None		11	0	0.	33	2	0.			9	6	0.			13	0	0.			None	?197+	1	0.					
1333-34.	13	0	0.	38	0	0.	22	1	0.	3	6	0.	19	5	0.		12	2	0.			Barley	166	0	0.				
1346-47.	7	0	0.				6	2	0.							45	4	2.	7	0	0.			Barley	132	2	0.		
1348-49.	None		44	1	0.	19	1	0.	0	2	0.	37	3	0.	31	1	0.				31	1	0	None	161	2	0.		
1349-50.	10	0	0.	14	5	0.	63	0	0.	1	4	0.	12	2	0.				2	2	0.			Mixture	211	0	0.		
1350-51.	None		53	5	0.	40	3	0.				41	3	0.	with oats								None	177	0	0.			
1364-65.	None		97	0	0.	23	0	0.				87	3	2.	None								Mixture	125	0	0.			
1389-90.	3	0	0.	13	1	0.	11	1	0.	0	7	0.	5	6	0.	39	0	0.	8	2	0.		39	0	0.	None	156	3	0.
1427-28.	None		32	0	0.	24	0	0.				?			None								None	115	2	0.			
1469-70.	None		?									?			None								None	?					
1483-84.	23	0	0.				13	0	0.						None								Barley	83	2	0.			
1485-86.	None		6	4	0.	7	2	0.				2	4	0.	19	1	0.	19	0	0.			12	4	0.	None	106	0	0.
1489-90.	None		17	2	0.	10	0	0.				13	4	0.				11	0	0.			13	4	0.	None	83	0	0.
1491-92.	None		45	7	0.	10	0	0.				41	0	0.	12	7	0.	11	0	0.			8	0	0.	None	73	0	0.

GLASTONBURY 2

1	2					3	4					5	6					7	8					9	10					11						
Year	S H E E P F L O C K										W O O L A C C O U N T										Total															
	Michaelmas I					Lambs	Shearing					Lardarer & G.					Value of L & G Flock					Michaelmas II					Gross	Other					Lambs			
	R.	W.	E.	H.		E.	B.	R.	W.	E.	H.	L.	R.	W.	E.	H.	L.	£	s	d		R.	W.	E.	H.	L.	St.	lb.	lb.	st.	lbs.	£	s	d		
1330-31.																																				
1333-34.																																				
1346-47.																																				
1348-49.																																				
1349-50.																																				
1350-51.	0.	0.	0.	0.	138.	129.		0.	0.	245.	0.	68.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-----	TR	5.	0.	221.	0.	0.	14	3		6.		2	11					
1364-65.	188.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.		155.	0.	0.	145.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	12	1	8		227.	227.	0.	10	7		15.									
1389-90.	435.	0.				0.		366.	0.	0.	581.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	29	1	0TR		478.	0.	0.	24	12		---									
1427-28.	50.	0.			?	44.		100.	0.	0.	385.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	20.	17.	1.		206.	0.	0.													
1469-70	0.	70.			?	20.		0.	0.	0.	?	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	?	---		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	---		---									
1483-84.																																				
1485-86.																																				
1489-90.	99.				0.	0.	0.	183.	0.	0.	99.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	7	0	3TR		180.	0.	0.	7	0		33.									
1491-92.	148.				0.	?	225.	241.	0.	182.	151.						12.	15	0	0TR	274.	0.	182.	7	0		64.			3	0					

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1	12					13			14			15			16			17			18								
Year	GRAIN					GRAIN SENT TO LARDARER.															VALUES.			Drage (D)			Total		
	Value per bushel in pence					Wheat (Wh)			Barley (Ba)			Beans (Be)			Oats (O)														
	Wh	Ba	Be	O	D	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d						
1330-31.	11	6	-	4		+ 6	3	8	16	0.				1	6	0.				8	5	8.							
1333-34.	6½	4	-	3		13	15	2.	8	0.				1	19	3.				16	2	5.							
1346-47.	8	-	-	5	5	16	17	4.									7	0	0.	23	17	4.							
1348-49.	12	4½		4	4	15	3	0.	2	4	3.			4	19	8.	2	3	0.	24	9	11.							
1349-50.	12	6		4		12	8	0.	1	11	0.			1	12	8.				15	11	8.							
1350-51.	12	9		6		15	11	0.	?					8	5	6.				23	16	6 + ?							
1364-65.	10	6		5	3	11	5	0.	5	4	0.			14	13	0.				31	2	0.							
1389-90.	6	4		3	3	15	4	6.	2	8	0.				11	6.	3	18	0.	22	2	0.							
1427-28.	6			3	3½	+ 1	0	0						?						?									
1469-70.	-	-	-	-	-									?						?									
1483-84.	6½	5		3	TR	2	2	3	?					?						?									
1485-86.	10	5		2	3	8	4	6	1	8.					3	4.	1	5	0.	9	14	6.							
1489-90.	6	4		3	3 TR	2	0	0.						1	7	0.	1	7	0.	4	14	0.							
1491-92.	6	4		3		6	4	0.						4	2	0.		16	0.	11	2	0.							

GLASTONEBURY 3

1	2		L I V E S T O C K						5	6		7		V A L U E O F S T O C K T O L & G.									
			3		4										8			9			10		
Year	Oxen		Horses		Foals		Cows		Calves		Cattle		Oxen			Cows & Calves			Cattle				
	MI	L&G MII	MI	MII	MI	B MII	MI	L&G MII	B	L&G Sale	MI	L&G MII	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d		
1330-31.	30.	1. 30.	2.	2.	1. 0.	2.	1. 0.	1.	1. 0.	0.	6. 0.	2.	TR	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1333-34.	31.	2. 30.	2.	1.	1. 1.	1.	5. 0.	2.	2. 1.	0.	3. 0.	1.		10	0	2	0	-	-	-			
1346-47.	28.	1. 29.	4.	3.	3. 0.	2.	1. 0.	1.	3. 2.	1.	3. 0.	0.	TR	7	6	2	0	-	-	-			
1348-49.	26.	9. 8.	1.	5.	1. 3.	3.	2. 5.	6.	3. 0.	2.	4. 0.	6.	TR	4	1 0	2	5 0	-	-	-			
1349-50.	53.	2. 44.	5.	3.	5. 0.	0.	6. 0.	3.	4. 0.	0.	11. 0.	8.	TR		8 0	-	-	-	-	-			
1350-51.	44.	0. 43.	3.	4.	5. 2.	2.	3. 1.	3.	5. 1.	1.	11. 1.	7.		-	-	TR	6 0	6	0				
1364-65.	34.	0. 35.	2.	3.	4. 2.	2.	2. 0.	2.	3. 0.	1.	8. 0.	5.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1389-90.	28.	0. 28.	14.	2.	0. 0.	0.	5. 1.	4.	3. 2.	0.	3. 0.	1.		-	-	2	0	-	-	-			
1427-28.	74.	65. 46.	9.	2.	None		21. 4.	63.	8. 8.	2.	67. 52.	35.	39	0 0	TR	2 0 0	18	4 0					
1469-70.	20.	0. 20.	None		None		3. 0.	3.	3. 0.	0.	0. 0.	0.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1483-84.	18.	0. 18.	?	-	6. 8.		6. 0.	5.	2. 0.	0.	28. 0.	28.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1485-86.	30.	0. 21.	1.		12.	0.	7. 0.	7.	1. 0.	1.	2. 0.	6.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1489-90.	20.	0. 19.	63.	0.	0. 0.	0.	7. 0.	7.	2. 0.	0.	None			-	-	-	-	None					
1491-92	17.	0. 18.	0.	0.	0. 0.	0.	4. 0.	2.	4. 3.	0.	None			-	-	TR?	3 9	None					

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GLASTONBURY 3

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
S W I N E							TOTAL VALUE LIVESTOCK L & G			
	MI P B S H	L & G B S P	Value L & G £ s d	Piglets Issue L&G MII	Value L & G S d	MI P B S H	Cattle £ s d	Pigs £ s d	Sheep £ s d	Total £ s d
1330-31	None						10 0	- - - -	- - - -	10 0
1333-34	None						12 0	- - - -	- - - -	12 0
1346-47	None						9 6	- - - -	- - - -	9 6
1348-49	None						6 6 0	- - - -	- - - -	6 6 0
1349-50	None						8 0	- - - -	- - - -	8 0
1350-51	None						12 0	- - - -	- - - -	12 0
1364-65	None						- - - -	- - - -	12 1 8	12 1 8
1389-90	None						2 0	- - - -	29 1 0	29 3 0
1427-28	None						59 4 0	- - - -	20 17 1	80 1 1
1469-70	None						- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
1483-84	None						- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
1485-86	None						- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
1489-90	None						- - - -	- - - -	7 0 3	7 0 3
1491-92	None						3 9	- - - -	15 0 0	15 3 9

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20/1/77

GLASTONBURY - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	PURCHASES					PURCHASES					SALES					SALES					
							R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	
1330-31	1		none		1						none					none						none					
1333-34	6		2		1	5					none					none						none					
1346-47	none		none		none						none					none						none					
1348-49	1		1		0	2					none					none						none					
1349-50	4		1		0	1					none					none						none					
1350-51	2		1		0	1	0	0	0	0	64	0	165	0	0	0						none	0	0	0	0	1
1364-65	4		4		0	1					none					none						none					
1389-90	1	6	none		none						none					none						none					
1427-28	none		none		none						none					none						none					
1469-70	none		4		1	1					none					none						Sheep 2		0			none
1483-84	none		none		1	2					none					none						none					none
1485-86	3		1		1	2					none					none						none					none
1489-90	none		12	0	1	1					none					none						none					none
1491-92	3		1	2	0	1					Sheep 129	0				none						none					1 0 0 0 0

Sold one sow with a piglet received in 1348-49.

GLASTONBURY 4

DEMESNE FARM COSTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Issues of Manor	Labour Services	Vacant Holdings	Sale of Grain	Issue of Mill	Sale of Stock	TOTAL
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1330-31.	5 19 10.	6 9 7½.	_____	1 6 6.	_____	13 6.	14 9 5½.
1333-34.	3 7 6½.	6 8 8.	_____	2 17 7.	_____	4 18 10.	17 12 7½.
1346-47.	8 18 6½.	9 1 6.	_____	3 0.	_____	1 17 11½.	20 1 0.
1348-49.	6 3 5½.	9 2 2.	17 6.	6 8½.	_____	1 8 5½.	17 18 3.
1349-50.	2 9 4.	9 10 5½.	1 6.	5 1 1.	_____	3 19 8.	21 2 0½.
1350-51.	7 19 11.	9 10 5½.	7 6.	_____	_____	6 12 6½.	25 10 5.
1364-65.	5 2 9½.	12 1 7½.	1 10 0.	_____	_____	5 19 0.	24 13 4½.
1389-90.	7 1 4½.	12 3 6.	_____	14 2.	_____	1 10 4.	21 9 4½.
1427-28.	13 15 9.	18 11 8½.	_____	3½.	_____	15 2 2.	47 9 11.
1469-70.	2 6 2.	_____	_____	2 10½.	23 12 11	3 4 2½.	29 6 1½.
1483-84.	4 2 6.	_____	11 4.	_____	23 8 ? +	1 0 9½.	29 2 7 +
1485-86.	2 14 1½.	_____	_____	_____	_____	1 8 3½.	4 2 5.
1489-90.	7 5 1½.	_____	_____	1 7.	14 7 4.	1 3 1.	21 17 1½.
1491-92.	5 8 7.	_____	_____	2 5.	9 10 0.	1 2 4.	16 3 4.

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GLASTONBURY 4

DEMESNE FARM COSTS.

1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year	Ploughs	Carts & Horses	Harvest	T & W	Wages of Family	Pig	Sheepfold	Corn Purchase	Stock Purchase	Ditch & Building	TOTAL
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1330-31.	13 3	9 3½	2 7 3½	17 8½	1 5 0	- - - -	- - - -	1 14 3	1 7 0	18 4	10 2 1½
1333-34.	2 3 4	8 3½	2 15 0½	1 7 4½	1 5 0	- - - -	- - - -	2 14 6	2 0	2 10 5	13 5 11½
1346-47.	14 0	12 8	3 8 4½	18 11	1 4 0	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	2 0	3 10 1½	10 10 1½
1348-49.	1 18 1½	19 7	1 19 8½	1 15 9	1 6 9	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	2 0	19 6	9 1 5½
1349-50.	3 3 6	1 1 10	6 1 1½	18 7	1 13 0	- - - -	- - - -	13 4	2 0	19 4½	14 12 9½
1350-51.	12 10	10 7	4 11 4½	1 9 11½	1 19 3	- - - -	3 1	1 14 0	9 18 0	5 1½	21 4 2½
1364-65.	9 6½	2 19 6½	11 9½	1 13 6½	1 3 0	- - - -	1 10½	- - - -	2 0	5 4 7	7 6 7½
1389-90.	18 11	1 12 6	4 11 2½	2 14 3½	1 12 0	- - - -	11 6½	- - - -	7 8	16 8 1½	28 16 3
1427-28.	3 1 3	2 1 5	5 1 5½	1 11 4½	4 14 8	- - - -	9 9½	1 8 6	5 14 4	11 4 4½	35 7 2
1469-70.	13 2	1 17 11	7 11 8½	19 0½	3 1 8	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	4 0 5	3 6 7	21 10 5½
1483-84.	1 3 6	8 6	6 12 0	16 5½	3 1 8	- - - -	- - - -	3 16 6	1 7 0	1 16 2½	26 2 9½
1485-86.	11 11	4 0	7 15 7	1 3 5½	2 1 4	- - - -	12 10	6 10 10	2 0	19 9	20 1 8½
1489-90.	10 2	5 8	5 1 8½	14 1½	3 1 8	- - - -	- - - -	5 6 2	9 1 0	11 11	24 12 5
1491-92.	14 1	14 1	5 1 8½	1 11 9½	3 1 8	- - - -	1 3 10	3 16 6	1 7 0	1 8 3	18 18 11

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GLASTONBURY. 5.

RENTS, LIVERY AND YEAR'S WORKING.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Year.	Rent.	Farm Leases.	Miscel- laneous.	Per- quisites.	TOTAL.	Acquit & Defect.	Customary.	Foreign Expense.	Admin- istration.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31.	72. 3. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-----	1.10. 0.	16.10.10.	90. 4. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5.15.11.	10. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 4.	2. 0. 0.	8. 9. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1333-34.	78. 5. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-----	10. 0.	31.15. 9.	110.10. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	19. 4. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-----	20. 7.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1346-47.	64. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12. 0. 0.	1. 4.	40. 5. 2.	116.11. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3.16. 8.	12. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9. 9.	-----	4.19. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1348-49.	64. 0. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6. 0. 0.	1. 8.	86.11. 9.	156.14. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10.12. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 0. 3.	-----	14. 5. 2.
1349-50.	65. 1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-----	-----	30.12. 3.	95.14. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10.17. 5.	12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 0.	-----	11.12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1350-51.	66. 7.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 6. 8.	9.16. 0.	9. 7. 2.	98.17. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10.11. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.	12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 7. 0.	-----	14.10. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1364-65.	78.13. 3.	14.16. 8.	-----	13. 5. 5.	106.15. 4.	11.19. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 1. 9.	-----	13.13. 4.
1389-90.	790+	-----	2.18. 4.	6. 9. 2.	799. 7. 6.	8. 7. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	10. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-----	9. 0. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1427-28.	103. 7. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-----	-----	41. 8. 1.	144.15. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.	20. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	9. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 0. 6.	-----	22.15. 7.
1469-70.	93. 1. 5.	-----	-----	28. 9. 5.	121.10.10.	6.12.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 19.6.	-----	12.17. 3.
1483-84.	90.11.+	-----	-----	21. 3. 6.	111.14. 6.	8.17. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.	3.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	? MSS	-----	+9. 1. 9.
1485-86.	132. 4. 6 $\frac{7}{8}$.	-----	-----	24.18. 0.	157. 2. 6 $\frac{7}{8}$.	3. 6. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.14. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-----	5.10. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1489-90.	90.11. 5.	-----	-----	16.16. 1.	107. 7. 6.	8.17. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.	3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4.19. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-----	14. 1. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1491-92.	85. 9. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-----	-----	9.12. 6.	95. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3.18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6.14. 8.	-----	10.16.10.

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GLASTONBURY 5.

RENTS, LIVERY AND YEAR'S WORKING.

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	Livery I	Arrears I	Surplus	Arrears II	Reeve Debt in Year	Livery II	Total Livery	Total Export Produce	Year's Working
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. S. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31	115 ? ?	23 13 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----			-----	115 ? ?	8 15 8	123 15 8+ ?
1333-34	101 8 2	8 0 0	-----	2 16 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	101 8 2	16 14 5	118 2 7
1346-47	108 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 10 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	21 7 4	20 6 6	-----	108 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 6 10	132 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1348-49	55 15 6	39 12 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	135 5 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	38 6 0	-----	55 15 6	30 15 11	86 11 5
1349-50	66 6 6	135 10 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	-----	159 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 10 0	-----	66 6 6	15 19 8	82 6 2
1350-51	62 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	182 2 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 0 0	-----	62 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$?+ 24 8 6	86 13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1364-65	92 4 6	179 9 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	-----	197 13 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 14 11	9 3 8	101 8 2	43 3 8	101 8 2
1389-90	-----	? -----	-----	226 5 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	135 7 3	69 0 1	69 0 1	51 5 0	120 5 1
1427-28	-----	24 0 0	-----	?	?	?	?+	?+ 80 1 1	?+ 80 1 1
1469-70	12 0 0	45 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	146 15 10	61 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$?+	? + 88 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1483-84	12 0 0	65 13 2	-----	MSS Defective		?+	12 0 0	?+	? + 12 0 0
1485-86	16 0 0	54 19 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	-----	170 13 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	59 18 0	54 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 14 6	80 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1489-90	12 0 0	65 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	140 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 14 11	57 2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 14 3	68 16 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1491-92	12 0 0	30 12 10	-----	101 19 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 0 8	64 15 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	76 15 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 5 9	103 1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

GREINTON. 1.

ARABLE CULTIVATION.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
W H E A T									B E A N S															
Year	Yield			Sown Acreage			Total Sold			Granary @ G.			Yield			Sown Acreage			Total Sold			Granary @ G.		
	qr	b	p	a	r		qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a	r		qr	b	p	qr	b	p
1330-31	58	2	0	61	0	2	0	2	0	75	3	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0			
1333-34	67	1	0	59	0	2	11	3	1	62	0	0	9	4	0	2	1	0	0	2	0			
1343-44	57	4	0	57	2	2	1	7	0	44	4	0	4	4	0	2	1	0				1	4	0
1344-45	63	2	0	61	0	2				51	7	0	3	3	0	2	1	0						
1345-46	48	0	0	57	2	2				43	6	2	5	2	0	2	1	0						
1360-61	44	0	1	49	3	2				32	0	0				4	2	0						
1364-65	29	2	0	61	3	0				21	4	0	6	5	0	6	2	0						
1366-67	28	6	0	41	0	2	1	1	0	14	0	0	7	2	0	5	0	0						
1372-73	42	0	0	40	2	2	7	5	2	24	3	3	12	1	2	8	0	0	0	3	1	2	5	2
1377-78	41	5	0	45	1	0	0	5	2	27	5	0	3	4	0	8	3	0						
1419-20	21	2	0	51	2	0	0	3	0	13	5	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	0	3	0			
1393-94	26	5	0	51	1	2				16	2	0	2	0	0	3	2	0						
1394-95	31	7	0	41	3	2				18	1	0	0	7	0	2	2	0						
1402-03	38	4	0	37	0	2				18	2	0												
1410-11	35	5	0	43	0	0	0	4	0	19	7	0												
1411-12	27	7	0	46	3	2	1	3	2	14	1	0												
1413-14	22	6	0	44	1	2				11	2	0	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	2			
1417-18	24	7	0	50	0	0				13	7	0	3	1	0	6	2	2						
1421-22	31	0	0	1	2	0				25	2	0	3	4	0							2	4	0

GREINTON. 1.

ARABLE CULTIVATION.

(1)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	OTHER GRAIN SOWN	O A T S Yield	Sown Acreage	Total Sold	Granary @ G.	D R A G E Yield	Sown Acreage	Total Sold	Granary @ G.	Crop named in Column 10.	Total Acreage sown
	a r	qr b p	a r	qr b p	qr b p	qr b p	a r	qr b p	qr b p		a r
1330-31	-----	5 1 0	5 1 0	-----	2 4 0	None				None	68. 1. 2.
1333-34	----- 11	11 7 0	6 0 0	-----	27 2 0	None				"	67. 1. 2.
1343-44	12 1 0 -	6 0 0	3 2 8	0 2 0	4 4 0	None				Ba. P.	63. 1. 2.
1344-45	9 0 0 -	6 5 0	11 3 0	0 1 0	2 7 0	None				Ba. P.	75. 0. 2.
1345-46	11 1 0 -	14 0 0	14 2 0	-----	0 4 0	None				Ba. P.	74. 1. 2.
1360-61	6 2 0 -	4 1 0	1 3 0	-----	4 4 2	None				Pulse	62. 2. 2.
1364-65	None 12	3 4 0	-----	-----	12 4 0	10 0 0	-----	0 1 0	16 0 0	None	68. 1. 0.
1366-67	None	0 2 0	5 0 0	-----	-----	None				None	51. 0. 2.
1372-73	None	3 3 0	10 2 0	-----	2 7 1	3 7 3				None	59. 0. 2.
1377-78	None	7 0 0	14 2 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	None				None	68. 2. 0.
1419-20	None	6 2 0	13 2 0	0 7 0	-----	-----	3 0 0	-----	-----	None	70. 1. 0.
1393-94	None	9 7 0	8 2 0	-----	6 4 0	None				None	63. 1. 2.
1394-95	None	8 1 0	12 0 0	-----	3 4 0	None				None	56. 1. 2.
1402-03	2 3 0 -	12 5 0	20 1 0	-----	5 4 0	None				Pulse	60. 0. 0.
1410-11	3 0 0 -	18 0 0	16 1 2	1 0 0	8 4 0	None				Pulse	59. 1. 2.
1411-12	3 2 0 -	22 4 0	6 3 0	0 6 0	19 0 0	-----	6 1 0	-----	-----	Pulse	63. 1. 2.
1413-14	3 0 0 -	18 0 0	32 0 2	-----	5 0 0	-----	9 0 0	-----	-----	Vetch	92. 0. 0.
1417-18	None 13	With Drage	12 0 0	0 1 3	-----	20 4 0	9 3 0	1 2 0	11 3 0	None	78. 1. 2.
1421-22	None	27 0 0	-----	-----	25 7 0	None				None	1. 2. 0.

11. In 1333-34 the Grain profit of oats includes 15 qlb. of 'new grain'.

12. The Oats yield of 3q. 4b. came from Vacant holdings and the profit was due to the bailiff of Moorbirch sending 8 q. and a remainder of 4b, also 6q. 4b. from the bailiff of Moorbirch and 1b. from reeve of Shapwick.

13. 8a. 1r. at Moorbirch were sown in Vacant Holdings.

GREINTON. 2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11																			
	S H E E P				F L O C K				W O O L A C C O U N T																				
Year	Michaelmas I				Lambs	Shearing				Larderer @ G.	Value of L @ G Flock	Michaelmas II				Gross		Other	Lambs		Total								
	R	W	E	H	E	B	R	W	E	H	L	R	W	E	H	L	£.	s.	d.	St.	lb.	lb.	St.	lb.	£.	s.	d.		
1330-31																													
1333-34																													
1343-44																													
1344-45																													
1345-46																													
1360-61	197	0	0		0	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----			171	81	0	0	16	0	—	—C?	4. 0. 0.	
1364-65	None																-----												
1366-67	None																-----												
1372-73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----			1	0	0	0	0	None				
1377-78	3	0	148	0	107	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----			0	0	0	0	0	None				
1419-20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----			0	2	0	0	0	1	—	—	?	
1393-94	None																-----												
1394-95	0	0	0	0	11	12	0	0	0	208	11	0	0	0	0	0	-----			0	3	1	0	188	15	8	—	—C?	3.15. 0.
1402-03	None																-----												
1410-11	None																-----												
1411-12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----			0	0	0	0	1	None				
1413-14	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-----			0	0	1	0	1	3	—	—	?	
1417-18	None																-----												
1421-22	None																-----												

(1)	12					13	14	15	16	17	18
Year	GRAIN					GRAIN SENT TO LARDARER.					VALUES.
	Value per bushel in pence					Wheat (Wh)	Barley (Ba)	Beans (Be)	Oats (O)	Drage (D)	Total.
	Wh	Ba	Be	O	D	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31	11½	-		74	-	28.17.10½.	-----	-----	-----	-----	28.17.10½.
1333-34	6½	-	-	73	-	13. 8. 8.	-----	-----	-----	-----	13. 8. 8.
1343-44	7½	-	74	73		11. 2. 6.	-----	4. 0.	6.	-----	11. 6.10.
1344-45	6	-				10. 7. 6.	-----	-----	3.	-----	10. 7. 9.
1345-46	5	7		5		7. 6. 5½.	-----	-----	-----	-----	7. 6. 5½.
1360-61	11½	7½		4½		12. 5. 4.	-----	-----	-----	-----	12. 5. 4.
1364-65	710			5	73	7. 3. 4.	-----	-----	-----	1.12. 0.	8.15. 4.
1366-67	10	-		3		4.13. 4.	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.13. 4.
1372-73	710			73		8. 3. 4.	-----	? 7. 0.	-----	-----	8.10. 4.
1377-78	6		74	3		5.10. 6.	-----	-----	2. 6.	-----	5.13. 0.
1419-20	6½		3	3		2.19. 0½.	-----	-----	1. 9.	-----	3. 0. 9½.
1393-94	6			73	3	3. 5. 0.	-----	-----	-----	-----	3. 5. 0.
1394-95	6		3	3		3.12. 6.	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.12. 6.
1402-03	12		4	3		7. 6. 0.	-----	-----	-----	-----	7. 6. 0.
1410-11	12			4	4	7.19. 0.	-----	-----	2. 8.	-----	7.19. 0.
1411-12	8			3		3.15. 4.	-----	-----	1. 6.	-----	3.16.10.
1413-14	8			3		3. 0. 0.	-----	-----	-----	-----	3. 0. 0.
1417-18	6			4		2.15. 6.	-----	-----	7.	-----	2.16. 1.
1421-22	8		74	3	3	6.14. 8.	-----	6. 8.	-----	1. 2. 9.	8. 4. 1.

GREINTON 3.

L I V E S T O C K

(1)	2			3		4			5			6			7			8			9			10
Year	OXEN			HORSES		FOALS			COWS			CALVES			CATTLE			VALUE OF STOCK TO L @ G			Cattle			
	MI	L@G	MII	MI	MII	MI	B	MII	MI	L@G	MII	B	L@G	Sale	MI	L@G	MII	Oxen				Cows		
																		Calves	£.	s.		d.	£.	s.
1330-31	15	2	15	None		None			None			None			None			TR	1. 0. 0.	None			None	
1333-34	12	0	13	1	0	1	1	2	None			None			1	0	1			None			None	
1343-44	17	6	16	2	2	2	1	3	None			1	0	0	None				2. 7. 0.				None	
1344-45	16	2	17	2	2	3	1	2	None			None			None				13. 0.	None			None	
1345-46	17	0	16	2	2	3	0	2	None			None			3	0	0			None				
1360-61	16	0	16	4	3	0	1	2	None			None			None			TR		None			None	
1364-65	18	6	18	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	None			TR	3. 0. 0.				None	
1366-67	17	10	15	0	1	1	0	0	None			None			None				4.10. 0.	None			None	
1372-73	16	0	16	1	2	1	0	1	None			None			None					None			None	
1377-78	18	2	16	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	TR	16. 0.					
1419-20	16	2	14	1	2	3	1	2	None			None			1	0	1		13. 0.	None				
1393-94	16	0	18	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	TR						
1394-95	18	5	16	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	None			1	0	3	TR	1.15. 0.					
1402-03	14	2	14	None		None			1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	TR	14. 0.					
1410-11	15	2	16	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	TR	15. 0.					
1411-12	16	2	17	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	3	0	3	TR	14. 0.	None				
1413-14	16	2	19	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	TR	13. 4.					
1417-18	18	1	20	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	5	0	1	TR	6. 8.	TR	2. 6.			
1421-22	16	0	0	1	3	3	0	1	None			None			1	0	0			None				

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GREINTON. 3.

L I V E S T O C K.

(1)	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20										
	TOTAL VALUE LIVESTOCK L @ G																			
Year	SWINE				Value		Value				Cattle		Pigs		Sheep		Total			
	MI				LOG		Piglets		LOG		MII				£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
	P	B	S	H	B	S	P	Issue	LOG	MI	s. d.	P	B	S	H	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1330-31	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				1. 0. 0.	-----	-----	1. 0. 0.
1333-34	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				-----	-----	-----	-----
1343-44	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				2. 7. 0.	-----	-----	2. 7. 0.
1344-45	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				13. 0.	-----	-----	13. 0.
1345-46	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				-----	-----	-----	-----
1360-61	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				-----	-----	-----	-----
1364-65	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				3. 0. 0.	-----	-----	3. 0. 0.
1366-67	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				4.10. 0.	-----	-----	4.10. 0.
1372-73	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				-----	-----	-----	-----
1377-78	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				16. 0.	-----	-----	16. 0.
1419-20	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				13. 0.	-----	-----	13. 0.
1393-94	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				-----	-----	-----	-----
1394-95	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				1.15. 0.	-----	-----	1.15. 0.
1402-03	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				14. 0.	-----	-----	14. 0.
1410-11	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				15. 0.	-----	-----	15. 0.
1411-12	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				14. 0.	-----	-----	14. 0.
1413-14	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				13. 4.	-----	-----	13. 4.
1417-18	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				9. 2.	-----	-----	9. 2.
1421-22	None				-----		-----		-----		-----		-----				-----	-----	-----	-----

2015

GREINTON - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip				
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	PURCHASES					PURCHASES					SALES					SALES				
							R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L
1330-31	1	2	none		none						none kept															
1333-34	none		none		none						ditto															
1343-44	none		none		none						ditto															
1344-45	none		none		none						ditto															
1345-46	none		none		none						ditto															
1360-61	0	1	none		none		0	0	40	0	0	none					none					none				
1364-65	0	1	none		none						none	none					none					none				
1366-67	none		none		none						none	none					none					none				
1372-73	1	0	none		none						none	none					none					none				
1377-78	none		none		none						none	none					none					none				
1393-94	none		none		none						none	none					none					none				
1394-95	none		none		none						none	none					none					none				
1402-03	none		none		none						none	none					none					none				
1410-11	0	1	none		0	1					none	none					none					none				
1411-12	1	1	none		none						none	none					1					none				
1413-14	0	1	1	0	none						none	none					none					none				
1417-18	none		none		none						none	none					none					none				
1419-20	none		0	2	none						none	none					none					none				
1421-22	0	1	none		none						none	none					none					none				

Sold two pigs in 1344-45.

GREINTON 4.

DEMESNE FARM COSTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Issues of Manor	Labour Services	Vacant Holdings	Sale of Grain	Issue of Mill	Sale of Stock	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31	1. 4. 11½.	17. 1½.	-	3. 4.	-	15. 0.	3. 0. 5.
1333-34	2. 5. 11.	17. 1½.	-	2. 17. 8½.	-	2. 2.	6. 2. 11.
1343-44	2. 4. 2¼.	19. 9½.	-	18. 9½.	-	3.	4. 3. 0¼.
1344-45	1. 19. 11¼.	19. 0.	-	3.	-	2. 9.	3. 1. 11¼.
1345-46	2. 3. 8¼.	19. 9½.	-	6. 5½.	-	8¼.	3. 10. 7½.
1360-61	15. 6¾.	1. 2. 3½.	-	3.	-	3. 11. 9.	5. 9. 10¼.
1364-65	8. 0½.	1. 13. 8.	-	1. 2.	-	2. 6.	2. 5. 4½.
1366-67	11. 3.	1. 13. 8.	-	5. 4.	-	10. 6.	3. 0. 9.
1372-73	9. 11½.	1. 10. 6.	-	3. 2. 10½.	-	8. 2.	5. 11. 6.
1377-78	17. 2.	1. 10. 6.	-	9. 2.	-	13. 2.	3. 10. 2.
1419-20	1. 18. 9½.	2. 15. 0½.	-	-	-	4. 8.	4. 18. 6.
1393-94	19. 5½.	2. 15. 2½.	-	-	-	5. 8.	4. 0. 4.
1394-95	3. 5. 2¼.	3. 6. 1½.	-	-	-	6. 1.	6. 17. 5¼.
1402-03	2. 2. 3.	4. 1. 9½.	-	7. 8.	-	7. 8.	6. 19. 4½.
1410-11	1. 13. 3.	4. 1. 9½.	-	4. 9½.	-	13. 9.	6. 13. 7.
1411-12	1. 13. 10½.	4. 1. 9½.	-	5. 4.	-	1. 4. 6.	7. 5. 6.
1413-14	1. 6. 9½.	4. 19. 1½.	1. 5. 8½.	3. 10.	-	2. 3.	7. 17. 8½.
1417-18	5. 3½.	4. 19. 1½.	6. 10.	5. 10.	-	1. 6. 10.	7. 3. 11.
1421-22	15. 4½.	6. 6. 9.	2. 4.	2. 2.	-	5. 0.	1. 11. 7½.

DEMESNE FARM COSTS

(1)	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year	Ploughs	Carts & Horses	Harvest	T & W	Wages of Famuli	Pig	Sheepfold	Corn Purchase	Stock Purchase	Ditch & Building	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31	12.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9. 2.	3. 6.	12. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 0.	-	-	7. 8.	13. 0.	9. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3.15. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1333-34	7.10.	2. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 0.	-	-	16. 5.	3. 0.	7.	2.16.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1343-44	9. 9.	12. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	14. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	8. 0.	-	-	6. 0.	1. 0.	4.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3.18. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1344-45	10. 6.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 0. 6.	15. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 0.	-	-	-	1. 2.	15. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3.12. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1345-46	11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 2.	1. 0. 1.	14. 8.	8. 0.	-	-	3. 6.	3. 0.	15. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 1. 6.
1360-61	11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	14.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	11.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12. 6.	-	3. 6.	1.10. 0.	1. 0.	8.10.	4.13. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1364-65	12. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	7.	11. 0.	9. 0.	-	-	13. 0.	1. 0.	4. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.13. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1366-67	12. 2.	3. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 6.	8. 0.	9. 0.	-	-	-	1. 0.	5. 7.	2. 2. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1372-73	14.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 1.	16. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	9. 0.	-	-	-	2. 0.	9. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 6. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1377-78	15. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6. 6.	13. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18. 1.	-	6. 1.	-	1. 0.	9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3.14. 9.
1419-20	14. 6.	1. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	19.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10. 0.	-	-	9. 6.	1. 0.	19. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 5. 6.
1393-94	13.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 8.	1. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	13. 8.	-	1. 0. 4.	7. 3.	1. 0.	2.10.	4.13. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1394-95	18. 8.	5. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.17.11.	14. 3 $\frac{3}{8}$.	10. 0.	-	-	-	1. 0.	1.10. 0.	6.16.11 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1402-03	15. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 7.	2.13. 9.	13. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.	10. 0.	-	-	16.10.	1. 0.	9. 7.	6. 3. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1410-11	15. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 8. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$.	10. 0.	-	-	5. 0.	1. 0.	2. 7.	6.19. 6 $\frac{3}{8}$.
1411-12	15. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3.11. 2.	10. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$.	10. 0.	-	-	9. 3.	1. 4. 8.	7. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7.12. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1413-14	12. 6.	4. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3.15. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11.10 $\frac{1}{8}$.	13. 4.	-	-	8. 2.	1. 0.	3. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6. 9.11 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1417-18	13. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3.17.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$.	10. 0.	-	-	6. 3.	1. 0.	3. 0.	6. 1. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1421-22	-	-	1. 5.	14. 8.	2. 6.	-	-	1. 8.	-	1. 8.	1. 1.11.

RENT. LIVERY and YEARS WORKING.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
YEAR	RENT	Farms	Miscell- aneous	Perqui- sites	Total	Acquit And Defect rent.	Customary	Foreign Expenses	Administration.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31	12.14. 5.	-	-	5.11. 3.	18. 5. 8.	3. 0. 6.	-	-	-	3. 0. 6.
1333-34	12.15. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	4. 7. 1.	17. 2. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.16. 0.	-	-	0. 9.	2.16. 9.
1343-44	12.15. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	2. 1. 0.	14.16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.19. 6.	-	2. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	3. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1344-45	12.15. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	3. 5. 7.	16. 0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.15. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	-	2.15. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1345-46	12.15. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	6.10. 3.	19. 5. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.18. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	-	2.18. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1360-61	13. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	1. 7. 0.	14.12. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 0.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	16. 6.	-	3.17. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1364-65	13. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	10. 0. 6.	23. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 8. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	1.16.10.	-	5. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1366-67	13. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	2.18. 5.	16. 3.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	6. 8.	-	3. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1372-73	13. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	9. 1.	1. 2. 9.	14.17. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3.14. 1.	-	6.11.	-	4. 1. 0.
1377-78	13. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	17. 4.	14. 2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 7. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	4. 9.	-	3.12. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1419-20	13. 6. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	7.10. 2.	20.16. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 9. 4.	-	6.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	4.16. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1393-94	13. 6. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	8. 2.	13.14. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 9. 7.	-	7. 6.	-	4.17. 1.
1394-95	13. 6. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	1.11. 9.	14.18. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5.14.11.	-	1. 7. 8.	-	7. 2. 7.
1402-03	13. 6. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	3.10.	13.10. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6. 9. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	7. 1.	-	6.16. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1410-11	13. 6. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	4. 3.	13.10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6.17. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	7. 2.	-	7. 4. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1411-12	13. 6. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	1. 5. 4.	14.11. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6.11. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	6. 8.	-	6.17. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1413-14	13. 6. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	2.11.	13. 9. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 8. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	7. 5.	-	8.15. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1417-18	13. 7. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	2. 7.	13. 9. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6.18. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	7. 5. 4.
1421-22	17.18. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	8. 1.	18. 6. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6. 9. 7.	-	-	8. 4.	6.17.11.

RENT. LIVERY and YEARS WORKING.

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	Livery I	Arrears I	Surplus	Arrears II	Reeve Debt in Year	Livery II	Total Livery	Total Export Produce	Year's Working
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1330-31	15.11.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	1. 3.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 6. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	2. 0. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	15.11.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	29.17.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	45. 9.10.
1333-34	15. 9. 8.	-	3.12. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1.10. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	15. 9. 8.	13. 8. 8.	28.18. 4.
1343-44	14. 9. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	2.15. 9.	4. 5. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	14. 9. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13.13.10.	28. 2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1344-45	13. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	4.13. 8.	2. 3. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	13. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11. 0. 9.	24. 5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1345-46	14. 0. 4.	-	2. 9. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	14. 0. 4.	7. 6. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	21. 6. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1360-61	15. 5. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	16.19. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	15. 6. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	5. 0.	15.10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12. 5. 4.	27.15.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1364-65	16. 1. 8.	18. 1. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	20. 6.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	3. 1. 3.	19. 2.11.	11.15. 4.	30.18. 3.
1366-67	10. 6. 0.	19. 5. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	23. 0. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	10. 6. 0.	9. 3. 4.	19. 9. 4.
1372-73	9.15. 0.	14. 1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	17. 8. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	2. 1. 8.	11.16. 8.	8.10. 4.	20. 7. 0.
1377-78	4.13. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 4. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	10.16. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	6. 8. 6.	11. 2. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6. 9. 0.	17.11. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1419-20	-	9.12. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	26. 5. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	12. 4.10.	12. 4.10.	3.13. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	15.18. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1393-94	-	13. 2. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	21. 6.10 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	10. 6. 5.	10. 6. 5.	3. 5. 0.	13.11. 5.
1394-95	10. 9. 2.	13.18. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	24. 8. 8 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	2.	10. 9. 4.	5. 7. 6.	15.16.10.
1402-03	-	7.15. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	15. 4.10.	7. 5. 3 $\frac{3}{8}$.	7. 9. 5.	7. 9. 5.	8. 0. 0.	15. 9. 5.
1410-11	-	7. 5. 3 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	13. 5. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	5.14. 1.	5.14. 1.	8.14. 0.	14. 8. 1.
1411-12	6. 0. 0.	7.13.10 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	9. 0. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	-	6. 0. 0.	4.10.10.	10.10.10.
1413-14	8.15. 6.	13. 8. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	11.14. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	-	8.15. 6.	3.13. 4.	12. 8.10.
1417-18	8. 3. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9. 6. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	8.10. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	8. 3. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 5. 3.	11. 8. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1421-22	17.18. 7.	7.15. 3 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	7.15. 3 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	-	17.18. 7.	8. 4. 1.	26. 2. 8.

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL. 1.

TABLE 1.

ARABLE CULTIVATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9														
	W H E A T (and C U R A L)						B A R L E Y															
Year	Yield			Sown Acreage		Total sold			Granary profit			Yield			Sown Acreage		Total sold			Granary profit		
	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p
1304-05	56	5	3	51	2	41	7	3	-----	87	0	2	43	0	20	4	1	-----				
1305-06	79	7	1	59	0	66	0	3	1 4 0	35	7	0	49	2	17	0	2	0 4 0				
1307-08	38	5	1	46	3	8	5	0	-----	70	0	0	41	1	21	1	0	-----				
1316-17	44	4	0	60	0	27	2	0	-----	55	0	0	55	0	26	1	0	-----				
1317-18	63	2	0	67	2	38	6	0	-----	41	0	0	40	0	7	1	0	-----				
1318-19	95	5	0	46	0	74	7	0	-----	57	2	0	72	0	5	3	0	-----				
1322-23	54	2	0	37	2	33	0	0	-----	56	4	0	50	0	23	5	0	-----				
1329-30	62	3	2	70	2	34	3	2	-----	65	0	0	63	0	36	6	2	-----				
1330-31	71	0	2	55	0	32	1	0	1 5 3	66	3	2	63	1	27	4	1	-----				
1338-39	106	1	0	64	0	92	5	0	0 2 0	118	0	1	63	2	92	5	0	-----				
1339-40	37	4	0 +	76	0	36	3	2	1 0 2	81	4	0	51	2	73	2	0	-----				
1342-43	94	6	1	58	0	81	0	1	-----	87	6	0	80	0	38	6	2	-----				
1346-47	61	5	2	50	0	61	0	3	-----	82	1	2	68	3	44	7	2	-----				
1347-48	42	3	0	84	0	24	2	0	-----	61	5	0	53	0	35	0	0	-----				
1349-50	41	4	2	66	2	26	5	2	-----	24	4	0	55	0	-----	-----	-----					
1350-51	38	1	2	61	3	25	1	0	-----	37	2	0	62	0	5	6	0	-----				
1351-52	32	4	0	54	2	14	4	3	-----	35	4	0	41	1	10	2	0	-----				
1352-53	59	1	2	55	0	8	5	2	-----	25	1	0	47	3	7	4	0	-----				
1353-54	38	6	0	63	0	26	3	0	-----	19	1	0	46	3	-----	-----	-----					
1361-62	59	1	0	59	2	45	4	2	-----	24	1	0	41	0	-----	-----	-----					
1362-63	22	3	0	40	0? MSS.	14	7	2	-----	25	0	2	44	2	-----	-----	-----					
1373-74	25	0	0	25	2	16	4	0	-----	42	1	0	25	2	21	2	0	-----				
1374-75	14	5	0	28	0	7	6	2	-----	25	2	0	24	2	1	5	1	-----				

ARABLE CULTIVATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9															
	W H E A T (and C U R A L)					B A R L E Y																	
Year	Yield			Sown Acreage		Total sold			Granary profit			Yield			Sown Acreage		Total sold			Granary profit			
	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	
1420-21	5	7	0	35	0							50	5	0	22	0	22	2	2				
1425-26	14	0	0	36	0	7	0	0				45	2	0	21	0	19	3	0				
1426-27	23	6	0	25	2	3	3	1				40	6	0	34	0	12	4	2				
1427-28	17	7	0	22	2	8	0	2				42	5	0	21	2	18	3	0				
1435-36	20	2	0	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0				44	0	0	24	0	20	6	$3\frac{1}{2}$				
1436-37	15	5	0	24	1							38	0	0	23	2	15	3	1				
1442-43	15	2	0	20	0	0	1	0				34	5	0	34	0	6	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$				
1449-50	From Parsonage came 7q. 2b.											None											
1450-51	11	6	3	8	0										25	0							
1451-52	11	4	0	32	1							26	5	0	25	2	6	7	0				
1455-56	24	1	0	21	2	5	5	2				35	6	0	21	2	20	1	0				
1456-57	24	0	0	21	2	6	5	0				20	0	0	32	0							
1457-58	13	1	0	24	0							32	7	0	23	0	13	7	0				
1458-59	12	6	0	13	0				1	1	0	33	3	0	42	0	7	7	0				
1466-67	22	3	0	24	2	5	3	0							8	0							
1467-68	21	2	0	16	0	4	2	2				13	4	0	15	0							
1468-69	15	4	0	30	0							17	2	0	14	0							
1477-78	19	7	0	27	3	0	2	0				26	0	0	24	0	4	5	0				

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL. 1.

TABLE 1. ARABLE CULTIVATION.

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20							
	O A T S								D R A G E									
	OTHER GRAIN SOWN a r	Yield qr b p	Sown Acreage a r	Total Sold qr b p	Granary Profit qr b p	Yield qr b p	Sown Acreage a r	Total Sold qr b p	Granary Profit qr b p	OTHER CROPS SOWN	Total Arable Sown a r							
1304-05	24 3	67 5 2	68 0	15 6 0	_____	None				Ry.Brm.P.V.	187 1							
1305-06	40 2	67 5 0	61 0	33 6 2	5 0 0	_____	2 2	_____	_____	Ry.Brm.PMV.	212 2							
1307-08	51 3	100 1 0	72 3	24 3 2	7 2 0	14 1 0	_____	_____	_____	Ry.Brm.P.V.	212 2							
1316-17	14 2	54 0 0	57 0	19 2 0	_____	None				Ry.P.V.	186 2							
1317-18	14 2	43 4 0	105 0	_____	_____	"				Ry.P.V.	227 0							
1318-19	17 0	100 2 0	98 1	35 0 0	_____	"				Ry.P.V.	216 1							
1322-23	7 2	87 7 0	81 0	38 1 0	_____	"				Ry.V.	168 2							
1329-30	12 2	82 6 0	80 0	33 7 2	_____	"				Ry.V.	213 2							
1330-31	None	66 6 0	51 2	46 4 1	_____	"				None	169 3							
1338-39	8 0	73 2 0	41 2	68 5 1	_____	"				V.	177 0							
1339-40	3 0	37 6 0	40 0	20 7 0	_____	"				V.	170 2							
1342-43	7 2	46 1 0	28 2	29 7 1	_____	"				V.	174 0							
1346-47	7 0	48 3 2	42 0	9 5 2	_____	"				V.	167 3							
1347-48	12 0	53 1 0	42 2	0 5 0	_____	"				V.	191 2							
1349-50	2 0	21 2 0	52 0	_____	_____	"				V.	175 2							
1350-51	None	26 1 0	35 2	22 2 2	_____	"				Nil.	159 1							
1351-52	"	28 2 0	33 1	11 0 2	_____	_____	5 0	_____	_____	"	134 0							
1352-53	"	23 0 2	44 1	2 0 2	_____	None				"	147 0							
1353-54	1 2	33 6 0	33 1	17 1 1/2	_____	"				V.	144 2							
1361-62	Nil	29 0 1	44 2	5 3 1	_____	"				Nil.	145 0							
1362-63	"	54 2 2	56 2	27 1 0	_____	"				"	?141 0							
1373-74	"	20 1 0	21 3	5 1 0	_____	"				"	72 3							
1374-75	"	15 2 0	19 2	1 7 2	_____	"				"	72 0							

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL. 1.

TABLE 1. ARABLE CULTIVATION.

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	O A T S				D R A G E				OTHER CROPS SOWN		Total Arable Sown
	OTHER GRAIN SOWN a r	Yield qr b p	Sown Acreage a r	Total Sold qr b p	Granary Profit qr b p	Yield qr b p	Sown Acreage a r	Total Sold qr b p	Granary Profit qr b p		a r
1420-21	Nil	33 1 0	27 2	10 6 2	-----	7 0 0	Nil	6 1 2	-----	Nil	84 2
1425-26	"	24 5 0	18 1	8 1 2	-----	-----	11 0	-----	-----	"	86 1
1426-27	"	15 2 2	8 0	5 4 2	-----	7 6 0	14 2	-----	-----	"	82 0
1427-28	"	3 3 0	6 0	-----	-----	12 6 0	14 2	5 0 1	-----	"	64 2
1435-36	"	15 6 0	17 0	1 7 2	-----	6 2 0	Nil	5 5 0	-----	"	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
1436-37	"	17 1 0	5 0	7 1 2	-----	-----	6 1	-----	-----	"	59 0
1442-43	"	15 0 0	14 0	1 2 0	-----	22 0 0	4 0	18 0 2	-----	"	72 0
1449-50	"	-----	None	-----	-----	-----	Nil	-----	-----	"	None
1450-51	"	-----	10 0	-----	-----	17 4 0	19 1	-----	-----	"	62 1
1451-52	"	13 4 0	16 0	2 0 0	-----	23 6 0	13 2	13 0 0	-----	"	87 1
1455-56	"	34 4 0	20 0	19 7 0	-----	21 0 0	16 0	14 0 0	-----	"	79 0
1456-57	"	23 2 0	7 2	13 2 1	-----	8 5 0	10 2	3 5 0	-----	"	71 2
1457-58	"	6 0 0	8 0	-----	-----	8 0 0	17 0	1 0 0	-----	"	72 0
1458-59	"	9 6 0	14 0	0 5 0	-----	12 6 0	6 0	10 1 0	-----	"	75 0
1466-67	"	38 0 0	16 0	16 1 0	-----	31 0 0	33 2	2 6 0	-----	"	82 0
1467-68	"	37 4 0	19 0	22 0 0	-----	34 4 0	16 2	22 1 0	-----	"	66 2
1468-69	"	17 2 0	14 0	6 6 0	-----	41 2 0	14 2	27 3 0	-----	"	72 2
1477-78	"	15 2 0	21 0	-----	-----	16 0 0	19 2	3 3 0	-----	"	92 1

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82E

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL. 2.

1	2				3		4					5					6		7					8		9	10	11		
Year	S H E E P F L O C K															Value of L @ G flock					W O O L A C C O U N T									
	Michaelmas I				Lambs	Shearing					Lardarer @ G					Michaelmas II					Gross	Other	Lambs	Total						
	R	W	E	H	E B	R	W	E	H	L	R	W	E	H	L	£. s. d.	R	W	E	H	L	st. lb.	lb.	st. lb.	lb.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
1304-05	4	365	143	17	157 147	0	346	155	?	0	0	0	0	0	-----	3	330	151	80	0	42	0	12	-----	CE	3.	7.	6.		
1305-06	3	330	151	80	145 125	0	310	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	4	241	99	70	0	37	0	—	-----	CE	3.	0.	0.		
1307-08	1	226	93	30	119 105	1	223	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	0	193	103	20	0	32	0	14	-----	CE	4.15.	4.			
1316-17	0	135	117	75	130 126	0	162	126	13	0	0	0	0	0	-----	0	145	103	86	0	21	4	15	-----		4.12.	2½.			
1317-18	0	145	103	86	148 142	0	175	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	0	155	126	79	1	20	0	14	-----		5.	0.	0.		
1318-19		155	126	79	163 141	0	200	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	0	179	122	80	1	24	6	40	-----	C	6.	0.	0.		
1322-23	0	221	150	70	183 173	0	230	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	0	200	146	0	0	42	0	14	-----		9.	9.	0.		
1329-30		198	153	0	147 130		208	145	0	0		0	0	0	-----		216	168	0	0	32	8	38	-----		6.	0.	0.		
1330-31		216	168	0	140 108		203	140	0	0		0	0	0	-----		185	125	0	0	24	4	39	-----		6.	0.	0.		
1338-39	4	179	145	90	185 170	4	197	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	4	191	162	80	0	33	0	30	-----	C	5.10.	0.			
1339-40	4	191	162	80	148 122	0	189	148	40	34	0	0	0	0	-----	4	182	146	39	28	24	10	26	?	C	4.	0.	0.		
1342-43		180	120	105	160 133		182	160	60	90	0	0	0	0	-----	3	174	133	60	0	31	10	35	?	C	5.10.	0.			
1346-47		191	125	45	148 130		190	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	6	166	112	30	0	26	4	48	-----		5.7.	10.			
1347-48		172	112	30	134 108		162	134	0	0		0	0	0	-----	4	118	103	0	0	26	0	22	-----		5.	0.	0.		
1349-50	4	117	103	1	103 98	3	123	115	0	0		0	0	0	-----	4	123	113	0	0	13	9	33	-----	C	1.12.	0.			
1350-51	4	123	113	0	111 107	2	200	71	40	0		0	0	0	-----	2	199	111	0	0	34	3	13	-----	C	6.	2.	0.		
1351-52	2	199	110	0	109 104	2	273	109	39	0		0	0	0	-----	1	143	126	0	0	50	5	—	-----	C	6.	5.	0.		
1352-53	1	243	126	0	125 118	1	208	104	0	0		0	0	0	-----	2	302	148	0	0	32	11	—	-----	C	6.	0.	0.		
1353-54	2	302	148	0	146 132	2	266	129	0	0		0	0	0	-----	3	257	147	0	0	36	11	—	-----	C	5.	0.	0.		
1361-62	5	148	188	5	110 163	5	250	185	22	0		0	0	0	-----	6	206	160	0	0	38	0	—	-----	C	5.	0.	0.		
1362-63	6	206	160	0	156 41	6	285	154	0	5		0	0	0	-----	5	234	163	0	5	25	5	—	-----	C	4.	0.	0.		
1373-74	6	222	200	0	187 155	4	184	187	0	6		0	0	0	-----	5	226	222	0	6	22½	0	—	-----		5.17.	2.			
1374-75	5	226	222	0	215 200	5	227	213	0	9		0	0	0	-----	8	259	268	0	2	26	0	—	-----		8.	6.10.			

(1)	12					13	14			15	16			17	18		
	GRAIN					GRAIN SENT TO			LARDARER.			VALUES					
Year	Value per bushel in pence					Wheat (Wh)	Barley (Ba)			Beans (Be)			Oats (O)			Drage (D)	Total
	Wh	Ba	Be	O	D	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1304-05																	
1305-06	8	6½		4½		12. 0.		2. 2.				15. 0.				1. 9. 2.	
1307-08				4								19. 4.				19. 4.	
1316-17																	
1317-18																	
1318-19																	
1322-23																	
1329-30																	
1330-31	12	10		7		13. 9.										13. 9.	
1338-39	7½	5		4		1. 3.										1. 3.	
1339-40	12	4½		3		8. 6.										8. 6.	
1342-43																	
1346-47																	
1347-48																	
1349-50																	
1350-51																	
1351-52																	
1352-53																	
1353-54																	
1361-62																	
1362-63																	
1373-74																	
1374-75																	

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL. 2.

1	2				3		4					5					6		7					8		9	10		11		
Year	S H E E P				F L O C K		Shearing					Lardarer @ G					Value of L @ G FLOCK		Michaelmas II					W O O L A C C O U N T							
	Michaelmas I				Lambs														Gross	Other	Lambs	Total									
	R	W	E	H	E	B	R	W	E	H	L	R	W	E	H	L	£.	s.	d.	R	W	E	H	L	st.	lb.	lb.	st.	lb.	£.	s.
1420-21	11	359	276	2	272	175	11	361	263	197	7	0	0	0	0	-----	10	397	315	0	0	35	2	—	-----	11.13.	4.				
1425-26	6	336	241	0	236	182	6	225	225	127	1	0	0	0	0	-----	7	346	258	0	0	27	26	—	-----	10.14.	0.				
1426-27	7	346	258	0	252	171	7	338	243	117	0	0	0	0	0	-----	6	335	264	0	0	29	6	—	-----C	9. 0.	0.				
1427-28	6	335	264	0	261	186	7	318	264	122	10	0	0	0	0	-----	9	341	280	0	3	30	23	—	-----C	9.13.	4.				
1435-36	10	303	283	0	276	189	10	296	268	108	0	0	0	0	0	-----	10	307	282	0	0	25	14	56	-----C	10.10.	0.				
1436-37	10	307	282	0	270	168	8	295	256	157	0	0	0	0	0	-----	10	310	300	0	0	28	4	64	-----C	12. 2.	0.				
1442-43	6	293	278	0	248	149	5	282	241	101	0	0	0	0	0	-----	5	284	270	0	0	21	16	80	-----C	8. 0.	0.				
1449-50	7	349	295	0	184	178	9	425	278	182	0	0	0	0	0	-----	10	440	336	0	0	35	0	98	-----	10.10.	0.				
1450-51	10	440	336	0	318	164	9	428	314	137	0	0	0	0	0	-----	12	410	340	0	0	33	0	140	-----	9.18.	0.				
1451-52	12	410	340	0	331	165	8	402	327	160	0	0	0	0	0	-----	17	423	331	0	0	34	0	88	-----	10. 4.	0.				
1455-56	13	381	284	2	314	149	11	402	314	52	0	0	0	0	0	-----	17	411	281	0	0	31	0	124	-----	8.10.	0.				
1456-57	17	411	281	0	?	151	8	360	248	160	0	0	0	0	0	-----	8	414	336	0	0	26	0	150	-----	7. 7.	4.				
1457-58	8	414	336	0	226	126		391	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----		390	374	0	0	33	0	4st.	-----	9. 1.	6.				
1458-59		390	374	0	?	74		338	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----		348	356	0	0	29	0	4st.	-----	7.14.	8.				
1466-67		359	344	0	?	47		377	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----		353	331	0	0	34	0	5st.	-----	17. 0.	0.				
1467-68		353	331	0	?	53		371	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----		312	307	0	0	28	0	3½st.	-----	11. 4.	0.				
1468-69		312	307	0	?	83		512	484	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----		408	418	0	0	42	0	6st.	-----	14.14.	0.				
1477-78		348	274	0	?	183		399	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----		347	306	0	0	27	0	5st.	-----	10.16.	0.				

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL. 2.

(1)	12					13	14			15	16	17	18
	GRAIN					GRAIN SENT TO			LARDARER.	VALUES			
Year	Value per bushel in pence					Wheat (Wh)	Barley (Ba)			Beans (Be)	Oats (O)	Drage (D)	Total
	Wh	Ba	Be	O	D	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1420-21						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1425-26						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1426-27						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1427-28						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1435-36						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1436-37						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1442-43						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1449-50						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1450-51						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1451-52						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1455-56						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1456-57						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1457-58						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1458-59						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1466-67						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1467-68						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1468-69						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1477-78						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----

LIVESTOCK.

1	2			3		4			5			6			7			8			9			10
Year	OXEN			HORSES		FOALS			COWS			CALVES			CATTLE			VALUE OF STOCK TO L @ G						
																		Oxen	Cows			Cattle		
	MI	L@G	MII	MI	MII	MI	B	MII	MI	L@G	MII	B	L@G	Sale	MI	L@G	MII	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
1304-05	28	0	24	2	2	None			18	0	13	19	0	9	15	0	3	-----	-----			-----		
1305-06	24	1	23	2	1	None			13	0	13	9	0	3	6	0	5	6.11.	-----			-----		
1307-08	18	0	19	2	2	None			12	0	14	13	0	3	14	0	9	-----	-----			-----		
1316-17	21	0	21	3	2	None			15	0	15	17	0	3	21	0	14	-----	-----			-----		
1317-18	21	0	26	2	3	None			15	0	17	19	0	2	25	0	16	-----	-----			-----		
1318-19	26	0	4	3	4	None			17	0	3	10	0	0	26	0	17	-----	-----			-----		
1322-23	14	0	14	6	6	None			None			None			4	0	0	-----	None			-----		
1329-30	17	0	20	3	2	None			0	0	0	None			1	0	3	-----	-----			-----		
1330-31	20	0	18	2	3	None			0	0	0	None			3	0	2	-----	-----			-----		
1338-39	20	0	17	3	3	None			13	0	13	10	0	1	15	0	12	-----	-----			-----		
1339-40	17	0	18	3	3	0	0	1	13	0	17	13	0	8	19	0	12	-----	-----			-----		
1342-43	20	0	21	3	4	None			15	0	10	9	0	0	5	0	3	-----	-----			-----		
1346-47	15	0	20	2	4	None			10	0	10	8	0	4	19	0	11	-----	-----			-----		
1347-48	20	0	20	4	3	None			10	0	10	8	0	2	8	0	14	-----	-----			-----		
1349-50	25	0	19	5	4	1	0	2	17	0	11	11	0	2	13	0	15	-----	-----			-----		
1350-51	19	0	19	4	4	2	0	0	11	0	9	14	0	7	16	0	7	-----	-----			-----		
1351-52	19	0	16	4	3	None			9	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	8	-----	-----			-----		
1352-53	16	0	15	3	3	None			0	0	1	2	0	0	10	0	12	-----	-----			-----		
1353-54	15	0	16	3	3	None			1	0	3	6	0	4	11	0	7	-----	-----			-----		
1361-62	16	0	17	3	3	None			0	0	0	None			0	0	1	-----	-----			-----		
1362-63	17	0	18	3	4	None			None			None			1	0	0	-----	None			-----		
1373-74	8	0	8	1	1	None			None			None			None			-----	None			None		
1374-75	8	0	8	1	1	None			None			None			None			-----	None			None		

L I V E S T O C K.

(1)	11				12			13	14			15	16				17	18			19	20					
Year	SWINE				L @ G			Value	Piglets			Value	MII				Cattle			Pigs	Sheep	Total					
	MI				L @ G			L @ G	Issue			L @ G	MII				Cattle			Pigs	Sheep	Total					
	P	B	S	H	B	S	P	£.	s.	d.	Issue	LOG	MII	s.	d.	P	B	S	H	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.
1304-05	19	0	0	0	0	0	18	2. 9. 6.			None		None	60	0	0	2	-----		2. 9. 6.	-----		2. 9. 6.				
1305-06	60	0	0	0	0	0	36	TR	3.18. 0.		21	0	9	----	18	1	2	18	6.11.		3.18. 0.	-----		4. 4.11.			
1307-08	20	2	3	0	0	0	8		12. 0.		0	0	2	----	22	1	2	23	-----		12. 0.	-----		12. 0.			
1316-17	24	1	2	0	0	0	6	TR	18. 0.		17	0	16	----	11	1	2	9	-----		18. 0.	-----		18. 0.			
1317-18	11	1	2	0	0	0	2		5. 4.		None		None	18	1	3	0	-----		5. 4.	-----		5. 4.				
1318-19	21	1	3	0	0	0	7	1.11. 6.		22	0	20	----	33	0	3	8	-----		1.11. 6.	-----		1.11. 6.				
1322-23	15	2	3	0	0	0	0	-----		20	0	15	----	16	2	3	4	-----		-----		-----					
1329-30	22	1	3	0	0	0	0	-----		26	0	13	----	30	1	2	0	-----		-----		-----					
1330-31	30	1	2	0	0	0	0	-----		None		None	25	1	2	10	-----		-----		-----						
1338-39	65	2	4	0	0	0	4	TR	8. 8.		50	0	30	----	52	2	4	-----		8. 8.	-----		8. 8.				
1339-40	52	2	4	0	0	0	6		12. 0.		50	0	27	----	53	2	4	-----		12. 0.	-----		12. 0.				
1342-43	32	2	4	0	0	0	4		TR	6. 0.		34	0	17	----	34	2	4	-----		6. 0.	-----		6. 0.			
1346-47	0	1	4	9	0	0	2			3. 6.		41	0	19	----	0	1	4	0	-----		3. 6.	-----		3. 6.		
1347-48	0	1	4	7	0	0	0	-----		60	0	26	----	0	1	4	3	-----		-----		-----					
1349-50	0	1	4	0	1	0	1	5. 0.		55	0	21	----	4	1	4	0	-----		5. 0.	-----		5. 0.				
1350-51	4	1	4	0	1	0	0	2.10.		57	0	21	----	0	1	4	0	-----		2.10.	-----		2.10.				
1351-52	0	1	4	21	0	0	0	-----		42	0	25	----	0	1	4	4	-----		-----		-----					
1352-53	0	1	4	4	None			None		32	0	9	----	0	2	4	4	-----		-----		-----					
1353-54	0	2	4	4	None			None		30	0	5	----	0	2	3	1	-----		-----		-----					
1361-62	15	1	2	0	None			None		22	0	18	----	0	1	2	0	-----		-----		-----					
1362-63	18	1	2	0	None			None		26	0	15	----	0	1	2	0	-----		-----		-----					
1373-74	0	0	2	0	None			None		22	0	0	----	0	0	2	0	-----		-----		-----					
1374-75	0	0	2	0	None			None		21	0	0	----	0	0	2	0	-----		-----		-----					

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL. 3.

L I V E S T O C K .

1	2			3		4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Year	OXEN			HORSES		FOALS			COWS			CALVES			CATTLE			VALUE OF STOCK TO L @ G								
																		Oxen	Cows	Cattle						
	MI	L @ G	MII	MI	MII	MI	B	MII	MI	L@G	MII	B	L@G	Sale	MI	L@G	MII	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
1420-21	12	0	14	3	2	None			None			None			None			-----			None			None		
1425-26	12	0	12	3	3	None			0	0	0	1	0	0	None			-----			None			None		
1426-27	12	0	12	3	3	None			None			None			None			-----			None			None		
1427-28	12	0	4	3	3	None			None			None			None			-----			None			None		
1435-36	4	0	4	3	3	None			None			None			None			-----			None			None		
1436-37	4	0	5	3	3	None			None			None			None			-----			None			None		
1442-43	3	0	4	3	4	None			None			None			0	0	1	-----			None			-----		
1449-50	None			1	3	None			None			None			None			None			None			None		
1450-51	None			3	2	None			None			None			None			None			None			None		
1451-52	6	0	1	2	0	None			None			None			None			-----			None			None		
1455-56	4	0	4	4	4	None			None			None			None			-----			None			None		
1456-57	4	0	4	4	4	None			None			None			None			-----			None			None		
1457-58	4	0	4	4	3	None			None			None			None			-----			None			None		
1458-59	4	0	4	3	4	None			None			None			None			-----			None			None		
1466-67	4	0	4	4	4	None			None			None			None			-----			None			None		
1467-68	4	0	4	4	5	None			None			None			None			-----			None			None		
1468-69	4	0	4	5	4	None			None			None			None			-----			None			None		
1477-78	4	0	4	4	4	None			None			None			None			-----			None			None		

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL. 3.

L I V E S T O C K.

(1)	11				12			13			14			15				16				17				18				19				20						
Year	Swine				LOG			Value			Piglets			Value			TOTAL VALUE LIVESTOCK L @ G				Cattle				Pigs				Sheep				Total							
	MI							LOG						LOG			MI																							
	P	B	S	H	B	S	P	£.	s.	d.	Issue	LOG	MI	s.	d.	P	B	S	H	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.									
1420-21	0	1	2	20	None			None		29	0	29	----	0	1	3	11																							
1425-26	0	1	3	16	None			None		21	0	21	----	0	1	3	5																							
1426-27	0	1	3	21	None			None		23	0	22	----	0	2	3	13																							
1427-28	0	2	3	22	None			None		55	0	0	----	0	1	3	0																							
1435-36	0	1	3	0	None			None		27	0	0	----	0	1	3	0																							
1436-37	0	1	3	0	None			None		28	0	0	----	0	1	4	0																							
1442-43	0	1	2	0	None			None		30	0	2	----	0	1	3	0																							
1449-50	0	0	0	5	None			None		10	0	0	----	0	0	0	1																							
1450-51	0	0	0	0	None			None		5	0	5	----	0	0	0	0																							
1451-52	0	0	0	5	None			None		8	0	1	----	0	0	0	0																							
1455-56	0	0	1	1	None			None		18	0	12	----	0	0	1	3																							
1456-57	0	0	1	12	None			None		16	0	10	----	0	0	1	2																							
1457-58	0	1	2	10	None			None		8	0	3	----	0	0	2	1																							
1458-59	0	1	2	3	None			None		6	0	6	----	0	0	0	2																							
1466-67	0	2	2	4	None			None		10	0	6	----	0	1	2	2																							
1467-68	0	1	2	6	None			None		7	0	0	----	0	1	1	1																							
1468-69	0	1	1	0	None			None		12	0	10	----	0	0	2	2																							
1477-78	0	1	1	6	None			None		4	0	4	----	0	1	1	5																							

LONGERIDGE DEVERILL - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Pigs					Pigs				
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	PURCHASES					PURCHASES					SALES					SALES					PURCHASES					SALES				
							R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	B	S	P	H	Y	B	S	P	H	Y
1304-05	none		8	11	0	19			none				none				0	0	2	0	0		none					none			0	0	1	0	0	
1305-06	0	1	4	5	0	5			none				none				0	30	8	0	0	0	0	104	0	0		none			0	0	3	0	0	
1307-08	0	1	1	0	0	7			none				none					none				0	13	16	0	0		none					none			
1316-17	0	3	2	5	0	7	0	0	0	13	0		none				0	13	0	0	0	0	20	15	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	18	2	0
1317-18	none		none		0	2	0	0	0	0	110		none					none				0	17	9	0	0		none					none			
1318-19	none		0	4	0	3			none				none					none				0	18	10	0	0		none			0	0	2	0	0	
1322-23	0	1	none		none				none				none				0	0	12	0	0		none					none			0	0	12	0	0	
1329-30	none		5	2	none		0	0	12	0	0		none					none				0	0	11	0	0		none			0	0	9	0	0	
1330-31	none		none		none				none				none				0	25	0	0	0	0	14	12	0	0		none			0	0	12	0	0	
1338-39	none		0	1	0	2			none				none				0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0		none			0	0	26	0	9	
1339-40	none		1	0	0	8			none				none				0	20	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	22		none			0	0	25	0	18	
1342-43	0	1	3	3	0	6	0	0	19	0	0		none				0	0	22	0	0	0	23	0	0	0		none			0	0	17	0	12	
1346-47	1	0	2	2	14	15			none				none				0	0	2	0	0	0	34	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	11	10	
1347-48	0	4	4	4	1	7			none				none					none				0	27	32	0	0		none			0	0	7	12	16	
1349-50	none		0	6	0	6			none				none				1	27	16	0	0		none				none			0	0	20	14	0		
1350-51	0	2	0	2	0	23			none				none				1	39	20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		none			0	2	21	0	13	
1351-52	none		1	1	0	12			none				none					none				1	19	28	0	0		none			1	0	0	12	7	
1352-53	none		0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		none				0	0	28	0	0		none				none			0	0	0	15	13		
1353-54	0	1	none		0	4			none				none				0	13	28	0	1		none				none			0	0	0	3	20		
1361-62	1	4	none		0	1			none				none					none				1	41	41	0	0		none			0	0	19	0	0	
1362-63	0	1	2	2	none				none				none					none					none				0	1	0	0	0	1	14	0	9	
1373-74	none		none		none				none				none					none					none					none			0	0	0	0	18	
1374-75	none		2	1	none				none				none					none					none					none			0	0	0	0	19	

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Pigs							Pigs			
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	PURCHASES					PURCHASES					SALES					SALES					PURCHASES							SALES			
							R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	B	S	P	H	Y	B	S	P	H	Y	
1420-21	1	5	none		none		0	0	13	52	16		none				0	0	2	0	48	1	41	56	0	7		none				0	0	13	3	0	
1425-26	none		none		0	2	0	0	0	0	17		none				0	9	2	0	34	1	25	33	0	1		none				0	0	7	11	0	
1426-27	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	14		none				0	0	0	0	21	1	40	43	112	0		none				0	0	4	0	0	
1427-28	0	1	0	8	1	0	1	9	0	0	25		none				0	0	0	0	12	0	34	33	0	0		none				0	0	10	22	51	
1435-36	0	2	none		none		0	0	0	0	18		none				0	0	0	0	20	1	40	24	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	26	
1436-37	0	1	none		none		0	0	0	0	9		none					none				1	40	42	0	0		none				1	0	1	0	22	
1442-43	0	1	none		none		0	0	0	0	12		none				1	0	0	0	7	0	30	33	0	0		none				0	0	2	0	25	
1449-50	0	2	none		none				none				none				0	0	0	0	3	0	30	50	0	0		none				0	0	0	2	7	
1450-51	0	1	none		none				none				none				0	0	0	0	11	0	30	40	0	0		none				0	0	2	0	0	
1451-52	none		1	0	none				none				none				0	0	0	0	2	0	60	50	0	0		none				0	1	3	0	5	
1455-56	0	3	none		none				none				none				0	0	0	0	6	0	26	28	0	0		none				1	2	0	0	6	
1456-57	0	1	none		none				none				none				42	0	0	0	13		none				none				0	1	6	0	5		
1457-58	0	1	0	1	none		0	23	0	0	49		none				0	31	0	0	4	0	27	34	0	0		none				0	2	5	0	5	
1458-59	2	0	0	1	none				none				none					none				0	60	50	0	0		none				0	2	1	0	0	
1466-67	0	1	0	2	none		0	0	0	0	89		none				0	0	0	1	0	0	22	21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
1467-68	1	1	none		none		0	0	0	0	34		none					none				0	50	51	0	0		none				0	0	4	0	5	
1468-69	2	4	none		none		0	140	137	0	79		none					none				0	55	59	0	0		none					none				
1477-78	none		0	2	none				none				none					none				0	56	48	0	0		none					none				

Longbridge Deverill 4.

DEMESNE FARM COSTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Issues of Manor	Labour Services	Vacant Holdings	Sale of Grain	Issue of Mill	Sale of Stock	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1304-05	4. 3. 2.	-	-	22. 4. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 1. 1.	6.14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	38. 2.10.
1305-06	6. 5. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	32.11. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2.11. 1.	13. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	54.17. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1307-08	2.11. 7.	-	-	16.16. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	17.18. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	37.15. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1316-17	3. 5. 6.	-	-	41. 5.11.	2.12. 5.	20. 2. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	67. 5.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1317-18	5. 2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	21. 0. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.12. 2.	8. 0. 3.	35.15.10.
1318-19	14.16. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	20. 3. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 9. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6.15. 1.	43. 4. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1322-23	4.14. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	29.12. 2.	1.19.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	15. 1. 9.	51. 7.10.
1329-30	23.14. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	31. 9. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2. 3.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 6. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	62.14. 5.
1330-31	21. 3. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 1.	-	36. 9. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	2.12. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 9. 3.	65.18. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1338-39	9.17.11.	1.10. 0.	-	49.12. 7.	3. 4. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 2. 6.	68. 7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1339-40	30.15. 7.	1.13. 0.	-	40.17. 2.	3.18. 1.	6.15.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	83.19. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1342-43	6.14. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1.15. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	27. 5. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 1. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8.15. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	46.11. 9.
1346-47	14.14.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.15. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	49. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7. 8. 3.	75. 9. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1347-48	12.18. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1.15. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	25. 5. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	2. 1. 5.	12. 2. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	54. 2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1349-50	18. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1. 9. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 1. 9.	10.18. 6.	1. 2. 1.	9. 2.11.	43.16. 5.
1350-51	21. 8.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.10. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.	2.14. 7.	18.16. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.13. 5.	11.16. 8.	58. 0. 8.
1351-52	20. 4. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1.10. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.	2.18. 4.	23.17. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 9. 3.	11.19. 0.	62.18. 6.
1352-53	24. 8. 1.	1.14. 7 $\frac{5}{8}$.	3.10. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8.16.11.	2. 9. 8.	8.11.11 $\frac{3}{4}$.	49.11.11 $\frac{7}{8}$.
1353-54	20. 8. 4 $\frac{7}{8}$.	1.14. 7 $\frac{5}{8}$.	3.13. 8.	12.19. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	6. 1. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	44.17.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1361-62	19.14.10.	2. 4. 8.	8.13.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12. 0. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.18. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9. 2. 1.	54.14. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1362-63	22. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 5. 8.	11. 8. 0.	10.19.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.17. 7.	5. 6. 1.	54. 0. 9.
1373-74	33. 5. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5.11. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	9. 9. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	2. 0.10.	50. 7. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1374-75	31.11. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	5.11. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	4.13. 0.	-	2.13.11.	44.10.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.

DEMESNE FARM COSTS

(1)	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year	Ploughs	Carts & Horses	Harvest	T & W	Wages of Famuli	Pig	Sheepfold	Corn Purchase	Stock Purchase	Ditch & Building	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1304-05	17. 8½.	8. 1.	16. 1½.	1.13. 3½.	1.18. 0.	-	-	3.14. 3¼.	3. 3. 9.	1.18. 7.	14. 9. 9¾.
1305-06	1. 1. 5.	14. 9½.	1. 0. 2½.	1.12. 2½.	1.19. 6.	-	7. 4½.	5.12. 0½.	3. 0. 2½.	1. 1.10.	16. 9. 7¼.
1307-08	1. 6. 1½.	6.11½.	1. 0. 9.	2. 5. 5½.	1.17. 0.	-	4. 4.	2. 3.	1. 1. 1.	1. 5. 1¼.	9. 9. 1.
1316-17	1. 4.10¼.	17. 7½.	1.11. 1½.	1. 7. 9¼.	3. 3. 0.	-	8. 2½.	18. 0.	2.10. 4.	1.19. 8½.	14. 0. 7½.
1317-18	1.13.10½.	12. 5½.	1. 7.11.	1. 6. 7¼.	3. 8. 8.	-	7. 7.	3. 0. 0.	1. 6.	20.10. 9.	32.10. 4¼.
1318-19	1.11. 3½.	13. 4½.	1.18. 2.	1.17. 7¼.	4. 0. 4.	-	? 5. 0.+	5.	1. 5.	1. 9. 8¾.+	11.17. 4½.
1322-23	1. 3. 5½.	9.11½.	16. 6½.	1. 8. 4¼.	2. 3. 8.	-	1.12. 5.	1. 4. 1.	3. 0¼.	15. 1.	9.15. 7½.
1329-30	1.11. 6.	14. 4¼.	2. 7.10¼.	1.15. 5½.	3.18. 0.	4. 3.	1. 0. 3¼.	-	-	14. 9½.	12. 6. 6¼.
1330-31	3. 5.	16. 2½.	2. 4. 9½.	1.12. 1¼.	2. 3. 8.	5. 9.	10. 4½.	-	8. 0.	2. 7. 5½.	18.11. 9¾.
1338-39	15. 0.	17. 3.	1.14.11½.	2. 3. 4.	1. 1. 8.	13. 7.	4. 1. 0.	-	2. 1.	1. 0.11½.	12. 9.10.
1339-40	11. 8.	5. 5.	1.13. 9.	1. 2.11½.	1. 1. 8.	1. 1. 5.	2. 4. 6½.	6.15. 0.	11. 1.	1.11.10½.	16.19. 4½.
1342-43	15. 2.	5. 9½.	1.11. 3¼.	1.14. 9.	1. 1. 8.	9. 0.	7. 7.	1.18. 8½.	2.17. 1.	1. 6. 7½.	12. 7. 9¾.
1346-47	13. 5.	8.11.	1.14. 1.	2. 2. 9¼.	1. 1. 8.	12.11.	10. 5.	3. 3. 9.	3. 3.10.	2. 2. 3½.	15.14. 0¾.
1347-48	1.14.11.	13. 6½.	1.15. 8.	1.14. 6½.	1. 1. 8.	11. 2.	12. 2¼.	-	2.16. 1.	1.19. 6¼.	12.19. 3½.
1349-50	1. 3. 6.	1. 0. 0.	1.11. 7.	14. 2½.	3. 8. 2.	5. 8.	17.11.	13. 3½.	4. 2.	1. 1.10¼.	11. 0. 4¼.
1350-51	1. 7.10½.	11. 8.	1.13. 2.	18.11.	2.19. 8.	10.10.	12. 3.	2. 9. 7.	4. 2.	15. 1¼.	12. 3. 3¼.
1351-52	1. 4.11½.	9. 2.	1.14. 5.	12. 0¾.	2. 8. 0.	7. 6.	11. 0.	3.12. 1.	14. 2.	1.10. 1.	13. 3. 5¼.
1352-53	1.10. 3.	11. 8½.	1.11. 7.	1. 1. 8¼.	2. 1. 8.	7. 7½.	1. 1.10.	-	3. 4.	1. 2. 4¾.	9.12. 1.
1353-54	1. 9. 4¼.	9. 4.	1.10.10½.	15. 2.	4.16. 7½.	4.	13. 1.	3. 4. 3.	2. 6.	11. 0½.	13.12. 6¾.
1361-62	1.15. 6.	11. 2½.	2.15. 5.	1. 6.11.	2. 8. 0.	4.10½.	2. 4. 7.	4. 0. 8½.	13. 0.	3. 0. 7.	19. 0. 9¾.
1362-63	1.18. 7.	16. 3½.	1.17. 0.	1. 2. 5¼.	2.11. 0.	7. 2.	1.16.11.	5. 6. 0.	1.15. 0.	1.19. 6½.	19. 9.11¼.
1373-74	11. 1.	11. 0.	1.18. 1½.	19. 0¾.	1. 7. 0.	-	1.14. 6.	1. 0. 0.	4. 2.	2. 5.11.	10.10.10.
1374-75	17. 5.	15. 0.	1.17. 5½.	11.11¼.	1.17. 0.	-	1.12. 0.	8. 8.	1.14. 6.	5. 3. 2.	14.17. 1¾.

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL 4.

DELESNE FARM COSTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Issues of Manor	Labour Services	Vacant Holdings	Sale of Grain	Issue of Mill	Sale of Stock	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1420-21	32. 7. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	7. 4. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.	14. 2.	8.10. 2.	-	10. 6. 8.	59. 2.11 $\frac{3}{8}$.
1425-26	30. 5. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.	6.16.11 $\frac{1}{8}$.	14.11.	7. 2. 8.	-	9. 2. 4.	54. 2. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1426-27	25. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6.16.11 $\frac{1}{8}$.	11. 2.	4.17. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	8. 5. 4.	45.19. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1427-28	30. 0. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	6.16.11 $\frac{1}{8}$.	14. 0.	6.15. 8 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	14. 8. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	58.15. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1435-36	32.15.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	6. 0. 4.	6. 2.	4.14. 7 $\frac{7}{8}$.	-	7. 9. 3.	51. 6. 3 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1436-37	44. 7.11 $\frac{7}{8}$.	6. 0. 4.	5.10.	2.19. 5 $\frac{5}{8}$.	-	6.11. 0.	60. 9. 7.
1442-43	27. 3. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6. 4. 0.	12. 0.	6. 6. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	7.10. 0.	47.15.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1449-50	27. 1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6.10. 4.	6. 0.	4. 7.	-	5. 6. 0.	39. 8.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1450-51	37. 1. 1.	6.10. 4.	5. 3.	1. 0.	-	1. 8. 9.	45. 6. 5.
1451-52	26. 1. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5.19. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$.	9. 2.	3. 6.11.	-	5.14. 0.	42. 1. 6 $\frac{7}{8}$.
1455-56	29. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7.15. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$.	5. 4.	6. 1. 5.	-	3.12. 8.	46.16. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1456-57	25.12. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7.15. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$.	4. 0.	2. 8. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	5.19. 7.	42. 0. 4 $\frac{3}{8}$.
1457-58	25.17. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7.15. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$.	4. 0.	3. 6. 6.	-	4. 1. 0.	41. 2. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1458-59	27.14. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	7.15. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$.	4. 0.	3. 0. 0.	-	6. 0. 0.	44.14. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1466-67	41. 8. 0.	-	2. 4. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 0. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	3.12. 2.	50..4. 8.
1467-68	26.17. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	1. 1. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7. 1.11.	-	3. 3.11.	38. 5. 0.
1468-69	34.14. 1.	-	1. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.17.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	4.17.10.	43.10.10.
1477-78	26.18. 7.	-	1. 8. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 6. 8.	-	6.16. 2.	36. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DEMESNE FARM COSTS

(1)	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year	Ploughs	Carts & Horses	Harvest	T & W	Wages of Famuli	Pig	Sheepfold	Corn Purchase	Stock Purchase	Ditch & Building	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1420-21	17. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 4.	3.12. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	17. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.17. 8.	-	1.11. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3.16. 8.	7. 5. 4.	1.16. 0.	23. 9. 2.
1425-26	16. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	13.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 2. 2.	16. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 1.10.	-	19. 0.	4.18. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.	14. 2.	3. 6. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18.15. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1426-27	9. 0.	18.11.	2.13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	3.15. 2.	-	1. 0.10.	14. 3 $\frac{1}{16}$.	2. 9. 4.	4.10.	13. 3.11 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1427-28	7. 4.	8.10.	1.15. 3.	18. 9.	3. 2.11.	-	1. 4. 9.	9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	14. 5.	2.18. 9.	12. 0. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1435-36	6. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 8. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.	14. 5.	4.15. 0.	-	1. 6. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10.	1. 2. 4.	1. 1. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12. 3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1436-37	2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 9.	2. 2. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.	4.15. 0.	-	1. 9. 9.	2. 9. 8.	10. 0.	11. 5.	13. 8. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1442-43	13. 5.	9. 4.	3. 2. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18.10 $\frac{5}{8}$.	4.15. 0.	-	1. 3. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	10. 0.	1.10. 9.	13. 3. 1 $\frac{5}{8}$.
1449-50	-	-	1. 2. 1.	-	2.16. 8.	-	2.11. 8.	-	-	3. 3. 6.	9.13.11.
1450-51	1.11. 0.	12. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3.10. 1.	2.13. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5.15. 4.	-	2. 6. 2.	-	-	1.15. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18. 3. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1451-52	1. 2. 2.	10.11.	4.10. 7.	16. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.	4. 9. 0.	-	3. 4. 5.	-	12. 0.	5. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	15.10. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1455-56	13. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 4.	3. 9. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 4. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	5. 4. 2.	-	1.16. 9.	4. 8.	13. 2.	4. 7.11.	18. 7. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1456-57	14. 7.	12. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3.11. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	14. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	4. 6. 8.	-	1.15. 4.	3. 4.	3.19. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	16. 6.	16.13.11 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1457-58	1. 0. 6.	18. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 3.10.	17. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5. 6. 8.	-	1.18.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	1. 0. 7.	14. 4. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1458-59	18. 2.	15. 6.	4. 2. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	15. 0.	4. 6. 8.	-	1. 4. 1.	-	1. 8. 1.	2.17. 8.	16. 7. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1466-67	19.11.	10. 3.	4.12. 2.	19. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 0. 0.	-	1.17. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4.12. 0.	1.15. 2.	20. 8. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1467-68	17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 9. 3.	3.16.11.	1. 2. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	6. 0. 0.	-	2. 1. 1.	-	2.16. 7.	2. 3.11.	18. 7. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1468-69	15.10.	16. 2.	3.13. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	19. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5. 0. 0.	-	1.16. 7.	-	4. 7.11.	1. 2. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18.11. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1477-78	18. 2.	1. 2. 6.	6. 7. 7.	15. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6.13. 4.	-	2.17. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	16. 8.	1. 1. 4.	4. 2. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.	24.15. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RENT. LIVERY and YEAR'S WORKING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Year	Rent £. s. d.	Farm Leases £. s. d.	Miscel- laneous £. s. d.	Per- quisites £. s. d.	TOTAL £. s. d.	Acquit & Defect £. s. d.	Customary £. s. d.	Foreign Expense £. s. d.	Adminis- tration £. s. d.	TOTAL £. s. d.
1304-05	13. 1. 9.	-	1. 5. 5.	15. 5. 7.	29.12. 9.	1.10. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	7.13. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	2. 4. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	11. 8. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1305-06	13. 1. 9.	-	-	17.12. 5.	30.14. 2.	1.10. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	1. 1. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.10. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 2. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1307-08	13. 1. 9.	-	4. 2. 4.	16. 5. 8.	33. 9. 9.	1. 3. 8.	-	5. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1.10.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	8. 0. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1316-17	13. 6. 8.	-	-	17. 5. 3.	30.11.11.	2. 0. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	6. 1.	2. 9. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4.16. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1317-18	13. 6. 8.	-	-	25.13.10.	39. 0. 6.	1.18. 5.	-	5. 1.	8. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10. 9. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1318-19	13. 6. 8.	-	-	9. 6. 8.	22.13. 4.	1.11. 8.	-	11. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	? MSS.	+2. 2. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1322-23	13.12. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	8.13. 1.	22. 5. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	19. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	2.16.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.12. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 8.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1329-30	16. 8. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	17.15. 0.	34. 3. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 7. 1.	-	11.13. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1.18. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	14.18. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1330-31	16. 8. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	16. 0.	7.10. 7.	24.14.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 7. 4.	-	15.15. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.12.11.	18.15.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1338-39	16.16.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	7. 4.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	24. 1.10.	1.17.11.	-	12. 3. 6.	18. 6.	14.19.11.
1339-40	16.16.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	22. 9. 5.	39. 6. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.15. 8.	-	16.17.11.	19.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	19.13. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1342-43	16.16.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	2. 0. 0.	5. 5. 2.	24. 2. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.15. 5.	-	12. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 7. 0.	15. 3.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1346-47	17. 1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	23. 9. 6.	40.11. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.13. 8.	-	12. 4. 8.	15. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	14.13. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1347-48	17. 1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	10.10. 9.	27.12. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.13. 8.	-	13. 2. 5.	13.10.	15. 9.11.
1349-50	16.16.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	7. 2.10.	23.19. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	3.10.10.	1.19.11. x	10.16. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1350-51	16.16.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	10. 3. 8.	27. 0. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5.16. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	4. 0. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 0. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11.17. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1351-52	16.16.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	10.13. 5.	27.10. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 9. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	5.15. 3.	1. 3. 1.	11. 7. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1352-53	16.16.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	8.14. 5.	25.11. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 9. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	16. 0. 2.	18. 6.	21. 7.11 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1353-54	16.16.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	11. 1. 3.	27.18. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	4.18. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1.17. 0.	11. 2.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1361-62	16.17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	16. 2. 5.	32.19. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	7. 0. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 7. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	14.17. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1362-63	16.17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	10.18. 3.	27.15. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6.10. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	6. 9. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 5. 2.	14. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1373-74	24. 1. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8.13. 3.	1. 8.	24.12. 9.	57. 9. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3.12. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	5.16. 6.	2. 4. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11.13. 2.
1374-75	24. 1. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8.13. 3.	1. 8.	12. 1. 0.	44.17. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.	3.15. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	5. 4. 3.	3.10. 9.	12.10. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL. 5.

RENT. LIVERY and YEARS WORKING.

(1)	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	Livery I	Arrears I	Surplus	Arrears II	Reeve Debt in Year	Livery II	Total Livery	Total Export Produce	Year's Working
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1304-05	39.17. 3.	-	2.14. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	-	39.17. 3.	2. 9. 6.	42. 6. 9.
1305-06	64. 1. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	9. 8.	2.13. 9.	-	-	64. 1. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5.14. 1.	69.15. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1307-08	61. 6. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	2.10. 5.	10. 5.11.	12. 5.11.	-	61. 6. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1.11. 4.	62.17.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1316-17	64. 9. 8.	-	6. 5. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	64. 9. 8.	18. 0.	65. 7. 8.
1317-18	31.14. 6.	5. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	4. 0. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	4. 6. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	31.14. 6.	5. 4.	36.19.10.
1318-19	46. 2. 2.	4. 6. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	8. 2. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	46. 2. 2.	1.11. 6.	47.13. 8.
1322-23	50. 3. 5.	-	1. 7. 6.	6. 1. 4.	6. 5.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	50. 3. 5.	-	50. 3. 5.
1329-30	66. 7. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1.13.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	3.15. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 5.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	66. 7. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	66. 7. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1330-31	61.15. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 5.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	2.19. 3.	1.15. 0.	-	61.15. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 9.	62. 9. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1338-39	80. 1. 5.	23. 0. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	7.18. 6.	3.12. 0.	-	80. 1. 5.	9.11.	80.11. 4.
1339-40	78. 7.10.	3.12. 0.	-	11.17. 4.	3. 6. 8.	-	78. 7.10.	1. 0. 6.	79. 8. 4.
1342-43	68. 8. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	34. 9. 3.	-	8. 3.10 $\frac{3}{4}$.	4.19. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	68. 8. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	6. 0.	68.14. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1346-47	88.18. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.	4.13. 4.	-	2. 6. 6.	-	-	88.18. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.	3. 6.	89. 1. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1347-48	50. 3. 7.	-	-	2. 6. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	50. 3. 7.	-	50. 3. 7.
1349-50	45. 4. 6.	-	-	9. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	45. 4. 6.	5. 0.	45. 9. 6.
1350-51	54. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	8.12.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	54. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.10.	54. 3. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1351-52	42. 6.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	22.19. 5.	8.19. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	42. 6.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	42. 6.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1352-53	45. 0. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8.19. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	5.14. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	2.10. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	45. 0. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	45. 0. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1353-54	38. 3. 7.	4.10. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	12.19. 4 $\frac{5}{8}$.	13. 4.	5.18. 8.	44. 2. 3.	-	44. 2. 3.
1361-62	46. 3. 0.	-	-	7. 9. 2.	-	-	46. 3. 0.	-	46. 3. 0.
1362-63	40. 4. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	2.16. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	40. 4. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	40. 4. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1373-74	67. 9. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	17. 8.	-	19. 1. 8.	11.16. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	67. 9. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	67. 9. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1374-75	60.13. 8.	10.10. 0.	-	10.10. 0.	11. 8.	-	60.13. 8.	-	60.13. 8.

RENT. LIVERY and YEAR'S WORKING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Year	Rent	Farm Leases	Miscel- laneous	Per- quisites	TOTAL	Acquit & Defect	Customary	Foreign Expense	Adminis- tration	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1420-21	25. 5. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1.16. 3.	1. 8.	2. 9. 5.	29.12.11 $\frac{3}{4}$.	4.19. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	2. 6. 1.	1. 8.10.	8.14. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1425-26	25. 5. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	3. 5. 7.	1. 8.	6.14.11.	35. 7. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.	6. 7. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	5. 0. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.13. 3.	13. 1. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1426-27	25. 5. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	4. 0. 6.	1. 8.	1.12. 4.	31. 0. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.	6.18.11 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	3.15. 6.	1.11. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12. 5. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1427-28	25. 5. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	4. 8. 6.	1. 8.	13.11. 5.	43. 7. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	7. 1. 4 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	1.18.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2. 6. 0.	11. 6. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1435-36	25.15. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	6.12.10.	1. 8.	3.13. 4.	36. 1. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5.11. 8.	-	6.17. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 8. 9.	13.17. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1436-37	25.15. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	6.12.10.	1. 8.	4. 1.11	36.10. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5.13.10.	-	6. 3. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 5. 0.	13. 2. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1442-43	25.15. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	6.12.10.	1. 8.	2. 2.11.	34.12. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5.15. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	4. 2. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 2. 0.	11. 0. 2.
1449-50	26.13. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5.19. 6.	1. 8.	3. 5.11.	36. 0. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	6. 5. 6.	-	4. 2. 4.	1. 5. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11.13. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1450-51.	26. 6. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5.19. 6.	1. 8.	5.13. 6.	38. 5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6. 5. 6.	-	8.19. 4.	1. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	16.10. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1451-52	25.19. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5.19. 6.	1. 8.	1.17.10.	33.18. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	7. 6. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	2. 3.10.	-	9.10. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1455-56	25.19. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5.19. 6.	1. 8.	3. 6. 9.	35. 7. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.	7. 1. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	4. 2.10.	13. 8.	11.18. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1456-57	25.19. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5.19. 6.	1. 8.	3.15. 7.	35.16. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	7. 1. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	4.14. 3.	1. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 3. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1457-58	25.19. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5.19. 6.	1. 8.	1.10.10.	33.11. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	7. 1. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	2. 0. 8.	1. 5. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10. 7. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1458-59	25.19. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5.19. 6.	1. 8.	2.14.11.	34.15. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	7. 8. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	2. 1. 4.	16. 3.	10. 6. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1466-67	32.19. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	1. 8.	7.11. 2.	40.12. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1. 5.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	2.11. 3.	19.11.	4.17. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1467-68	32.19. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	1. 8.	21.12. 2.	54.13. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	3.13. 8.	17. 9.	5. 3. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1468-69	32.19. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	1. 8.	2. 8. 7.	35.10. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	4. 8.	-	8. 0. 5.	14. 8.	8.19. 9.
1477-78	32.19. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	1. 8.	4.,7. 8.	37. 9. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 4. 8.	-	4. 5. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	15. 8.	6. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RENT. LIVERY and YEAR'S WORKING.

(1)	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	Livery I	Arrears I	Surplus	Arrears II	Reeve Debt in Year	Livery II	Total Livery	Total Export Produce.	Year's Working
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1420-21	51. 6. 6.	6. 8. 6.	-	11.13. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$.	5.16. 6.	5.14. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$.	57. 1. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	57. 1. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$.
1425-26	42.12. 8.	5. 8. 2.	-	20. 8. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.	9. 9.10.	-	42.12. 8.	-	42.12. 8.
1426-27	43. 0. 2.	9. 9.10.	-	17.19. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	8. 7. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	43. 0. 2.	-	43. 0. 2.
1427-28	69.16. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9.11. 6.	-	18.10. 4 $\frac{1}{16}$.	3.11. 6.	-	69.16. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	69.16. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1435-36	48.17. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	14. 8. 2.	-	27.18. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$.	15. 9.10.	-	48.17. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	48.17. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1436-37	54.19. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$.	15. 9.10.	-	30.17. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$.	14.18.11-?	-	54.19. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	54.19. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1442-43	33. 2. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	16. 5. 2.	-	38. 6.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	16. 6.10.	-	33. 2. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	33. 2. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1449-50	45. 5.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	16.16. 2.	-	70.18. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	16.18.10.	-	45. 5.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	45. 5.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1450-51	31.14. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	16.17.10.	-	65.11. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	16.19. 6.	? -	31.14. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	31.14. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1451-52	24.16.10.	16.19. 6.	-	67. 8.11 $\frac{1}{8}$.	?3. 0. 0.	22. 2. 0.	46.18.10.	-	46.18.10.
1455-56	38.10. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$.	8.15. 0.	-	60.13. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.	5. 9. 1.	4.14. 2.	43. 4. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	43. 4. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1456-57	28.10. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$.	8.16. 8.	-	58.18. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$.	5. 1. 0.	16. 8. 8.	44.19. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	44.19. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1457-58	29. 2. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$.	8.18. 4.	-	57. 7. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$.	9. 0. 0.	19. 5. 0.	48. 7. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	48. 7. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$.
1458-59	52. 5. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	9. 0. 0.	-	61. 7. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$.	9. 1. 8.	-	52. 5. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	52. 5. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1466-67	38.10. 0.	9.13. 4.	-	75. 5. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$.	9.15. 0.	-	38.10. 0.	-	38.10. 0.
1467-68	56. 5. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.	9.15. 0.	-	77. 2. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$.	9.16. 8.	-	56. 5. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	56. 5. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1468-69	61. 6. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	9.16. 8.	-	51. 7.11 $\frac{1}{8}$.	9.18. 4.	-	61. 6. 3 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	61. 6. 3 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1477-78	-	-	-	42.16. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$?		?42.16. 5.	?42.16. 5.	-	?42.16. 5.

MELLS 1

ARABLE CULTIVATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																
W H E A T						B A R L E Y																		
Year	Yield			Sown Acreage			Total Sold			Granary & G.			Yield			Sown Acreage			Total Sold			Granary & G.		
	qr	b	p	a	r		qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a	r		qr	b	p	qr	b	p
1333-34.	62	5	0.	86	1	0.	32	0	2.	168	0	2.	15	3	0.	15	0	0.	7	7	2.	33	0	0.
1425-26.	38	0	2.	40	0	0.				25	5	0.	14	5	2.	14	1	2.				3	3	0.
1428-29.	17	3	2.	36	2	0.	0	4	0.				5	2	0.	7	2	0.						
1438-39.	2	5	2.	24	2	0.							7	1	0.	7	1	0.						

MILLS 1

ARABLE CULTIVATION

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																		
Year	OTHER GRAIN SOWN	O A T S			D R A G E																								
		Yield			Sown Acreage			Total Sold			Granary & G.			Yield			Sown Acreage			Total Sold			Granary & G.			Crop named in Col.10.	Total Acreage Sown.		
		a	r	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p		a	r	
1333-34.	None	33	1	0.	81	1	2.	32	1	2.	64	2	0.	-----	1	3	2.	-----	9	4	0.	None	184	2	0.				
1425-26.	None	50	2	0.	60	0	2.	-----	31	6	0.	6	4	0.	1	0	0.	-----	6	4	0.	None	115	2	0.				
1428-29.	None	36	6	2.	56	2	0.	1	5	0.	7	2	0.	6	6	2.	3	0	0.	-----	-----	None	103	2	0.				
1438-39.	None	34	3	0.	42	2	2.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	See Barley	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	None	74	1	2.						

MELLS 2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
S H E E P F L O C K						W O O L A C C O U N T				
Year	Michaelmas I	Lambs	Shearing	Lardarer & G.	Value of L & G Flock	Michaelmas II	Gross	Other.	Lambs.	Total
	R. W. E. H. E. B.	R. W. E. H. L.	R. W. E. H. L.	R. W. E. H. L.	£ s d	R. W. E. H. L.	St. lb.	lb.	st. lb.	£ s d
1333-34	0.165.	3. 0. 0.	0. 159.	0. 1.	0. 0.	30. 0. 0.	0. 114.	0. 1. 0.	---	---
1425-26	399.	0. 1.	393.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 363.	0. 1. 29 4	-	---	---
1428-29	316.	0. 0.	294.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 289.	0. 0. 22 4	-	---	---
1438-39	190.	0. 0.	165.	0. 70.	0. 0.	0. 161.	0. 70. 24 8	-	1 7	---

MELLS 2

1	12					13			14			15			16			17			18		
	GRAIN					GRAIN SENT TO LARDARER. VALUES.																	
Year	Value per bushel in pence					Wheat (Wh)			Barley (Ba)			Beans (Be)			Oats (O)			Drage (D)			Total		
	Wh	Ba	Be	O	D	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1333-34.	6½	4	-	3	3	36	8	0.	4	8	0.	_____	6	8	6.			19	0.		48	3	6.
1425-26.	5		5	3	3	4	5	5.		11	3.	_____	3	3	6.			13	0.		8	13	2.
1428-29.	16			4	4½	_____			_____			_____	1	0	8.			_____			1	0	8.
1438-39.	12			10	8	_____			_____			_____						_____					

MILLS 3

1	2			3		4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
L I V E S T O C K												V A L U E O F S T O C K T O L & G														
Year	Oxen			Horses		Foals			Cows			Calves			Cattle			Oxen			Cows & Calves			Cattle		
	MI	I&G	MII	MI	MII	MI	B	MII	MI	I&G	MII	B	I&G	Sale	MI	I&G	MII	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1333-34.	21.	4.	19.	2.	2.	None			None			None			None			1	0	0	None			None		
1425-26.	16.	0.	16.	None.		None			0.	0.	0.	None			1.	0.	0.	None			None			None		
1428-29.	16.	0.	19.	None.		None			0.	0.	0.	None			1.	0.	1.	None			None			None		
1438-39.	8.	0.	8.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	None			None			None			None			None		

MELLS 3

1	11				12			13			14			15			16				17			18			19			20		
S W I N E														TOTAL VALUE LIVESTOCK L & G																		
Year	MI				L & G			Value			Piglets			Value			MII				Cattle			Pigs			Sheep			Total		
	P	B	S	H	B	S	P	£	s	d	Issue	L&G	MII	£	s	d	P	B	S	H	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d			
1333-34.	8.	0.	1.	9.	0.	0.	12.	TR	1	11	0	18.	14.	12.	3	6	5.	0.	1.	0.	1	0	0	1	14	6	1	0	0	3	14	6
1425-26.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	None				10.	0.	0.	None		0.	1.	1.	0.	None			None			None			None		
1428-29.	0.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	None				14.	0.	0.	None		0.	1.	1.	0.	None			None			None			None		
1438-39.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	None				8.	0.	4.	None		0.	0.	1.	0.	None			None			None			None		

MELLS - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Pigs					Pigs				
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	PURCHASES					PURCHASES					SALES					SALES					PURCHASES					SALES				
							R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	B	S	P	H	Y	B	S	P	H	Y
1333-34	none		0	1	none		none					none					0	0	4	0	0	none					none					none				
1425-26	none		none		0	2	Sheep 75					none					none					none					0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
1428-29	none		none		0	1	none					none					none					none					none					0	0	0	0	14
1438-39	0	4	none		none		none					none					none					none					1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

MILLS 4

DEMESNE FARM COSTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Issues of Manor	Labour Services	Vacant Holdings	Sale of Grain	Issue of Mill	Sale of Stock	TOTAL
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1333-34.	3 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1 2 4.	—————	14 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	—————	1 1 2.	20 7 2.
1425-26.	8 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8 15 5 $\frac{7}{8}$.	—————	—————	—————	1 14 8.	18 17 6 $\frac{3}{8}$.
1428-29.	7 16 3.	8 15 5 $\frac{7}{8}$.	—————	9 8.	—————	1 3 2.	18 4 6 $\frac{7}{8}$.
1438-39.	5 8 7 $\frac{7}{8}$.	9 3 6 $\frac{1}{8}$.	—————	—————	—————	17 7.	15 9 3.

HELLS 4

DEMESNE FARM COSTS

1.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year	Ploughs	Carts & Horses	Harvest	T & W	Wages of Family	Pig	Sheepfold	Corn Purchase	Stock Purchase	Ditch & Building	TOTAL
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1333-34.	2 1 7	6 6½	12 6	1 0 3¼	1 2 4	1 9	3 7	- - - -	2 10	8	5 12 0½
1425-26.	18 4	2 0	2 14 4½	1 4 6	2 12 9	- - - -	15 10	2 1	5 11 9	4 2 8½	18 4 3½
1428-29.	2 1 7	4 2	2 11 9½	15 9½	2 13 0	- - - -	13 3	- - - -	2 6	6 9	9 8 10
1438-39.	14 9	2 10	2 5 10¼	9 5½	2 3 4	- - - -	13 10	2 6 5½	6 6	1 0 4½	10 3 5½

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MILLS 5.

RENTS, LIVERY AND YEAR'S WORKING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.
Year	Rent	Farm Leases	Miscel- laneous.	Per- quisites.	TOTAL	Acquit & Defect	Customary	Foreign Expense	Adminis- tration	TOTAL
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1333-34.	13 2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - - - -	3 6	17 6 8	30 13 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 10	2 10	3 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 14 2
1425-26.	14 19 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - - - -	- - - - -	7 19 1	22 18 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	13 6 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 9	18 16 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1428-29.	14 18 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - - - -	- - - - -	10 5 8	25 3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1438-39.	17 6 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - - - -	- - - - -	13 2 7	30 9 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 4 5	2 10	2 0	11 6	7 0 9

MELLS 5

RENTS, LIVERY AND YEAR'S WORKING.

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	Livery I	Arrears I	Surplus	Arrears II	Reeve Debt in Year	Livery II	Total Livery	Total Export Produce	Year's Working
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1333-34.	31 0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 13 4	- - - - -	9 6 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - - - -	31 0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	51 18 0	82 18 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1425-26.	1 11 0	47 17 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	- - - - -	51 2 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	31 0 10	32 11 10	8 13 2	41 5 0
1428-29.	1 11 0	11 12 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - - - -	38 4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 14 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 16 8	22 7 8	1 0 8	23 8 4
1438-39.	14 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - - - -	17 9 11	6 4 1	- - - - -	14 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	14 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

MONKTON DEVERILL. 1. ARABLE CULTIVATION.

1	2			3		4			5			6			7			8			9					
Year	W H E A T			(and C U R A L)		Sown acreage.			Total Sold.			Granary @ G.			Yield.			Sown Acreage.			Total Sold.			Granary @ G.		
	qr.	b.	p.	a.	r.	qr.	b.	p.	qr.	b.	p.	qr.	b.	p.	a.	r.	qr.	b.	p.	qr.	b.	p.	qr.	b.	p.	
1303-04	96	6	2	73	0	59	4	1	-----	-----	-----	54	2	2	50	0	2	6	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1312-13	48	2	0	67	2	34	2	1	-----	-----	-----	55	0	0	45	0	32	0	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1321-22									-----	-----	-----									-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	
1322-23	44	3	0	61	0	27	7	2	-----	-----	-----	56	3	0	51	0	25	0	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1327-28	85	2	0	Mss ?		64	3	0	-----	-----	-----	72	0	0	42	0	34	7	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1328-29	36	3	0	65	0	32	0	0	-----	-----	-----	47	2	0	38	2	39	0	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1331-32	92	0	2	67	1	89	1	2	0	7	0	59	6	0	60	0	40	5	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1333-34	85	7	2	67	0	81	0	0	2	0	0	88	5	0	43	0	61	1	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1334-35	66	3	0	80	0	50	7	0	1	4	0	58	0	0	55	0	22	1	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1345-46	70	7	0	80	3	53	2	2	-----	-----	-----	83	0	0	53	0	47	4	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1346-47	60	1	2	82	2	44	7	0	-----	-----	-----	59	5	0	53	2	26	3	0 ?	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1347-48	51	5	2	72	1	39	4	2	-----	-----	-----	58	5	0	53	0	25	3	1	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1348-49	46	2	0	63	0	40	0	0	-----	-----	-----	41	2	0	51	2	7	0	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1349-50	20	7	2	66	2	6	7	0	-----	-----	-----	35	5	0	45	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1350-51	36	6	1	51	0	27	1	0	-----	-----	-----	43	1	0	39	0	0	3	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1359-60	31	3	0	50	1	24	3	0	-----	-----	-----	42	2	0	40	3	8	7	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1360-61	35	7	3	53	3	26	7	1	-----	-----	-----	45	0	0	51	0	13	0	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1362-63	? 24	0	0	64	0	5	5	0	-----	-----	-----	42	3	1	42	2	3	5	1	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1367-68	45	0	0	50	2	36	2	0	-----	-----	-----	55	0	2	43	2	14	2	2	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1369-70	30	0	0	57	2	16	1	0	-----	-----	-----	35	0	0	48	1	9	2	1	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1373-74	54	7	0	47	0	43	2	0	-----	-----	-----	85	1	0	47	1	38	4	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1374-75	15	0	2	54	2	10	3	0	-----	-----	-----	55	4	0	53	3	8	7	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1396-97	43	6	2	70	0	24	3	0	-----	-----	-----	106	3	0	54	0	47	1	2	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1409-10	? 58	-	-	58	1	36	5	0	-----	-----	-----	104	4	0	48	1	49	6	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1412-13	63	0	0	68	3	34	3	2	-----	-----	-----	108	0	0	53	3	47	2	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1420-21	23	5	0	70	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	78	0	0	66	0	22	11	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1427-28	41	0	0	49	2	15	3	1/2	-----	-----	-----	73	5	0	40	0	32	5	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1439-40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----
1452-53	13	1	0	9		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	47	5	0	31	0	10	1	0	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1456-57	28	1	0	7		21	0	3	-----	-----	-----	45	3	0	9	2	36	0	2	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----	
1465-66	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	None	-----	-----

MONKTON DEVERILL. 1. ARABLE CULTIVATION (Continued)

1	10		11			12		13			14			15			16		17			18			19		20	
Year	OTHER GRAIN		O A T S.			Sown		Total			Granary			D R A G E			Sown		Total			Granary			CROP NAMED		TOTAL	
	SOWN		Yield			Acreage.		Sold.			@ G.			Yield			Acreage.		Sold			@ G.			IN COL.10.		ACREAGE	
	a.	r.	qr.	b.	p.	a.	r.	qr.	b.	p.	qr.	b.	p.	qr.	b.	p.	a.	r.	qr.	b.	p.	qr.	b.	p.	a.	r.		
1303-04	9	0	64	0	0	54	0	51	5	0	3	4	0				None							Brm. V	186	0		
1312-13	4	2	57	3	0	37	0	37	6	0							None							V	154	0		
1321-22																	None											
1322-23			45	6	0	48	0	20	6	0							None									160	0	
1327-28			77	4	0	48	0	51	4	2							None							V				
1328-29	3	0	72	0	0	49	0	52	7	0							None							V	155	2		
1331-32			67	7	0	47	0	42	5	2							None							-	174	1		
1333-34	1	2	52	1	0	44	0	28	5	0							None							V	155	2		
1334-35			51	4	0	46	0	30	2	2							None							-	181	0		
1345-46	8	0	52	4	0	31	0	38	3	2							None							V	172	3		
1346-47	6	0	28	3	0	45	0	7	0	0							None							V	186	2		
1347-48	10	2	40	5	0	36	0	23	2	0							None							V	171	3		
1348-49	5	0	39	3	0	34	0	9	1	0	13	0	0				None							V	153	2		
1349-50			14	2	0	27	0	None									None							-	138	2		
1350-51	1	0	29	4	0	20	0	19	4	0							None							V	111	0		
1359-60			24	6	0	37	2	7	0	2							None							None	128	2		
1360-61			30	0	0	32	0	13	0	0							None							None	136	3		
1362-63			28	3	1	31	2	11	2	1							None							None	138	0		
1367-68			30	0	0	23	0	17	0	0							None							None	117	0		
1369-70			14	1	0	21	0	0	7	0							None							None	126	3		
1373-74			37	4	0	26	0	21	2	0							None							None	120	1		
1374-75			29	2	0	24	2	12	6	0							None							None	132	3		
1396-97	6	0	26	7	0	23	3	8	6	2				8	0	0	None		7	1	3				Le V.	153	3	
1409-10			10	4	0	18	0							10	0	0	9	0	4	6	0				None	133	1	
1412-13	4	0	8	4	0	10	0	4	0	2				8	2	0	11	0	2	3	2				Le V.	147	2	
1420-21			18	3	0	12	2	6	3	2																148	3	
1427-28			5	1	2	3	1½							10	1	2	23	0								115	3½	
1439-40																												
1452-53	2	2	12	5	0	4	0	6	5	0							3	0						Tyles	49	2		
1456-57			5	1	0			2	1	0				20	0	0	18	0	10	7	0					34	2	
1465-66																												

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MONKTON DEVERILL. 2.

SHEEP FLOCK

WOOL ACCOUNT

1	2					3		4				5					6			7					8			9		10		11
Year	Michaelmas I.					Lambs.		Shearing				Lardarer @ G.					Value of L&G Flock			Michaelmas II					Gross			Other.Lambs		TOTAL		
	R	W	E	H		E	B	R	W	E	H	L	R	W	E	H	L	£.	s.	d.	R	W	E	H	L	St.	Lb.	Lb.	St.	Lb.	£.s.d.	
1303-04	0	213	263	243		364	343		285	359	230	282	0.0.0.0								252	279	126	265		72	0	14	With Gross			
1312-13		178	154	121		205	95		210	198	106	204	0.0.0.0								184	174	106	196		45	0	30	6	0		
1321-22	0	218	67	215		293	259	0	245	291	205	288	0.0.0.0					0	201	241	124	228			80	0	39	9	0			
1322-23		201	241	228		292	257		256	283	203	248	0.0.0.0								235	332	106	196		47	8	100	6	12		
1327-28	11	254	291	243		324	214		250	310	101	209	0.0.0.0					11	226	282	0	158			55	2	18	7	7			
1328-29		237	282	158		334	229		278	333	0	229	0.0.0.0					9	216	261	0	192			59	7	15	10	13			
1331-32		184	215	273		222	222		171	202	250	316	0.0.0.0								225	245	0	295		45	6	38	4	7		
1333-34		320	301	265		244	244		254	203	135	43	0.0.0.0					6	225	188	90	14			55	5	30	3	8			
1334-35	6	225	188	14		233	186		226	233	0	144	0.0.0.0					2	221	231	6	137			53	0	14	5	4			
1345-46		336	299	151		302	246		228	302	133	181	0.0.0.0								182	256	89	156	?A		663			90		
1346-47		182	256	156		309	257		211	307	116	190	0.0.0.0								157	254	81	180	?A		634			95		
1347-48		157	254	180		286	260		203	286	162	253	0.0.0.0								154	218	156	56	?A		651			126		
1348-49		154	218	156		274	229		227	274	53	227	0.0.0.0								224	274	53	217	?A		534			113		
1349-50	9	225	274	53		350	334	7	256	244	172	330	0.0.0.0					5	238	325	0	317	LD		48	9			165			
1350-51	5	238	325	317		323	303	5	117	217	261	291	0.0.0.0					8	195	287	0	279	LD		69	11			145			
1359-60	12	271	317	188		313	277	9	167	260	165	298	0.0.0.0					10	163	323	0	244	?A			601			149			
1360-61	10	163	322	244		320	279	10	72	318	217	285	0.0.0.0					11	153	369	0	123	?A			617			142			
1362-63	7	194	294	250		291	194	6	100	276	173	188	0.0.0.0					6	162	278	0	166	?A			555			94			
1367-68	6	329	312	211		323	224	7	304	321	197	220	0.0.0.0					8	313	340	0	217	?A			829			110			
1369-70	12	377	397	278		341	261	10	349	331	173	215	0.0.0.0					13	295	362	0	142	?A			863			107			
1373-74	11	313	347	253		319	254	11	292	299	206	257	0.0.0.0					9	310	317	0	236	LD		32½	0	?-	6	0			
1374-75	9	310	317	236		303	264	9	305	303	192	265	0.0.0.0					12	337	337	0	250	?A			809			132			
1396-97	11	371	336	256		328	304	11	350	323	194	421	0.0.0.0					12	394	371	0	307	?A			878			210			
1409-10	12	404	361	321		353	292	12	386	345	163	402	0.0.0.0					13	378	354	0	324	?A			906			201			
1412-13	9	346	350	315		347	297	9	336	341	157	333	0.0.0.0					9	314	364	0	310	?A			843			165			
1420-21	15	355	347	317		346	306	15	344	336	153	307	0.0.0.0					15	372	353	0	301	LD		38	0	-		153			
1427-28	7	326	319	313		316	251	6	305	302	156	317	0.0.0.0					9	338	353	0	317	LD		34	6			159			
1439-40	13	308	308	373		302	263	13	304	296	360	377	0.0.0.0					14	326	333	0	360	?A			973			188			
1452-53	14	387	317	307		277	155	14	367	268	273	404	0.0.0.0					14	377	294	0	387	?A			922			202			
1456-57	0	554	0	452		0	0		499	0	414	332	0.0.0.0								749	0	0	324	LD	32	0			166		
1465-66		521	0	31		0	20		659	0	206	60	0.0.0.0								596	0	0	0	?A		865			30		

MONKTON DEVERILL. 2. (Continued)

1	12					13	14			15	16	17	18
	GRAIN						GRAIN SENT TO			LARDARER		VALUES	
Year	Value per bushel in pence					Wheat (Wh)	Barley (Ba)			Beans (Be)	Drage (D)	Oats (O)	TOTAL
	Wh.	Ba.	Be.	O.	D.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1303-04	7d.			2d.		-----	-----			-----	-----	4. 8	4. 8
1312-13						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1321-22						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1322-23						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1327-28						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1328-29						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1331-32	10½d.	9d.		5d.		6. 1½	-----			-----	-----	-----	6. 1½
1333-34	8d.	6d.		5d.		10. 8	-----			-----	-----	-----	10. 8
1334-35	9d.	7½d.		6d.		9. 0	-----			-----	-----	-----	9. 0
1345-46						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1346-47						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1347-48						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1348-49	12d.		4½d.	4d.		-----	-----			-----	-----	5. 4. 0	5. 4. 0
1349-50						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1350-51						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1359-60						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1360-61						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1362-63						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1367-68						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1369-70						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1373-74						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1374-75						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1396-97						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1409-10						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1412-13						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1420-21						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1427-28						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1439-40						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1452-53						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1456-57						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
1465-66						-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----

MONKTON DEVERILL. 3.

LIVESTOCK.

1	2		3	4		5			6			7			8			9			10
Year.	Oxen		MII	Horses		Foals		MII	Cows			Calves			Cattle			VALUE OF STOCK TO L.@.G.			Cattle
	MI	L@G		MI	MII	MI	B		MI	L@G	MII	B	L@G	Sale	MI	L@G	MII	Oxen £. s. d.	Cows.Calves £. s. d.		
1303-04	24	0	24	2	2	None			8	0	8	8	0	0	None						
1312-13	20	0	20	2	0	None				None			None		None						
1321-22	6	0	12	7	8	None				None			None		None						
1322-23	12	0	13	8	6	None				None			None		None						
1327-28	19	0	18	2	2	None				None			None		None						
1328-29	18	0	17	2	2	None				None			None		None						
1331-32	19	0	18	2	2	None				None			None		None						
1333-34	20	0	19	2	3	None				None			None		None						
1334-35	19	0	20	3	2	None				None			None		None						
1345-46	21	0	16	2	3	None				None			None		None						
1346-47	16	0	19	3	3	None				None			None		None						
1347-48	19	0	19	3	2	None				None			None		None						
1348-49	19	0	21	2	3	None			0	0	0				None						
1349-50	21	0	21	3	3	0	0	1		None			None		None						
1350-51	21	0	16	3	2	None			0	0	0				None						
1359-60	16	0	14	2	2	None			0	0	0				None						
1360-61	14	0	13	2	3	None				None			None		None						
1362-63	13	0	15	2	2	None				None			None		None						
1367-68	14	0	14	2	3	None				None			None		None						
1369-70	14	0	14	3	3	None				None			None		None						
1373-74	16	0	16	2	3	None				None			None		None						
1374-75	16	0	16	3	3	None				None			None		None						
1396-97	14	0	13	3	3	None				None			None		None						
1409-10	15	0	17	3	3	None				None			None		None						
1412-13	14	0	14	3	3	None			0	0	0				None						
1420-21	15	0	14	3	3	None			1	0	0				None						
1427-28	12	0	0	4	4	None			0	0	0				None						
1439-40	0	0	0	0	0	None			0	0	0				None						
1452-53	5	0	5	4	6	None			1	0	1				None						
1456-57	5	0	5	5	2	None			1	0	1				None						
1465-66		None		0	0	None				None			None		None						

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MONKTON DEVERILL. 3. LIVESTOCK (Continued)

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	MI P.B.S.H.	SWINE LOG B. S. P.	Value LOG £. s. d.	Piglets Issue LOG MII	Value LOG £. s. d.	MI P.B.S.H.	TOTAL VALUE LIVESTOCK L @ G Cattle £. s. d.	Pigs £. s. d.	Sheep £. s. d.	TOTAL £. s. d.
1303-04	None						-----	-----	-----	-----
1312-13	"						-----	-----	-----	-----
1321-22							-----	-----	-----	-----
1322-23							-----	-----	-----	-----
1327-28							-----	-----	-----	-----
1328-29							-----	-----	-----	-----
1331-32							-----	-----	-----	-----
1333-34							-----	-----	-----	-----
1334-35							-----	-----	-----	-----
1345-46							-----	-----	-----	-----
1346-47							-----	-----	-----	-----
1347-48							-----	-----	-----	-----
1348-49							-----	-----	-----	-----
1349-50							-----	-----	-----	-----
1350-51							-----	-----	-----	-----
1359-60							-----	-----	-----	-----
1360-61							-----	-----	-----	-----
1362-63							-----	-----	-----	-----
1367-68							-----	-----	-----	-----
1369-70							-----	-----	-----	-----
1373-74							-----	-----	-----	-----
1374-75							-----	-----	-----	-----
1396-97							-----	-----	-----	-----
1409-10							-----	-----	-----	-----
1412-13							-----	-----	-----	-----
1420-21							-----	-----	-----	-----
1427-28							-----	-----	-----	-----
1439-40							-----	-----	-----	-----
1452-53							-----	-----	-----	-----
1456-57							-----	-----	-----	-----
1465-66							-----	-----	-----	-----

MONKTON DEVERILL - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip				
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L
1303-04	2	1	none		0	3						none										0	78	0	0	30
1312-13	0	1	2	3	none							none					0	0	0	0	7	0	20	20	0	0
1321-22	2	1	6	0	none							none										0	44	40	0	52
1322-23	0	1	4	0	none							none										0	50	20	0	34
1327-28	0	1	1	3	none							none										0	34	2	0	32
1328-29	none		1	2	none							none					0	20	20	0	24	0	38	18	0	27
1331-32	none		4	4	none							none					0	0	0	10	0	0	40	26	0	25
1333-34	2	1	2	3	none							none					0	45	30	0	0	0	9	22	0	0
1334-35	0	1	0	4	none							none										0	0	0	0	20
1345-46	none		3	7	0	1						none					0	60	0	0	0	0	33	32	0	0
1346-47	none		3	0	none							none					0	2	0	12	46	0	50	40	0	0
1347-48	0	1	4	4	none							none										0	60	40	0	0
1348-49	0	2	3	2	0	4						0	0	2	0	0	0	24	0	0	0					
1349-50	none		none		0	1						none					2	58	36	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
1350-51	0	2	0	5	0	1						none					0	100	20	0	0	0	2	53	16	0
1359-60	none		2	4	none							none					2	54	0	5	0	0	0	26		50
1360-61	none		2	3	0	1						none														
1362-63	none		3	2	0	1						none					0	0	0	0	62	4	90	0	0	20
1367-68	none		2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	none					0	0	0	1	0	0	41	0	0	0

MONKTON DEVERILL - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip				
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	PURCHASES					PURCHASES					SALES					SALES				
							R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L
1369-70	none		none		none							none					2	45	19	40	0	1	59	19	0	0
1373-74	1	2	5	2	none		0	0	0	51	90	none										1	44	30	0	2
1374-75	none		2	2	none							none														
1396-97	none		2	1	none							none					0	1	0	0	55	1	32	34	0	0
1409-10	1	1	2	1	none							none					0	0	0	0	35	2	78	70	0	62
1412-13	0	1	1	0	none							none					0	1	0	0	70	2	50	92	0	13
1420-21	none		1	2	none							none					0	0	3	1	75	2	47	45	0	0
1427-28	none		0	12	none							none					0	0	0	0	65	0	23	20	0	12
1439-40	0	1	none		none							none					0	0	0	0	10	2	60	50	0	12
1452-53	none		none		none							none										2	50	40	0	0
1456-57	1	3	none		none		0	0	0	0	190	none					0	0	44	0	0					
1465-66		1	none		none		0	0	0	184	0	1	0	0	0	0						0	0	54	0	0

MONKTON DEVERILL. 4. COSTS OF DEMESNE FARM.

1. Year	2 Issues of Manor £. s. d.	3 Labour Services £. s. d.	4 Vacant Holdings £. s. d.	5 Sale of Grain £. s. d.	6 Issue of Mill £. s. d.	7 Sale of Stock £. s. d.	8 TOTAL £. s. d.
1303-04	1. 6. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	14.16. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	15. 9. 6	31.12. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1312-13	1. 9. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	17. 5. 1	-----	14. 3. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	32.18. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1321-22	1. 4. 3	-----	-----	13. 3. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	33.10.10	47.18. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1322-23	1. 7. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	26.19. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	-----	25. 4. 7	53.10.11 $\frac{1}{8}$
1327-28	16.10. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	16. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	26.18.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	3.10.10	63.16. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1328-29	2.15. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	16. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	23. 6. 2	-----	8. 8. 8	51. 6. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1331-32	3. 0. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	62.17. 8	-----	8.13. 8	75. 4. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1333-34	5.16. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	12.11	-----	41.10. 0	-----	7. 1. 7	55. 0.10 $\frac{1}{4}$
1334-35	3.16. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	12.11	-----	28. 0. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	3. 3. 2	35.13. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1345-46	13.13. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	12.11	-----	26. 8. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	10. 0. 7	50.15. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1346-47	15. 6. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12.11	-----	27.13. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	4.11.11	48. 4. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1347-48	16. 3. 3	12.11	-----	26. 6. 8	-----	7. 0. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50. 3. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1348-49	6. 5. 9	12.11	-----	20. 8. 7	-----	1.17. 7	29. 4.10
1349-50	5.11.11 $\frac{1}{8}$	3. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1. 5. 5	2.15. 0	-----	5.10.10	15. 6. 8 $\frac{3}{8}$
1350-51	3. 9. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	8. 3	1. 4. 4	17.19. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	14. 3. 6	37. 5. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
1359-60	3. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1. 2.10	11.13. 4	-----	9. 9. 4	25.19. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
1360-61	3. 0.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	8. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1. 2. 6	15.10. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	11. 0	20.13. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
1362-63	1. 6. 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	12. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1. 3. 2	4.13.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	10.18.11	18.15. 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
1367-68	2.17. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2. 2. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	6. 8	17. 4. 3	-----	7. 8. 9	29.19. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
1369-70	3. 3. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2. 2. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	1. 1. 0	12.19.10	-----	12. 2. 2	31. 8. 3 $\frac{5}{8}$
1373-74	4. 3. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.16. 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	-----	22.14. 1	-----	10. 0. 6	39.14. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
1374-75	3. 5.11	2.16. 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	-----	8.14.10	-----	2. 6. 6	17. 3. 5 $\frac{7}{8}$
1396-97	1.19.11	2.13. 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.11. 2	20. 9. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	5.17. 6	32.11. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
1409-10	1.11.10	4. 0.11 $\frac{1}{8}$	8. 2	33.12. 7	-----	20. 7. 4	60. 0.10 $\frac{1}{8}$
1412-13	19.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 5. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	17. 4	21.14. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	9.18. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	37.15. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1420-21	13.11	4.15. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	9. 1	4.11. 8	-----	9.15. 6	20. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
1427-28	2. 5. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.19. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1. 2. 9	8.13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	11.18. 6	24.19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1439-40	4. 8. 1	5.16. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 9. 0	-----	-----	9. 5. 2	20.18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1452-53	7. 5. 2	5.12.10	1. 4. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 5. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	3.16. 8	21. 4. 4
1456-57	3.14. 5	5.12.10	13. 6	9. 9. 2	-----	3. 5. 0	22.14.11
1465-66	3. 4. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.13. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.18. 9	-----	-----	3. 1.10	11.18. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

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1.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year	Ploughs	Carts & Horses	Harvest	T.&W.	Wages of Famuli	Pig	Sheep- fold	Corn Purchase	Stock Purchase	Ditch & Building	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1303-04	11.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	13. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.15. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1. 3. 8	-----	-----	2. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 2. 9	3.19. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 6. 8
1312-13	10. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	18.10	1. 4. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6. 7	-----	16.10	1.18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 1. 2	1.13.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.12. 6
1321-22	1. 7.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	18. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 0. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 0. 8	16. 8	-----	2. 5. 4	4. 2	6. 3. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.11. 8	18. 9. 0
1322-23	16. 7	1. 6. 9	1. 0. 0	1. 2.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10. 0	-----	1.14. 7	7. 0	3. 0. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.18. 1	13.15.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1327-28	16. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7. 2	3. 9. 4	1. 6. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1. 1. 8	-----	1.19. 6	-----	13. 8	6.10. 0	16. 4. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1328-29	17. 9	7. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 0. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 8	16. 8	-----	2. 3. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.17. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	15. 0	2.12. 3	17. 2. 2
1331-32	12. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18. 6	19. 3	1.15. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	16. 8	-----	2.19. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11. 4	2.16. 0	2.10	13.12. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1333-34	13.11	19. 3	12.11	1.17. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	16. 4	-----	2. 3. 3	1. 0	2.10. 1	9. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	10. 2.10
1334-35	1.14.10	5. 8	1. 6. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 7. 2	16. 8	-----	12. 9	-----	2. 6	19.11	7. 5.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1345-46	1.17. 4	7. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.19.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 6. 7	1. 1. 8	-----	4.18. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.16. 2	4. 6	19. 1	15.10. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1346-47	3. 3.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.10 $\frac{1}{2}$?	?	+ 10. 0	-----	?	?	?	13. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$?
1347-48	3.10. 2	1. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.17. 3	19.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	18. 4	-----	2.19. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	1.15. 6	1.18. 4	17. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1348-49	2. 3. 3	3. 9	18. 0	1. 7. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1. 1. 4	-----	1.15. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 1. 3	1. 1. 8	3. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.15. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1349-50	1. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	8. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1. 3. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1. 6. 8	-----	2.16. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2. 1. 9	6. 8	1. 5	10. 6.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1350-51	19. 5	3. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 1. 2	1. 3. 4	-----	2.14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 4	2. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8. 3.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1359-60	1. 2. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 8. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	19.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1. 1. 8	-----	2.14. 2	13. 9	1.11. 4	3. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10. 1.10
1360-61	1.13.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 2. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15. 0	-----	6.17. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	1. 4.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1362-63	1.18.11	5. 1	14. 4	17. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.12. 2	-----	2.12.11	1.19. 4	2. 2. 8	17. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	13. 0. 8
1367-68	18.10	1. 3. 7	13. 4	1. 6.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.14. 6	-----	3. 0.10	13. 4	2. 7. 0	7.11	12. 6. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1369-70	1.17. 3	1.12. 8	19. 9	12. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.17.10	-----	2.19.10	8. 0. 0	6. 4	31.17.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	50. 3. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1373-74	1.10. 2	10. 8	1. 5. 9	1.16. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 3. 8	-----	3. 7. 0	-----	19.16. 9	3. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	30.14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1374-75	1.10.10	17. 4	1. 6. 1	19.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 1. 2	-----	4. 0. 3	3.12. 0	1.17. 4	15. 8	17. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1396-97	2. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 8.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.16. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.19. 0	-----	7. 9. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 0.10	4.12. 5	14. 7	27. 1. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1400-10	2. 2. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.16. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.19.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 0. 4	-----	5. 9. 7	10. 0	4. 5. 0	8. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	29. 3. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1412-13	2. 0. 5	7. 7	9. 7. 4	1.19. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	4. 8. 8	-----	3.19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.12. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 2. 2	2. 4. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	28. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1420-21	1.18. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5. 9	8.10. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 3. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5. 3. 0	-----	4. 6. 9	1.15. 6	14. 6	1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	23.19. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1427-28	1.12. 5	7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 4. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 5. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	4. 6. 4	-----	3.10. 8	4.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 3. 4	15. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.11. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
1439-40	-----	-----	12. 9	-----	2. 6. 8	-----	4. 6. 1	4.13. 1	1. 0. 9	4. 6	13. 3.10
1452-53	18. 0	18. 9	1. 1. 8	11. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 7. 0	-----	4. 8. 3	-----	6.11. 8	2.11	18.19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1456-57	1.14. 9	1. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.17. 4	1. 2. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.16. 0	-----	3. 0. 7	-----	7. 1. 6	13. 1	17. 7. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1465-66	-----	-----	17.11	-----	1.16. 0	-----	1.18. 3	-----	-----	1. 4. 8	5.16.10

MONKTON DEVERILL 5.

RENTS, LIVERY AND YEAR'S WORKING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Year.	Rent.	Farm Leases.	Miscel- laneous.	Per- quisites.	TOTAL	Acquit & Defect.	Customary.	Foreign Expense.	Adminis- tration.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1303-04	6.15. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	—	—	3. 8. 0.	10. 3. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8.11.	—	1.14. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1312-13	6.15. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	6. 2. 0	12.17. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1. 5. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5. 0	1.13. 3
1321-22	6.15. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2. 2	—	3.17. 3	10.15. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1. 3.11	—	1. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.14. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1322-23	6.15. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2. 2	—	5. 0. 7	11.18. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1. 6. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2. 3	9. 8	1.18. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1327-28	6.13. 0	—	—	4.10. 0	11. 3. 0	1. 1. 7	—	1. 5	14. 4	1.17. 4
1328-29	7.19. 9	—	—	13.16. 8	21.16. 5	1. 3. 3	—	5	9. 0	1.12. 8
1331-32	8. 4. 6	—	—	3. 1. 1	11. 5. 7	1. 0. 9	—	3. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1. 4. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1333-34	8. 4. 6	—	—	16. 7. 4	24.11.10	19. 1	—	12. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	1.11. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1334-35	8. 4. 6	—	6. 8	6.13. 0	15. 4. 2	18. 3	—	4. 0	—	1. 2. 3
1345-46	8. 4. 6	—	—	7.17. 9	16. 2. 3	15. 5	—	2. 9	—	18. 2
1346-47	8. 4. 6	—	—	3. 0.11	11. 5. 5	15. 5	—	MSS ?	—	+? 15. 5
1347-48	8. 4. 6	—	9	7. 0.11	15. 6. 2	15. 5	—	9. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	1. 4. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1348-49	8. 4. 6	—	—	10. 2. 9	18. 7. 3	2.11.11	—	—	—	2.11.11
1349-50	8. 4. 6	—	—	9. 8. 3	17.12. 9	3.14. 5	—	10. 0	—	4. 4. 5
1350-51	8. 4. 6	—	—	3.10. 9	11.15. 3	3. 4. 1	—	—	—	3. 4. 1
1359-60	8. 4. 6	—	—	7. 4. 4	15. 8.10	1.11. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4.18. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6.10. 1
1360-61	8. 4. 6	—	—	2.15. 3	10.19. 9	1.16. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1.13. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3.10. 6
1362-63	8. 4. 6	—	—	4. 9. 5	12.13.11	2. 6. 1	—	1. 4. 9	—	3.10.10
1367-68	8.18. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	2.18.10	11.17. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	1. 7. 6	—	2. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
1369-70	8.18. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	15.12.10	3.19.10	28.11. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1. 8. 5	—	15. 9	—	2. 4. 2
1373-74	8.18. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	3. 2. 7	12. 1. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	16. 1	—	1.11. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	2. 7.10 $\frac{1}{4}$
1374-75	9. 0. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	6. 8.11	15. 9. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	13. 9	—	1. 1. 0	—	1.14. 9
1396-97	9. 4. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	3.11. 2	12.15.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.13. 4	—	3.14. 3	12. 3	6.19.10
1409-10	9. 4. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	11.11	9.16. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.10.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	4.12. 1	11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.13.11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1412-13	9. 4. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	1.13. 2	10.17.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 0. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	4. 3.10	6. 9	6.11. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1420-21	9. 4. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	8. 3	9.12.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.17.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3. 5. 0	7. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.10. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1427-28	9. 4. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	1.14. 1	10.18. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 8. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	1.15. 6	3.10	5. 7. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1439-40	10. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	2.17.11	13. 6. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.15. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6. 2. 2	—	10.17. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1452-53	10. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	7. 3	10.15. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.16. 3	—	2. 5. 8	—	9. 1.11
1456-57	10. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	5. 2	10.13. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.15. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11.10	—	7. 7. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1465-66	10. .8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	1.10	10.10. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.13. 8	—	3. 0	—	9.16. 8

MONKTON DEVERILL. 5. (Continued) RENTS, LIVERY AND YEAR'S WORKING (Continued)

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	Livery I £. s. d.	Arrears I £. s. d.	Surplus £. s. d.	Arrears II £. s. d.	Reeve debt in year £. s. d.	Livery II £. s. d.	Total Livery £. s. d.	Total Export Produce £. s. d.	Year's Working. £. s. d.
1303-04	30.18. 9	-----	2. 8. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3. 2. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	-----	30.18. 9	- 4. 8	31. 3. 5
1312-13	35. 2. 8	9.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	17. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	-----	35. 2. 8	-----	35. 2. 8
1321-22	43. 5. 5	2. 6. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	2. 3. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	43. 5. 5	-----	43. 5. 5
1322-23	49. 9. 4	-----	2. 3. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.17. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	49. 9. 4	-----	49. 9. 4
1327-28	36. 3. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.11. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	6. 2. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	5. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	36. 3. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	36. 3. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1328-29	34. 0. 0	-----	5. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4. 2. 3	1. 1. 9	-----	34. 0. 0	-----	34. 0. 0
1331-32	65. 5. 1	16.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	7. 5. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	65. 5. 1	6. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	65.11. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1333-34	59.11. 9	3. 0. 0	-----	11. 6.10	-----	-----	59.11. 9	-----	59.11. 9
1334-35	40.19. 9	3. 6.10	-----	4.16. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	-----	40.19. 9	10. 8	41.10. 5
1345-46	40. 4. 1	12. 3	-----	10.18. 0	-----	-----	40. 4. 1	9. 0	40.13. 1
1346-47	MSS ?	2. 0. 0	-----	MSS Damaged	-----	-----	?	-----	?
1347-48	42.10. 6	-----	-----	4.13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	42.10. 6	-----	42.10. 6
1348-49	33.12. 3	-----	-----	1.12. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	33.12.3	-----	33.12. 3
1349-50	17. 9. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	1. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	9. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	-----	17. 9. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5. 4. 0	17. 9. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1350-51	31.16. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	9. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	-----	6. 5. 4	-----	-----	31.16. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	31.16. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1359-60	22.13. 4	-----	-----	2. 2. 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	1. 9. 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	-----	22.13. 4	-----	22.13. 4
1360-61	11. 9. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	3.15. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	-----	-----	11. 9. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	11. 9. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1362-63	12.18. 0	-----	-----	1.19. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	-----	12.18. 0	-----	12.18. 0
1367-68	16. 8. 4	-----	-----	10.12. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	8. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	24.14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	24.14. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1369-70	7. 3. 6	-----	-----	18. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	-----	1. 6. 8	8.10. 2	-----	8.10. 2
1373-74	16.12. 0	1. 3	12.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 9.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	16.12. 0	-----	16.12. 0
1374-75	10. 3. 0	-----	-----	3.14. 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	-----	-----	10. 3. 0	-----	10. 3. 0
1396-97	7. 6. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3. 3. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	7. 2. 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	-----	2. 0. 0	9. 6. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	9. 6. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1409-10	33.16. 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	3.18. 0	-----	4. 0. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 3. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	33.16. 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	-----	33.16. 7 $\frac{5}{8}$
1412-13	7.16.11 $\frac{7}{8}$	2.17.11 $\frac{7}{8}$	-----	8.12. 0	-----	-----	7.16.11 $\frac{7}{8}$	-----	7.16.11 $\frac{7}{8}$
1420-21	-----	13. 2. 6	-----	13. 1. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1427-28	17. 9. 3	13. 7. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	15.17. 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	15. 1. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	17. 9. 3	-----	17. 9. 3
1439-40	8. 3. 4	18.19. 0	-----	20.18. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.19. 0	-----	8. 3. 4	-----	8. 3. 4
1452-53	-----	18.19. 0	-----	22.17. 0	19.11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 3. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 3. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	3. 3. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1456-57	-----	6. 6. 0	-----	14.19. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6. 6. 0	8.13. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8.13. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	8.13. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1465-66	-----	7. 6. 0	-----	13. 8. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	7. 6. 0	6. 2. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6. 2. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	6. 2. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$

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DEVERILL PARSONAGE. 1.

1	2			3		4			5			6			7			8			9		
Year	W H E A T (and C U R A L)			Sown		Total			Granary			Yield			Sown			Total			Granary		
	Yield			Acreage		Sold			@ G.						Acreage			Sold			@ G.		
	qr.	b.	p.	a.	r.	qr.	b.	p.	qr.	b.	p.	qr.	b.	p.	a.	r.		qr.	b.	p.	qr.	b.	p.
1393				14	2										20	0	0				None		
1393-94	11	6	3	16	2	35	5	0				32	0	0	16	0	0	93	0	0	None		
1398-99	15	7	0	11	1	51	7	2				49	7	2	22	3	0	82	7	1	None		
1400-01	15	6	3	20	0	33	0	0				21	3	1	24	1	0	33	3	3	None		
1415-16	33	0	2	31	2	29	5	0				13	0	2	14	2		22	0	2	None		
1417-18	40	0	0	3	0	46	1	1				42	5	0	27	0		38	2	2	None		
1442-43	24	0	0			47	7	3							2	0		35	0	0	None		

DEVERILL PARSONAGE. 1. ARABLE CULTIVATION (Continued)

1	10		11			12		13			14			15			16			17			18			19			20	
	OTHER GRAIN		O A T S			Sown		Total			Granary			D R A G E			Sown			Total			Granary			CROP NAMED			TOTAL	
Year	SOWN		Yield.			Acreage.		Sold.			@ G.			Yield.			Acreage.			Sold.			@ G.			IN COL.10.			ACREAGE	
	a.	r.	qr.	b	p	a.	r.	qr.	b.	p.	qr.	b.	p.	qr.	b.	p.	a.	r.	qr.	b.	p.	a.	r.	qr.	b.	p.	a.	r.		
1393	None		-----			3	0	-----			-----			-----			9	0	-----			-----			-----			46	2	
1393-94			3	0	2	8	0	0	2	2	-----			48	0	3	10	0	60	2	3	-----			Ry.	50		2		
1398-99	19	0	9	6	0	0	3	14	6	3	-----			13	1	0	10	3	36	3	2	-----			Misc.V.Ry.	64		2		
1400-01	12	1	13	7	1	1	2	16	6	3	-----			25	5	3	9	1	22	0	1	-----			Ry.V.	67		1		
1415-16	None		6	0	0	-----			7	0	0	-----			None			-----			-----			-----			None	46		0
1417-18	None		-----			16	1	-----			-----			-----			7	1	25	2	2	-----			None	53		2		
1442-43	None		10	3	0	-----			16	3	0	-----			33	0	0	8	0	44	3	2	-----			None	10		0	

DEVERILL PARSONAGE. 2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	S H E E P.	F L O C K.								
Year	Michaelmas I.	Lambs.	Shearing.	Lardarer @ G.	Value of L&G flock..	Michaelmas.	Gross.	Other.	Lambs.	Total.
	R. W. E. H.	E. B.	R. W. E. H. L.	R. W. E. H. L.	£. s. d.	ll	R. W. E. H. L.	St.lb. lb.	St.lb.	
1393	0 0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	-----	0 0 0 0 0	-----	---	---	
1393-94	0 0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0 71	0 0 0 0 0	-----	0 0 0 0 10	-----	---	35	
1398-99	None									
1400-01	None									
1415-16	None									
1417-18	None									
1442-43	None									

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DEVERILL PARSONAGE. 2. (Continued)

1	12					13	14		15	16		17		18	
	GRAIN					GRAIN SENT TO LARDARER.					VALUES.				
Year.	Value per bushel in pence					Wheat (Wh)	Barley (Ba)		Beans (Be)	Drage (D)		Oats (O)		TOTAL	
	Wh.	Ba.	Be.	O.	D.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1393	-----					-----	-----		-----	-----		-----		-----	
1393-94	-----					-----	-----		-----	-----		-----		-----	
1398-99	-----					-----	-----		-----	-----		-----		-----	
1400-01	-----					-----	-----		-----	-----		-----		-----	
1415-16	-----					-----	-----		-----	-----		-----		-----	
1417-18	-----					-----	-----		-----	-----		-----		-----	
1442-43	-----					-----	-----		-----	-----		-----		-----	

DEVERILL PARSONAGE.

3.

LIVESTOCK.

1	2			3		4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Year	Oxen			Horses		Foals			Cows			Calves			Cattle			VALUE OF STOCK TO L @ G.								
	MI	L@G	MII	MI	MII	MI	B	MII	MI	L@G	MII	B	L@G	Sale	MI	L@G	MII	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1393		None		0	2	None			None			None			None			-----	-----	-----						
1393-94		None		2	2	None			None			None			None			-----	-----	-----						
1398-99	1	0	3	3	2	None			1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	-----	-----	-----						
1400-01	3	0	3	2	2	None			1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	-----	-----	-----						
1415-16		None		2	2	None			None			None			None			-----	-----	-----						
1417-18		None		2	1	None			None			None			None			-----	-----	-----						
1442-43		None		1	1	None			None			None			None			-----	-----	-----						

DEVERILL PARSONAGE. 3. LIVESTOCK (Continued)

1	11				12			13			14				15				16				17				18				19				20			
Year					S W I N E												T O T A L V A L U E L I V E S T O C K . L @ G .																					
	M I				L @ G			Value		L @ G		Piglets		Value		L @ G		M I I		Cattle		Pigs		Sheep		TOTAL												
	P.	B.	S.	H.	B.	S.	P.	£.	s.	d.	Issue	L @ G	M I I	£.	s.	d.	P.	B.	S.	H.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.									
1393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	11	0	4	—	—	—	0	0	1	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
1393-94	10	0	1	32	0	0	0	—	—	—	20	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
1398-99	None																																					
1400-01	None																																					
1415-16	None																																					
1417-18	None																																					
1442-43	None																																					

DEVERILL PARSONAGE - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Pigs					Pigs				
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	PURCHASES					PURCHASES					SALES					SALES					PURCHASES					SALES				
							R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	B	S	P	H	Y	B	S	P	H	Y
1393	2	0	none	0	1		none					none					0	0	0	0	68	none					0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17
1393-94	1	1	0	2	0	5	none					none					0	0	4	0	105	none					none					0	0	0	0	14
1398-99	0	2	none	0	1		none					none					0	0	1	0	69	none					none					0	0	0	0	13
1400-01	1	1	0	2	0	5	none					none					0	2	2	0	105	none					none					0	0	0	0	14
1415-16	0	1	none	none			none					0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	none					none					none				
1417-18	0	1	none	none			none					0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	none					none					none				
1442-43	none		none	none			none					0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	none					none					none				

DEVERILL PARSONAGE 4. COSTS OF DEMESNE FARM.

1 Year	2 Issues of Manor £. s. d.	3 Labour Services £. s. d.	4 Vacant Holdings £. s. d.	5 Sale of Grain £. s. d.	6 Issue of Mill £. s. d.	7 Sale of Stock £. s. d.	8 TOTAL £. s. d.
1393	5.10	-----	-----	-----	-----	3. 1. 1	3. 6.11
1393-94	2. 8	-----	-----	27. 6. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	4.19. 4	32. 8. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1398-99	8. 2	-----	-----	40. 7. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	4.18.11	45.14. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1400-01	2. 0	-----	-----	26. 6. 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	-----	8. 3. 6	34.11. 6 $\frac{3}{8}$
1415-16	-----	-----	-----	16. 0. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	2. 5. 4	18. 5. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1417-18	1. 0	-----	-----	21.13. 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	-----	1.18. 8	23.13. 0 $\frac{3}{8}$
1442-43	4. 0	-----	-----	25. 1.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	1.13.10	26.19. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

DEVERILL PARSONAGE 4. COSTS OF DEMESNE FARM. (Continued)

1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year	Ploughs £. s. d.	Carts & Horses £. s. d.	Harvest £. s. d.	T. & W £. s. d.	Wages of Famuli £. s. d.	Pig £. s. d.	Sheep- fold £. s. d.	Corn Purchase £. s. d.	Stock Purchase £. s. d.	Ditch & Building £. s. d.	TOTAL £. s. d.
1393	9. 7	2.12. 9	7. 3. 8	-----	10. 0	-----	-----	3. 2. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.10. 9	4. 9. 6	23.18. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1393-94	3. 2	-----	5. 6. 8	2. 5.10 $\frac{3}{8}$	6. 8	-----	-----	-----	-----	3. 7. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.10. 9 $\frac{7}{8}$
1398-99	15.10	8.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6. 1.10	2. 7. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	2. 8. 2	-----	-----	1. 6. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 4	11.18. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	25.10. 8 $\frac{5}{8}$
1400-01	15. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14. 2	7. 7. 6	1.12.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	19. 2	-----	-----	3	1. 2. 2	5. 8.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18. 0. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1415-16	12. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10. 5	2.16. 7	1. 1. 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	1. 9. 0	-----	-----	3. 0	5. 4	8. 3. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	15. 1. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
1417-18	12. 1	1. 3. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.11. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1. 9. 4	-----	-----	19. 8	3.10	3. 3. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.10. 9 $\frac{5}{8}$
1442-43	10. 5	8.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 7. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.13. 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1. 2. 8	-----	-----	6. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3. 0	1. 6. 1	8.18. 9 $\frac{5}{8}$

DEVERILL PARSONAGE. 5.

RENTS, LIVERY AND YEAR'S WORKING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Year	Rent	Farm Leases	Miscel- laneous	Per- quisites.	TOTAL	Acquit & Defect.	Customary.	Foreign Expense	Adminis- tration.	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1393.	6. 0	9. 3. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.13. 4	1. 8	11. 4. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	19. 0. 4	3. 5. 9	22. 6. 1
1393-94	1. 0. 6	10. 9. 4	-----	4. 6.11	15.16. 9	6. 0	-----	4.19.11	4. 8. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.14. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1398-99	1. 6.10	18.16. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	4. 4	20. 7.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	-----	4.11. 7	1.14. 3	6. 5.10
1400-01	1.14.10	22. 8.10	-----	3. 9	24. 7. 5	5. 4	-----	2.12. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 4. 9	5. 2. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1415-16	1.10. 5	15. 7. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	3. 6	17. 1. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	-----	6. 2. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	6. 2. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1417-18	1.10. 5	15.13. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	5. 3	17. 9. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	-----	4.12.10	-----	4.12.10
1442-43	2.17. 5	3.19. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	9. 4	7. 6. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4. 0	-----	1.10.10	-----	1.14.10

DEVERILL PARSONAGE. 5. (Continued)

RENTS, LIVERY AND YEAR'S WORKING (Continued)

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	Livery I £. s. d.	Arrears I £. s. d.	Surplus £. s. d.	Arrears II £. s. d.	Reeve Debt in Year £. s. d.	Livery II £. s. d.	Total Livery £. s. d.	Total Exp- ort Produce £. s. d.	Year's Working £. s. d.
1393	2. 0. 2	-----	-----	34.15. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$? -----	2. 0. 2	-----	2. 0. 2.
1393-94	2.19. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	33.15. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.14. 2 $\frac{3}{8}$? -----	2.19. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	2.19. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1398-99	2.14. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	31.11. 3 $\frac{7}{8}$? -----	2.14. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	2.14. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1400-01	2.18. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	32.17.11 $\frac{1}{8}$? -----	2.18. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	2.18. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1415-16	2.13.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	17.10. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$? -----	2.13.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	2.13. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1417-18	2. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	20. 9. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$? -----	6.18. 0	-----	6.18. 0.
1442-43	2.17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	21. 2.11 $\frac{1}{8}$	19.19. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$? 1. 3. 4	4. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	4. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.

STREET. 1.

ARABLE CULTIVATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																
W H E A T				B E A N S																				
Year	Yield			Sown Acreage			Total sold			Granary @ G			Yield			Sown Acreage			Total sold			Granary @ G		
	qr	b	p	a	r		qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a	r		qr	b	p	qr	b	p
1311-12	230	1	0	200	2	0	11	0	2	166	0	0	_____	14	3	0	_____		_____					
1330-31	117	1	2	149	0	0	4	6	0	87	2	0	_____	3	1	0	_____		_____					
1333-34	136	0	0	164	3	2	6	6	1	103	6	0	23	5	0	9	0	0	_____					
1342-43	176	2	0	175	0	0	_____			125	0	0	5	2	0	8	0	0	_____					
1343-44	145	6	0	165	2	0	_____			105	0	0	10	2	0	15	2	0	_____					
1351-52	60	0	0	156	3	2	9	0	0	78	4	0	9	3	0	3	1	0	0	2	2	_____		
1365-66	82	0	3	107	3	2	6	2	0	45	1	0	22	6	0	10	2	0	_____					
1402-03	779	0	0	72	2	0	_____			73			22	0	0	9	1	0	0	4	0	_____		
1437-38	25	2	0	54	0	2	_____			3	7	0	1	6	0	5	0	0	_____					
1442-43	60	5	0	79	2	2	_____			36	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	_____					
1447-48	38	4	0	720			_____			20	0	0	3	4	0	8	0	0	_____					
1448-49	38	4	0	59+?			_____			22	6	1	7	3	0	6	2	0	_____			1	4	0
1454-55	51	2	0	24	3	2	?			?			?			6	0	0	?			?		
1469-70	75	1	0	57	0	0	_____			50	6	0	4	2	0	_____			_____					
1476-77	31	0	0	65	0	0	_____			6	0	0	4	4	0	5	0	0	_____					
1477-78	24	3	0	56	0	0	_____			_____			6	2	0	6	0	0	_____					
1480-81	35	4	0	50	1	0	_____			7	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	_____					
1487-88	24	0	2	42	0	0	_____			5	0	0	_____	7	0	0	_____		_____					

STREET 1.

ARABLE CULTIVATION

(1)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	OTHER GRAIN SOWN	O A T S Yield	Sown Acreage	Total Sold	Granary @ G	D R A G E Yield	Sown Acreage	Total Sold	Granary @ G	Crop named in Column 10.	Total Acreage sown
	a r	qr b p	a r	qr b p	qr b p	qr b p	a r	qr b p	qr b p		a r
1311-12	12 2	76 5 0	61 0 0	3 4 0	55 6 0	None				Chatcorn	288. 3. 0.
1330-31	2 2	21 4 2	46 1 0	3 0 2	-----	None				Ba.	198. 2. 0.
1333-34	4 0	28 0 0	41 0 0	-----	13 6 0	None				Ba.	214. 3. 2.
1342-43	None	24 0 0	20 0 0	-----	11 2 0	None					203. 0. 0.
1343-44	None	38 0 0	43 0 0	-----	33 6 0	None					224. 0. 0.
1351-52	None	54 2 0	38 3 0	3 6 0	7 1 0	With Oats.					198. 3. 2.
1365-66	2 2	60 6 2	41 1 2	-----	43 6 0	None				Ba.	159. 3. 0.
1402-03	None	38 1 0	49 2 2	-----	16 4 0	None grew					131. 1. 2.
1437-38	None	30 7 0	40 3 0	0 2 0	4 3 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	0 2 0	2 4 0		109. 3. 2.
1442-43	None	35 5 0	53 0 0	-----	18 1 0	None					142. 2. 2.
1447-48	None	36 6 0	60 2 0	-----	15 0 0	None					788+ 2. 0.
1448-49	None	748+	59 1 2	-----	25 0 0	None					7124+ 3. 2.
1454-55	None	89 0 0	60 3 0	-----	760+	-----	7 0 0	-----	-----		98. 2. 2.
1469-70	None	62 2 0	53 0 0	-----	39 5 0	12 1 0	13 0 0	-----	12 1 0		123. 0. 0.
1476-77	None	29 0 0	55 0 0	-----	7 4 0	None					125. 0. 0.
1477-78	None	36 6 0	50 0 0	-----	17 4 0	None					112. 0. 0.
1480-81	None	57 2 0	52 0 0	-----	25 4 0	None					105. 1. 0.
1487-88	None	16 7 0	27 0 0	-----	6 0 0	8 3 0	5 0 0	-----	1 0 0		81. 0. 0.

STREET 2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
S H E E P		F L O C K			Value of L @ G flock £. s. d.	W O O L A C C O U N T				
Year	Michaelmas I	Lambs	Shearing	Lardarer @ G.		Michaelmas II	Gross	Other	Lambs	Total
	R W E H	E B	R W E H L	R W E H L		R W E H L	st. lb.	lb.	st. lb.	£. s. d.
1311-12	None									
1330-31	None									
1333-34	None									
1342-43	None									
1343-44	None									
1351-52	None									
1365-66	0 0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 TR	222 0 0	None	—	—	—
1402-03	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	42 0	0 TR	0 0 0	None	—	—	—
1437-38	None									
1442-43	None									
1447-48	None									
1448-49	None									
1454-55	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0	107 0	0 TR	0 0 0	None	—	—	—
1469-70	2 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		0 0 0	None	—	—	—
1476-77	None									
1477-78	None									
1480-81	None									
1487-88	None									

STREET. 2.

(1)	12					13	14		15	16	17	18					
	GRAIN					GRAIN		SENT	TO	LARDARER.		VALUES.					
Year	Value per bushel					Wheat (Wh)		Barley (Ba)		Beans (Be)		Oats (O)		Drage (D)		Total	
	in pence																
	Wh	Ba	Be	O	D	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1311-12	8	-	2	2		44.	5.	4.	-----	-----	3.14. 0.		-----	47.19. 4.			
1330-31	11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	4		33.	8.	11.	-----	-----	-----		-----	33. 8.11.			
1333-34	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			3		22.	9.	7.	-----	-----	1. 7. 6.		-----	23.17. 1.			
1342-43	6		3	3		25.	0.	0.	-----	-----	1. 2. 6.		-----	26. 2. 6.			
1343-44	6		3	3	3	4.11.	0.		-----	3. 0.	2.10. 0.		-----	7. 4. 0.			
1351-52	22			7		57.11.	4.		-----	-----	1.13. 3.		-----	59. 4. 7.			
1365-66	76			3		9.	0.	6.	-----	-----	4. 7. 6.		-----	13. 8. 0.			
1402-03	12	-	4	3		71.	4.	0.	-----	-----	1.13. 0.		-----	2.17. 0.			
1437-38	76			3		15.	6.		-----	-----	8. 9.		-----	1. 4. 3.			
1442-43	5	6	-	4	5	6.	0.	0.	-----	-----	2. 8. 4.		-----	8. 8. 4.			
1447-48	10	-	-	3		6.	6.	8.	-----	-----	1.10. 0.		-----	7.16. 8.			
1448-49	5		4	2	3	?			?	?	4. 0. 0.		-----	+4. 0. 0.			
1454-55	12	1	4	3		20.	6.	0.	-----	-----	3.19. 3.		-----	24. 5. 3.			
1469-70	10	5	4	2	3	2.	0.	0.	-----	-----	15. 0.		-----	2.15. 0.			
1476-77	11	5		3	3	-----			-----	-----	1.15. 0.		-----	1.15. 0.			
1477-78	6			2		1.10.	0.		-----	-----	1.14. 0.		-----	3. 4. 0.			
1480-81	6			3		1.	0.	0.	-----	-----	12. 0.		-----	1.12. 0.			
1487-88	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	3		26.	5.	0.	-----	-----	3. 7. 6.		-----	29.12. 6.			

STREET. 3.

L I V E S T O C K

1	2			3		4			5			6			7			8			9			10			
VALUE OF STOCK TO L @ G																											
Year	OXEN			HORSES		FOALS			COWS			CALVES			CATTLE			Oxen			Cows Calves			Cattle			
	MI	L@G	MII	MI	MII	MI	B	MII	MI	L@G	MII	B	L@G	Sale	MI	L@G	MII	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1311-12	52	11	44	3	4	4	1	2	16	1	0	4	0	0	26	16	1	TR	3.17.	0.	TR	7.	0.	TR	5.12.	0.	
1330-31	34	4	33	0	0	0	0	0	28	6	22	15	?	0	0	0	0	TR	2.	0.	0.	3.	0.	0.	None		
1333-34	31	2	30	2	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0		10.	0.		None		3.	0.	0.	
1342-43	33	6	30	4	5	4	3	5	23	1	22	22	9	0	43	5	21		2.	2.	0.	16.	0.	1.15.	0.		
1343-44	30	0	38	5	3	5	1	4	22	0	21	21	6	15	36	0	37		None			12.	0.	None			
1351-52	40	0	26	1	6	5	4	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2		None			None		None			
1365-66	38	2	38	5	3	7	0	5	26	5	24	22	7	0	23	3	2	TR	1.	0.	0.	3.	0.	0.	TR	1.10.	0.
1402-03	33	0	31	1	4	1	0	0	15	0	17	17	0	6	8	0	8		None		TR	None		None			
1437-38	25	0	21	0	1		None		1	1	0		None			None.			None		TR	10.	0.	TR	None		
1442-43	26	0	21		None		None		1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	TR	None			2.	0.	TR	6.	0.	
1447-48	27	4	31	2	2		None		3	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	2		2.14.	0.		None		None			
1448-49	31	0	27	2	10		None		3	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	2		None			None		None			
1454-55	26	0	25	4	2		None		2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	1		None			1.	6.	None			
1469-70	26	0	27	0	1		None		2	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	1		None			None		None			
1476-77	24	0	24		None	1	0		2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3		None			None		None			
1477-78	24	0	24		None	1	0		3	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0		None			None		None			
1480-81	24	0	21	1	0		None		2	0	2	2	0	2	4	0	1		None			None		None			
1487-88	19	0	18		None		None		3	0	3		None			None			None			None		None			

STREET. 3.

L I V E S T O C K .

(1)	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																		
	SWINE										TOTAL VALUE LIVESTOCK L @ G																	
Year	MI				L @ G			Value L @ G			Piglets				Value L @ G				Cattle				Pigs		Sheep		Total	
	P	B	S	H	B	S	P	£.	s.	d.	Issue	L@G	MI	s.	d.	P	B	S	H	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1311-12	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	TR	1.	4.	None			----		4	-	-	-	9.16.	0.	1. 4.	-----			9.17.	4.	
1330-31		None												----						5. 0. 0.	None	-----			5. 0. 0.			
1333-34		None												----						3.10. 0.	None	-----			3.10. 0.			
1342-43	20	1	2	9	0	0	0	-----			23	0	21	-----		15	1	2	10	4.13. 0.	None	-----			4.13. 0.			
1343-44	17	1	2	9	0	0	16	16. 0.			34	0	30	-----		7	1	2	16	12. 0.	16. 0.	-----			1. 8. 0.			
1351-52	2	1	3	10	0	0	0	-----			40	0	10	-----		7	1	3	10	-----	None	-----			-----			
1365-66	25	1	2	25	0	0	0	-----			25	0	25	-----		25	1	2	25	5.10. 0.	None	-----			5.10. 0.			
1402-03	20	1	2	20	0	0	0	-----			20	0	20	-----		23	0	0	0	-----	None	2. 2. 0.	2. 2. 0.					
1437-38	7	1	2	4	0	0	0	-----			3	0	3	-----		6	1	1	2	10. 0.	None	-----			10. 0.			
1442-43	0	1	1	12	0	0	0	-----				None		-----		0	0	0	0	8. 0.	None	-----			8. 0.			
1447-48	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	-----			13	0	5	-----		1	1	1	0	2.14. 0.	None	-----			2.14. 0.			
1448-49	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	-----			7	0	0	-----		0	1	0	0	None	None	None	-----		-----			
1454-55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-----			6	0	6	-----		0	1	1	0	1. 6.	None	5. 7. 0.	5. 8. 6.					
1469-70	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	-----			7	0	7	-----		4	0	1	0	-----	None	-----	-----					
1476-77	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-----			4	0	5	-----		0	0	0	0	-----	None	-----	-----					
1477-78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----			16	0	7	-----		0	1	1	0	-----	None	-----	-----					
1480-81	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	-----			3	0	3	-----		0	0	1	0	-----	None	-----	-----					
1487-88	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-----			5	0	5	-----		0	0	1	0	-----	None	-----	-----					

STREET - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Pigs					Pigs				
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	PURCHASES					PURCHASES					SALES					SALES					PURCHASES					SALES				
							R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	B	S	P	H	Y	B	S	P	H	Y
1311-12	none		none		none		none kept																		none						none					
1330-31	0	1	none		none		ditto																		none						none					
1333-34	0	2	1	2	0	5	none					none				0	2	0	0	0				none						none						
1342-43	2	0	0	3	0	11	none kept																	none				0	0	0	2	0				
1343-44	none		none		none		ditto																	none						none						
1351-52	0	3	1	0	0	1	none					none				none						none			none				0	0	0	0	14			
1365-66	0	5	none		none		none					none				none						none			none				0	0	13	0	0			
1402-03	0	1	none		4	7	none					none				none						none			none				0	1	0	1	0			
1437-38	none		3	0	none		none					none				none						none			0	0	6	0	0	0	1	6	1	0		
1442-43	0	3	none		0	1	none					none				0	0	1	0	0				none				1	1	0	13	0				
1447-48	none		none		0	2	none					none				none						none			none				0	0	6	0	8			
1448-49	none		none		0	2	none					none				none						none			none				1	0	4	0	7			
1454-55	0	2	1	0	none		none					none				none				0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0			
1469-70	none		2	0	0	4	none					none				none						none			0	1	4	0	0	0	1	6	0	0		
1476-77	0	3	2	0	0	9	none					none				none						none			none				0	0	0	0	7			
1477-78	none		8	6	none		none					none				none						none			none				0	0	3	0	0			
1480-81	0	1	2	3	0	4	none					none				none						none			none				1	1	5	0	0			
1487-88	0	1	none		0	2	none					none				none						none			none				0	0	0	0	5			

STREET 4.

DEMESNE FARM COSTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Issues of Manor	Labour Services	Vacant Holdings	Sale of Grain	Issue of Mill	Sale of Stock	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1311-12	5. 4. 5.	-	-	2. 5. 1.	-	12. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	8. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1330-31	7. 19. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	2. 3. 5.	-	3. 8.	13. 15. 8.
1333-34	3. 13. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	1. 13. 6.	-	2. 17. 7.	11. 13. 6.
1342-43	11. 12. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 10. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	-	6. 10. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.	21. 12. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1343-44	10. 9. 9.	3. 10. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	3. 5. 0.	-	1. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	17. 6. 11.
1351-52	4. 17. 7.	6. 19. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	6. 2. 1.	-	19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18. 18. 9.
1365-66	10. 2. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9. 2. 2.	-	2. 4. 0.	-	5. 0. 0.	26. 9. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1402-03	6. 2. 2.	17. 1. 7.	-	1. 4.	-	2. 3. 11.	25. 9. 0.
1437-38	3. 2. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	19. 17. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 18. 2.	1. 2.	-	1. 1. 6.	28. 0. 9.
1442-43	2. 6. 11.	24. 16. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 3.	-	-	2. 2. 6.	29. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1447-48	2. 13. 11.	24. 7. 2.	4. 8.	-	-	3. 9. 3.	30. 15. 0.
1448-49	1. 16. 0.	24. 7. 2.	4. 8.	-	-	1. 18. 11.	28. 6. 9.
1454-55	1. 13. 1.	-	-	19. 10.	-	11. 6.	3. 4. 5.
1469-70.	9. 2.	-	-	-	-	1. 7. 8.	1. 16. 10.
1476-77	9. 0.	-	3. 4. 6.	-	-	1. 3. 5.	4. 16. 11.
1477-78	6. 0.	-	19. 4.	-	-	5. 7. 11.	6. 13. 3.
1480-81	16. 6.	-	13. 10.	-	-	3. 7. 10.	4. 18. 2.
1487-88	2. 3.	-	1. 8.	-	-	19. 0.	1. 2. 11.

STREET 4.

DEMESNE FARM COSTS

(1)	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year	Ploughs	Carts & Horses	Harvest	T & W	Wages of Famuli	Pig	Sheepfold	Corn Purchase	Stock Purchase	Ditch & Building	TOTAL
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1311-12	7. 0.	6. 9.	3.16. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	2. 8. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12. 0.	-	-	2. 6.	4.	1.13. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	8.19. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1330-31	6. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 0.	2.13.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 3. 0.	1. 0. 0.	-	-	1.12. 4.	3. 0.	1.11. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8.14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1333-34	4. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5. 3.	2.17. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1. 0. 0.	-	-	8. 2.	12. 6.	16. 8.	7.14. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1342-43	8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	13. 9.	6. 6.11 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1.15. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 0. 0.	7. 2.	-	14. 4.	-	19. 1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	30. 8. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1343-44	8. 6.	10. 0.	6. 5. 6.	1.14. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 4. 6.	4. 4.	2.10.	3.12. 0.	-	10. 5.	14.11. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1351-52	1.13.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8. 2.	6. 6.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1. 1. 9.	15. 6.	1. 4.	-	-	15. 0.	2. 1. 0.	13. 3. 8.
1365-66	10. 2.	7.11.	7.10. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1.15. 2.	1. 5. 3.	-	-	6. 0.	-	6.	11.15. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1402-03	1. 3. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11. 7. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1.11. 7 $\frac{5}{8}$.	2. 9.10.	-	-	-	1.18.10.	9.12. 5.	29. 2.11 $\frac{3}{8}$.
1437-38	4. 3.11.	7. 2.	6.12. 2 $\frac{3}{8}$.	14. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$.	4. 0. 0.	-	-	1. 5. 6.	2. 1. 2.	4. 3. 5.	23. 7.11 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1442-43	4.14. 2.	19. 8.	7. 7. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1. 4. 8 $\frac{7}{8}$.	3.12. 8.	-	-	17. 0.	-	1.13. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	20. 8.10 $\frac{7}{8}$.
1447-48	5.13. 4.	13.10.	6.19. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18. 8.	4.12. 0.	-	-	11. 3.	-	2.13.10.	22. 2. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1448-49	4. 7. 8.	1. 9.	6.17.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	17.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4. 3. 4.	-	-	1. 6.11.	-	1. 3. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18.18. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1454-55	1.19. 7.	7. 4.	7.10. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.12.11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	4.12. 0.	-	-	-	19. 0.	1.12. 4.	18.13. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1469-70	2.17. 6.	16. 7.	7.10. 5.	2. 2. 5.	4. 4. 2.	-	-	1. 6. 6.	1.18. 0.	2.	20.15. 9.
1476-77	2.16. 3.	16.10.	7.19.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	17.11.	4. 5.10.	-	-	15. 8.	1.11. 0.	3. 6. 7.	22.10. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1477-78	2. 3. 0.	9. 3.	6.13. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	17. 2.	4. 5.10.	-	-	12. 0.	5. 9. 4.	1.11. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	22. 0.11.
1480-81	10. 2.	8. 4.	6.14. 0.	1. 4. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5.15.10.	-	-	1.13. 0.	5.15.10.	2. 0.	22. 3. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1487-88	7. 1.	5. 6.	6.18. 4.	13. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	4.11. 6.	-	1. 8. 7.	1. 2. 0.	1. 0.	1. 5.10.	16.13. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.

STREET. 5.

RENTS, LIVERY and YEAR WORKING.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
YEAR	Rent	Farms Leases	Miscell- aneous	Perqui- sites	Total	Acquit and Defect rent	Customary	Foreign Expenses	Admini- stration	Total
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1311-12	11. 2. 8.	15. 0.	1. 0. 0.	6.10. 5.	19. 8. 1.	10. 7½.	4. 3.	-	-	14.10½.
1330-31	19.17. 1.	-	2. 6. 0.	7. 3.11.	29. 7. 0.	4. 0.	4. 0.	-	8. 8.	16. 8.
1333-34	20.15. 8.	-	12. 2.	21. 4. 3.	54.12. 1.	8. 0½.	4. 0.	3. 4.	-	15. 4½.
1342-43	20.15. 8.	-	12.12.10.	2. 4. 0.	35.12. 6.	1. 3.	4. 0.	7½.	-	5.10½.
1343-44	20.15.11.	-	2. 0. 0.	16. 1. 4.	38.17. 3.	1. 3.	4. 0.	-	-	5. 3.
1351-52	20.17. 5.	-	9. 6¾.	3. 1. 5.	24. 8. 4¾.	15. 9.	4. 0.	-	-	19. 9.
1365-66	28. 4. 0.	-	-	6. 1.11.	34. 5.11.	3. 4. 3½.	4. 0.	14. 3.	-	4. 2.6½.
1402-03	26. 2. 0½.	-	-	2. 8. 7.	28.10. 7½.	6.13. 1.	3. 6.	1. 6. 1½.	-	8. 2. 8½.
1437-38	28. 7. 2½.	-	-	3. 1. 7.	31. 8. 9½.	12. 9. 9¼.	1. 6.	1.17. 6.	-	14. 8. 9¼.
1442-43	28. 5. 6½.	-	-	2. 6. 3.	30.11. 9½.	13.13. 1¼.	1. 6.	4. 0. 1.	-	17.14. 8¼.
1447-48	28. 5. 6½.	-	-	3. 7. 8.	31.13. 2½.	13. 4. 9¼.	1. 6.	4.16. 8.	-	18. 3. 3¼.
1448-49	28. 5. 6½.	-	-	12. 1. 5.	40. 6.11½.	13. 4. 9¼.	1. 6.	3.17. 6.	-	17. 3. 9¼.
1454-55	40. 7. 9.	-	-	13.10.	41. 1. 7.	6. 3.	1. 6.	1. 8. 4.	3. 4.	1.19. 5.
1469-70	40.12. 2.	-	-	12. 9.	41. 4.11.	10. 7½.	1. 6.	2. 4. 0.	11.	2.17. 0½.
1476-77	40.13. 2.	-	-	2. 2.	40.15. 4.	4. 6. 8.	1. 6.	2. 1. 5.	2. 2.	6.11. 9.
1477-78	40.13. 2.	-	-	4. 0.	40.17. 2.	1.10.10½.	1. 6.	2.11. 9.	1. 4.	4. 5. 5½.
1480-81	40.13. 2.	-	-	10. 6.	41. 3. 8.	1.10. 6½.	1. 6.	2. 8.11.	4½.	4. 1. 4.
1487-88	40.13. 2.	-	-	10. 3. 2.	50. 6. 4.	1. 0. 6½.	1. 5.	16. 4.	2. 0.	2. 0. 3½.

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STREET. 5.

RENTS, LIVERY and YEARS WORKING.

(1)	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year	Livery I	Arrears I	Surplus	Arrears II	Reeve Debt in Year	Livery II	Total Livery	Total Export Produce	Year's Working
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1311-12	17. 8. 3.	6. 3. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	6. 3. 7.	-	-	17. 8. 3.	57.18. 8.	75. 6.11.
1330-31	31.19. 5.	-	3. 8.11.	1.17. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$.	1. 5. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	31.19. 5.	38. 8.11.	70. 8. 4.
1333-34	41. 7.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3. 5. 0.	-	7.13. 2 $\frac{7}{8}$.	6. 6. 8 $\frac{7}{8}$.	-	41. 7.10 $\frac{3}{4}$.	27. 7. 1.	68.14.11 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1342-43	29.13. 5.	6. 4. 3.	-	3. 2. 0.	-	-	29.13. 5.	30.15. 6.	60. 8.11.
1343-44	33.16. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	4.17. 7.	4. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	33.16. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	59. 4. 7.	93. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1351-52	13. 5. 7.	67. 7. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	83. 5. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	13. 5. 7.	18.18. 0.	32. 3. 7.
1365-66	34.13. 0.	108.10. 0.	-	118.13. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	18. 7.	35.11. 7.	4.19. 0.	40.10. 7.
1402-03	15. 6. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	158.18. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$.	-	160. 2. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	15. 6. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	1.14. 3.	17. 0. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1437-38	16. 3. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3.11. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	8. 1. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	16. 3. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	8.16. 4.	24.19. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1442-43	-	3. 8. 5.	-	24.18. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	18.10. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18.10. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10.10. 8.	29. 0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1447-48	-	7.11. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	29.13. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	20.11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	20.11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	+4. 0. 0.	24.11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1448-49	-	8. 4. 1 $\frac{5}{8}$.	-	39.16. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$.	11. 1.10.	24. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.	29.13. 9.	53.13. 9.
1454-55	-	14. 0.	-	24. 6.10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	22. 1. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	22. 1. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.15. 0.	24.16. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1469-70	-	10. 0.	-	19.19. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	19. 4.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	19. 4. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.15. 0.	20.19.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1476-77	-	7. 6. 4.	-	23.16. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	18.12. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18.12. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3. 4. 0.	21.16. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1477-78	-	4. 8.	-	21. 8. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	18.10.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	18.10.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.12. 0.	20. 2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1480-81	-	1.11. 8.	-	27. 4. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	?25. 0. 0.	?25. 0. 0.	29.12. 6.	54.12. 6. ?+
1487-88	-	9. 2.	-	33.14. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	?23.+	?23.+	8.12. 0.	31.12. 0. ?+

Walton Yield figures include "new grain" which is important only in the Wheat-Cyral entries. It was negligible in other grains sent to Glastonbury. The amounts involved year by year were as follows:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1300-01	1 6 2	1330-31	- - -	1367-68	- - -	1402-03	10 4 0	1427-28	1 0 3	1455-56	- - -	1485-86	- - -
1302-03	1 7 0	1333-34	29 7 0	1368-69	- - -	1403-04	22 0 0	1428-29	- - -	1457-58	- - -	1486-87	- - -
1304-05	4 0 0	1334-35	- - -	1369-70	- - -	1404-05	11 2 2	1433-34	0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1468-69	- - -	1490-91	- - -
1311-12	0 6 0	1342-43	- - -	1373-74	- - -	1410-11	1 3 3	1438-39	40 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1469-70	- - -		
1312-13	10 7 0	1343-44	- - -	1377-78	10 7 2	1411-12	2 4 0	1440-47	40 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1470-71	- - -		
1313-14	- - -	1344-45	- - -	1380-81	2 1 0	1413-14	2 5 2	1447-48	57 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1475-75	- - -		
1314-15	5 0 0	1358-59	- - -	1393-94	7 3 1	1420-21	8 2 2	1449-50	?	1475-76	- - -		
1320-21	- - -	1366-67	- - -	1394-95	9 0 2	1421-22	0 1 3	1452-53	0 7 0	1476-77	- - -		

In the year 1312-13 14q. 3b. "new grain" oats were used, and in 1314-15 22q. of oats were sent to Glastonbury.

During 1333-34 11q. of barley was "new grain" from a total of 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ q. In 1366-67 5q. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ b. of beans were "new grain".

Old grain was used in 1367-68 in wheat (46q. 4b. of the total in the table) and again in the next year 52q. 7b. of the total.

Beans "new grain" in 1393-94 was 3q. 3b., also in 1403-04 the pulse "new grain" was 5q. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ b. and again in 1411-12 it was 8q. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ b.

An issue of wheaten oats was obtained in 1413-14 of 13q.

In 1420-31 8q. 1p. of beans "new grain" was used, and 3q. of drage "new grain" and 9q. 7b. of oats likewise.

In 1427-28 the wheat figures were damaged but 40q. were in sheaf and the rest included some Old Corn.

1428-29 saw 50q. of old grain included in the wheat.

In 1433-34 etc., beans include 5q. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ b. "new grain". Oats "new grain" was 17q. 3b. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. In 1438-39 oats "new grain" was 12q. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ b.

In 1440-41 30q. wheat were in sheaf and 8q. of oats were "new grain". In 1449-50 6q. 5b. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. were oats "new grain".

WALTON 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																
W H E A T						B E A N S.																		
Year	Yield			Sown Acreage			Total Sold			Granary @ G.			Yield			Sown Acreage			Total Sold			Granary @,G.		
	qr	b	p	a	r		qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a	r		qr	b	p	qr	b	p
1300-01.	93	1	2.	213	2	0.	6	4	0.	49	0	0.	3	2	3.	10	2	0.	0	1	0	-	-	-
1302-03.	169	0	2.	233	0	0.	15	5	0.	100	4	0.	9	4	0.	5	0	0.	13	4	0	-	-	-
1304-05.	111	4	2.	210	1	0.	4	0	0.	68	2	0.	0	4	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1311-12.	147	0	0.	125	1	2.	-	-	-	98	0	0.	6	2	0.	5	1	0.	-	-	-	3	0	0.
1312-13.	111	2	0.	171	1	0.	3	3	0.	104	4	0.	8 ²	5	0.	6	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1313-14.	162	0	0.	149	0	0.	-	-	-	123	6	1.	7	1	0.	-	-	-	1	6	0.	-	-	-
1314-15.	191	0	0.	199	3	0.	5	4	2.	155	4	0.				None								
1320-21.	142	0	0.	174	1	2.	7	2	2.	88	6	0.	42	4	0.	58	0	0.	2	7	0.	-	-	-
1330-31.	128	3	0.	151	1	2.	3	3	2.	110	4	0.	-	-	-	2	2	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1333-34.	147	2	0.	123	0	0.	19	4	2.	115	3	2.	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1334-35.	105	0	0.	145	0	0.	-	-	-	76	0	0.	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1342-43.	183	5	0.	151	2	2.	-	-	-	100	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	0.
1343-44.	113	6	0.	135	0	0.	17	0	0.	118	4	0.	-	-	-	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1344-45.	164	2	0.	153	1	0.	2	7	2.	86	6	2.	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1358-59.	(? 76	4	2)	83	1	2.	0	2	6.	30 +	2	0	1	0	0	4	3	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1366-67.	41	5	0.	82	1	2.	15	5	0.	4	4	0.	11	1	2.	4	3	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1367-68.	81	6	0.	106	0	2.	2	6	0.	50	0	2.	1	6	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1368-69.	88	1	0.	78	3	0.	2	1	0.	48	3	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1369-70.	24	0	3.	86	1	0.	2	0	0.	3	0	3.	8	7	2.	5	0	0.	1	4	0.	-	-	-
1373-74.	53	4	1.	74	3	0.	-	-	-	26	0	0.	10	7	1 ¹ / ₂ .	4	2	0.	1	3	0.	-	-	-
1377-78.	74	6	0.	77	2	2.	1	4	0.	50	0	0.	11	5	1 ¹ / ₂ .	12	1	2.	0	3	0.	-	-	-
1380-81.	102	1	0.	93 +			0	1	0.	66	4	0.	22	2	3.	8	3	0.	0	5	0.	-	-	-
1393-94.	92	5	1.	105	2	2.	0	6	0.	44	0	2.	4	3	0.	12	0	0.	1	4	0.	-	-	-
1394-95.	99	1	2.	102	2	2.	1	3	0.	54	3	0.	2	4	0.	4	0	0.	2	0	0.	-	-	-
1402-03.	79	3	0.	77	0	0.	0	1	0.	42	4	0.	31	4	0.	13	3	0.	0	5	3	8	1	0.
1403-04.	82	3	0.	77	0	2.	0	1	0.	45	0	0.	34	2	2.	16	1	0.	0	5	0.	8	5	0.

WALTON 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																
W H E A T						B E A N S.																		
Year	Yield			Sown Acreage			Total Sold			Granary @ G.			Yield			Sown Acreage			Total Sold.			Granary @ G.		
	qr	b	p	a	r		qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a	r		qr	b	p	qr	b	p
1404-05.	122	2	2.	59	2	2.	-	-	-	65	3	0.	37	6	0.	14	3	0.	2	0	0.	7	6	0.
1410-11.	74	1	3.	81	0	2.	3	2	0.	39	4	0.	10	1	0.	16	0	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1411-12.	108	3	0.	90	1	0.	5	0	0.	58	1	0.	21	5	2.	14	1	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1413-14.	43	1	2.	87	3	2.	2	3	0.	6	3	0.	16	4	0.	16	0	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1420-21.	56	1	2.	74	0	2.	2	2	0.	22	2	0.	16	2	1.	13	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1421-22.	78	6	3.	67	0	0.	1	7	0.	38	1	0.	15	5	0.	10	0	0.	1	0	0	-	-	-
1427-28.	107	6	3.	80	3	2.	-	-	-	66	7	0.	10	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1428-29.	127	4	0.	65	2	0.	MSS	?		?			?	MSS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1433-34.	55	1	2.	72	0	0.	-	-	-	18	6	2.	19	0	0.	16	3	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1438-39.	72	6	1.	57	2	0.	MSS		DAMAGED				3	1	0.	6	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1440-41.	78	0	1.	79	2	0.	-	-	-	12	2	0.	11	4	0.	4	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1447-48.	95	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$.	54	2	0.	-	-	-	33	4	0.	14	6	0.	10	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1449-50.	?			MSS	0	0.	-	-	-	19	3	0.	6	3	0.	8	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1452-53.	17	6	0.	73	4	0.	-	-	-	6	3	0.	2	1	0.	7	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1455-56.	33	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	54	2	0.	-	-	-	17	0	0.	2	1	0.	3	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1457-58.	36	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	70	1	0.	-	-	-	14	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	None											
1468-69.	34	3	2.	54	0	0.	-	-	-	14	4	0.	"											
1469-70.	29	1	0.	46	0	0.	-	-	-	12	0	0.	"											
1470-71.	7	4	2.	43	1	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1474-75.	36	7	0.	45	0	0.	-	-	-	18	0	0.	6	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1475-76.	26	7	2.	50	0	0.	-	-	-	8	0	0.	None											
1476-77.	31	3	2.	54	0	0.	-	-	-	11	0	0.	-	-	-	4	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1485-86.	27	3	0.	43	0	0.	-	-	-	9	0	0.	3	6	0.	4	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1486-87.	23	3	0.	41	0	0.	-	-	-	3	0	0.	2	4	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1490-91.	7	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	0.	1	4	0.	-	-	-	1	4	0.	-	-	-

WALTON 1

1	10		11			12			13			14			15			16		17			18			19		20			
	OTHER GRAIN SOWN		O A T S Yield			Sown Acreage			Total Sold			Granary @ G.			D R A G E Yield			Sown Acreage		Total Sold			Granary @ G.			Crop named in		Total Acre- age Sown.			
Year	a	r	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	Collo.	a	r				
1300-01.	5	2	0.	87	4	0.	83	0	0.	3	2	0.	36	2	0.	-	-	-	10	2	0.	-	-	-	-	V.	323	0	0.		
1302-03.	None			104	1	0.	50	0	0.	1	4	0.	49	4	0.	-	-	-	4	2	0.	-	-	-	-	None.	292	2	0.		
1304-05.	"			41	2	0.	46	3	0.	-	-	-	37	2	0.	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	257	0	0.			
1311-12.	8	0	0.	130	2	0.	57	2	2.	-	-	-	20	2	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0.	Barley.	191	1	0.
1312-13.	13	3	0.	108	1	0.	77	2	2.	0	6	0.	107	3	0.	None										Barley.	268	3	0.		
1313-14.	3	3	0.	103	6	0.	66	1	0.	-	-	-	78	1	0.	"										Barley.	219	0	0.		
1314-15.	6	0	0.	108	2	0.	76	0	0.	7	7	0.	46	7	0.	"										Barley.	281	0	0;		
1320-21.	None			17	6	0.	29	1	0.	-	-	-	16	2	0.	"										None.	261	2	2.		
1330-31.	None			5	0	0.	13	0	0.	0	7	0.	4	1	0.	"										None.	166	3	2.		
1333-34.	8	0	0.	24	5	0.	22	1	2.	-	-	-	22	6	0.	"										Barley.	153	1	2.		
1334-35.	6	0	0.	23	4	0.	17	3	2.	0	6	0.	12	0	0.	"										Barley.	168	3	2.		
1342-43.	11	1	0.	25	0	0.	28	0	2.	0	3	2.	11	4	0.	"										Barley.	191	0	0.		
1343-44.	6	0	0.	28	1	0.	12	2	2.	-	-	-	11	2	0.	"										Barley.	153	2	2.		
1344-45.	5	0	0.	21	1	0.	16	2	0.	-	-	-	2	4	0.	"										Barley.	174	3	0.		
1358-59.	None			14	1	0.	28	0	0.	5	7	0.	3	5	0.	"										None	116	0	2.		
1366-67.	"			26	7	0.	14	2	0.	-	-	-	17	4	0.	"										"	101	11	2.		
1367-68.	"		x	5	3	0.	18	2	0.	3	4	0.	-	-	-	"										"	124	2	2.		
1368-69.	"		y	4	0	0.	20	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	"										"	98	3	0.		
1369-70.	"			10	2	3.	19	3	2.	1	3	0.	0	7	3.	"										"	111	0	2.		
1373-74.	"			33	7	2.	26	1	2.	-	-	-	22	6	0.	-	-	-	4	0	0.	-	-	-	3	0	0.	-	109	2	2.
1377-78.	"			32	1	0.	40	3	0.	-	-	-	16	5	0.				None						None	130	2	0.			
1380-81.	"			66	0	0.	20	1	2.	-	-	-	54	6	0.				With Oats						"	122	0	2.			
1393-94.	"			7	5	2.	8	1	0.	-	-	-	4	1	2.	18	4	0.	15	2	0.	-	-	-	13	4	0.	"	141	1	2.
1394-95.	"			1	0	0.	18	0	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	0.	22	1	2.	-	-	-	6	2	0.	"	147	0	2.
1402-03.	"			71	4	0.	41	2	0.	-	-	-	40	0	0.				None						"	132	1	0.			
1403-04.	"			42	4	0.	44	1	2.	-	-	-	22	6	0.				"						"	137	3	0.			

WALTON

1

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	OTHER GRAIN SOWN	O A T S				D R A G E					
Year	a r	Yield qr b p	Sown Acreage a r	Total Sold qr b p	Granary @ G. qr b p	Yield qr b p	Sown Acreage a r	Total Sold qr b p	Granary @ G. qr b p	Crop named in Col.10.	Total Acreage Sown a r
1404-05.	None	43 1 0.	51 2 0.	- - - -	23 3 0.		None			None	125 3 2.
1410-11.	"	49 0 0.	43 2 0.	1 6 0.	28 7 0.	13 6 0.	- - - -	- - - -	14 2 0.	"	140 3 0.
1411-12.	"	49 4 0.	33 1 0.	0 4 0.	49 0 0.	- - - -	10 0 0	0 6 0.	- - - -	"	147 3 2.
1413-14.	"	53 0 0.	23 3 0.	5 5 0.	31 3 0.	- - - -	15 3 2.	- - - -	- - - -	"	143 2 2.
1420-21.	"	48 6 0.	30 3 2.	0 3 0.	28 5 0.	3 0 0.	33 2 0.	- - - -	3 0 0.	"	151 2 0.
1421-22.	"	31 5 0.	35 1 2.	- - - -	9 4 0.	43 3 0.	30 3 0.	- - - -	28 5 0.	"	143 2 0.
1427-28.	"	62 1 0.	13 3 0.	- - - -	52 3 0.	37 0 0.	23 1 2.	- - - -	27 7 0.	"	118 0 0.
1428-29.	"	19 6 0.	34 3 0	?	10 0 0.	38 3 0.	33 0 0.	- - - -	21 0 0.	"	133 1 0.
1433-34.	5 0 0.	40 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	52 2 2.	- - - -	14 0 0.	10 4 2.	6 1 0.	- - - -	7 6 0.	Barley.	152 2 2.
1438-39.	None	28 2 2.	58 2 0.	MSS DAMAGED			See Oats			None	122 0 0.
1440-41.	"	59 5 2.	38 0 0.	- - - -	27 4 0.	- - - -	25 2 2.	- - - -	- - - -	"	147 0 2.
1447-48.	"	52 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	60 0 0.	- - - -	26 2 0.	None				"	124 2 0.
1449-50.	"	38 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	33 ?	- - - -	15 2 0.	- - - -	12 1 2.	- - - -	- - - -	"	(53+ ?)
1452-53.	"	22 7 0.	52 0 0.	- - - -	2 0 0.	None				"	122 0 0.
1455-56.	"	18 7 0.	38 0 0.	- - - -	1 0 0.	15 0 0.	14 0 0.	- - - -	11 0 0.	"	111 2 0.
1457-58.	"	50 5 2.	54 2 0.	- - - -	30 6 0.	None				"	124 3 0.
1468-69.	"	40 1 0.	54 0 0.	- - - -	20 0 0.	19 0 0.	- - - -	- - - -	19 0 0.	"	108 0 0.
1469-70.	"	30 5 0.	36 0 0.	- - - -	16 4 0.	None				"	82 0 0.
1470-71.	"	18 6 0.	49 0 0.	- - - -	- - - -	"				"	99 1 0.
1474-75.	"	54 4 0.	48 0 0.	- - - -	33 1 0.	"				"	93 0 0.
1475-76.	"	53 4 0.	53 0 0.	- - - -	31 0 0.	"				"	103 0 0.
1476-77.	"	33 4 0.	41 0 0.	- - - -	16 4 0.	"				"	95 0 0.
1485-86.	"	42 5 0.	40 0 0.	- - - -	27 0 0.	15 7 0.	5 0 0.	- - - -	8 0 0	"	92 0 0.
1486-87.	"	41 7 0.	40 0 0.	- - - -	26 2 0.	12 7 0.	10 0 0.	- - - -	1 0 0.	"	91 0 0.
1490-91.	"	25 0 0.	- - - -	- - - -	25 0 0.	None			- - - -	"	None

584
305

2

366

1	12					13			14			15			16			17			18			
Year	GRAIN					GRAIN SENT TO LARDARER.										VALUES.						Total		
	Value per bushel in pence.					Wheat (Wh)			Barley (Ba)			Beans (Be)			Oats (O)			Drage (D)						
	Wh	Ba	Be	O	D	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	
1300-01.	10d.	-	-	3d.	2	16	6	8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	6.	-	-	-	19	9	2.	
1302-03.	6d.	-	-	2d.	-	20	2	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	0.	-	-	-	23	8	0.	
1304-05.	+7d.	-	-	+2d.	- ?	15	18	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	8.	-	-	-	18	18	2.	
1311-12.	8d.	-	+2d.	+2d.	+3d.?	26	2	8.	-	-	-	-	4	0.	1	7	0.	1	0	0.	28	13	8.	
1312-13.	8d.	-	-	3d.	-	27	17	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	9.	-	-	-	38	12	1.	
1313-14.	7½d.	-	-	+2d.	- ?	30	18	11.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	2.	-	-	-	36	3	1.	
1314-15.	7½d.	-	-	4½d.	- ?	38	17	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	7½.	-	-	-	45	18	1½.	
1320-21.	8d.	-	-	5d.	-	23	13	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	2.	-	-	-	26	7	6.	
1330-31.	11½d.	-	-	? 4d.	-	42	7	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-		13	8.	-	-	-	43	0	10.	
1333-34.	6½d.	-	-	? 3d.	-	25	0	2¼.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6.	-	-	-	27	5	8¼.	
1334-35.	?7½d.	-	-	4d.	-	19	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	0.	-	-	-	20	12	0.	
1342-43.	?6d.	-	+3d.?	3d.	-	20	0	0.	-	-	-	-	7	0.	1	3	0.	-	-	-	21	10	0.	
1343-44.	7½d.	-	-	+3d.?	-	29	12	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6.	-	-	-	30	15	0.	
1344-45.	6d.	-	-	3d.	-	17	7	3.	-	-	-	-	-	-		5	0.	-	-	-	17	12	3.	
1358-59.	10d.	-	-	3d.	-	10	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-		7	3.	-	-	-	10	7	3 +	
1366-67.	10d.	-	-	?3d.	-	1	10	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	0.	-	-	-	3	5	0.	
1367-68.	8d.	-	-	-	-	13	7	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7	0.	
1368-69.	10d.	-	-	? 3d.	-	16	2	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	6.	
1369-70.	15d.	-	-	5d.	-	1	10	11¼.	-	-	-	-	-	-		3	2¼.	-	-	-	1	14	2.	
1373-74.	10d.	-	-	? 3d.?	3d.	8	13	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6.		6	0.	11	4	10.	
1377-78.	6d.	-	-	3d.	-	10	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	3.	-	-	-	11	13	3.	
1380-81.	10d.	-	-	? 3d.	-	22	3	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	6.	-	-	-	27	12	10.	
1393-94.	6d.	-	-	? 3d.?	3d.	8	16	3.	-	-	-	-	-	-		8	4½.	1	7	0.	10	11	7½.	
1394-95.	6d.	-	-	? 3d.?	3d.	10	17	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		12	6.	11	10	0.	
1402-03.	12d.	-	4d.	? 3d.	-	17	0	0.	-	-	-	1	1	8.	4	0	0.	-	-	-	22	1	8.	
1403-04.	9d.	-	4d.	? 3d.	-	13	10	0.	-	-	-	1	3	0.	2	5	6.	-	-	-	16	18	6.	

1	12					13			14			15			16			17			18		
Year	GRAIN					Wheat (Wh)			GRAIN SENT TO			LARDARER.			VALUES.			Total					
	Value per bushel in pence.								Barley (Ba)			Beans (Be)			Oats (O)			Drage (D)					
	Wh	Ba	Be	O	D	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1404-05.	8d.	-	3½d.	?3d.	-	17	19	8.	-	-	-	18	1		2	6	9.	-	-	-	21	4	6.
1410-11.	12d.	-	-	4d.?	4d.	15	16	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	4.	1	18	0.	21	10	4.
1411-12.	8d.	-	-	3d.	4d.	15	10	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	0.	-	-	-	20	8	0.
1413-14.	8d.	-	-	3d.	-	1	14	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	9.	-	-	-	4	16	9.
1420-21.	10d.	-	-	3d.	?3d.	7	8	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	3.		6	0.	10	11	7.
1421-22.	8d.	-	-	?3d.	?3d.	10	3	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-		19	0.	2	17	3.	13	19	7.
1427-28.	6d.	-	-	?3d.	3½d.	13	7	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9.	3	5	0½.	21	17	3½.
1428-29.	16d.	-	-	4d.	?4½d.	?			-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	8.	3	3	0.	4	9	8. +
1433-34.	?10d.	-	4½d.	?3d.	?3d.	6	5	5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	0.		15	6,	8	8	11.
1438-39.	?12d.	10d.	-	?8d.	-	MSS DAMAGED.																	
1440-41.	? 6d.	4d.	-	3d.	- ?	2	9	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	0.	-	-	-	5	4	0.
1447-48.	?10d.	-	-	3d.	- ?	11	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	6.	-	-	-	13	15	10.
1449-50.	?10d.	-	-	3d.	-	6	9	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	6.	-	-	-	7	19	8.
1452-53.	10d.	-	-	?3d.	-	2	2	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-		4	0.	-	-	-	2	6	6.
1455-56.	7d.	-	-	?2d.	?3½d.	3	19	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	4.		18	4.	4	19	0.
1457-58.	? 6d.	-	3d.	?3d.	-	2	16	5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	6.	-	-	-	5	17	11.
1468-69.	?10d.	-	4d.	?3d.	?3d.	4	16	8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0.	1	18	0.	8	14	8.
1469-70.	?12d.	-	4d.	?3d.		4	16	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	0.	-	-	-	6	9	0.
1470-71.	-	-	-	-	-	None			-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	0.	-	-	-	2	4	0.
1474-75.	?10d.	?5d.	4d.	?2d.	3d.	2	13	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4.	-	-	-	4	14	8.
1475-76.	?10d.	?5d.	4d.	?2d.	3d.	3	13	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	0.	-	-	-	4	15	4.
1476-77.	?10d.	?5d.	4d.	?2d.	3d.	3	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	0.		16	0.	5	12	0.
1485-86.	?10d.	?5d.	?4d.	?2d.	3d.	1	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	0.		2	0.	2	17	0.
1486-87.	10d.	?5d.	4d.	?2d.	3d.	2	6	8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4.	-	-	-	4	0	0.
1490-91.	None																						

1	2		3			4		5					6			7		8		9		10		11											
Year	S H E E P F L O C K										S = Sale P = Paid Out.					W O O L A C C O U N T																			
	Michaelmas I			Lambs		Shearing			Lardarer @ G.					Value of L@G Flock			Michaelmas II					Gross.		Other.		Lambs.	Total.								
	R	W	E	H	E	B	R	W	E	H	L	R	W	E	H	L	£	s	d	R	W	E	H	L	St.lb.	lb.	St.lb.	£	s	d					
1404-05.	4.	0.	214.	0.	218.	172.	4.	0.	194.	11.	40.	0.	0.	3.	0.	0.	TR.	1	9.	6.	0.	195.	0.	42.	15.	5.	?S		30.	S ^{P?}	2	0.			
1410-11.	0.	187.	0.	0.	7.	7.	1.	138.	41.	0.	40.	0.	6.	0.	0.	0.	TR	6	0.	1.	127.	37.	0.	40.	19.	12.	?S		25	S	4	11	0.		
1411-12.	1.	127.	37.	0.	25.	50.	1.	104.	45.	38.	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	1.	121.	96.	0.	78.	17	5.	?S		41	S	3	18	0.		
1413-14.	2.	49.	81.	0.	64.	58.	2.	40.	56.	59.	50.	0.	4.	15.	0.	0.	TR	19	0.	3.	77.	73.	0.	48.	12	7½	?S		19	S	2	14	10.		
1420-21.	1	0	0	0	?	3.			207.		3.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-					374.	10.	18	0.	?S	See other	S	3	6	4.		
1421-22.		69.		10.	?	76.			284.		0.			475.	0.	0.	TR	23	15	0.		14.	1.	12.	19	0.	48	lb.	0.	S	3	6	8.		
1427-28.	8.	0.	255.	0.	11	6.	2.	0.	109.	0.	52.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	4.	0.	113.	0.	83.	3	12.	23	lb.	25.	S	1	11	11½		
1428-29.	4.	0.	113.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	11.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	0.	0.	0.	3.	1.	0	12.	0.	See other	S		2	9.			
1433-34.		170.		59.	?	90.			273.		121.			36.	0.	0.	TR	1	16	0.		196.		121.	9	2.	20	lb.	44.	S	3	12	7.		
1438-39.		165.		56.	?	87.			167.		74.			?	0.	0.						162.		74.	8	4.	40	lb.	24.	S	3	8	4.		
1440-41.		121.		103.	?	72.			229.		30.			110.	0.	0.	TR	5	10	0.		142.		54.	9	0.	38	lb.	14	S	3	13	9.		
1447-48.		149.		104.	?	75.			225.		40.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.						219.		44.	9	13.	20	lb.	11.	S	3	3	11.		
1449-50.		219.		44.	?	90.			212.		48.			29.	0.	0.	TR	1	9	0.		203.		48.	7	11.	52	lb.	13.	S	2	13	1.		
1452-53.		203.		61.	?	99.			243.		86.			36.	3.	0.	?	1	16	0.		207.		86.	8	1.	45	lb.	32.	S	2	14	5.		
1455-56.		66.		54.	?	49.			114.		44.			0.	0.	0.	-	-	-			113.		44.	4	0.	15	lb.	18	S	1	6	9.		
1457-58.		147.		0.	?	65.			165.		59.			0.	0.	0.	-	-	-			115.		59.	5	10.	50	lb.	See other	S	1	14	2.		
1468-69.		191.		0.	?	43.			203.		42.			33.	0.	0.	1	13	0.			50.		20.	5	2.	S ^{2½}	0.	"	"	S	2	13	8.	
1469-70.		50.		0.	0.	0.			?		0.			20.	0.	0.	1	1	8.			?		0.	0	15.	(5.2 rem)	0.	S	2	5	6¾			
1470-71.		None															-	-	-					0.	0.	0.	(15lb.rem)	0.	S		3	9.			
1474-75.		197.		0.	?	75.			165.		62.			101.	0.	0.	3	7	4.			127.		62.	3	7.	1.	0.	17.	S	1	12	7.		
1475-76.		127.		0.	?	60.			155.		86.			1.	0.	0.			8 +?			145.		80.	4	16.	1.	0.	S	1.	0	S	2	5	4.
1476-77.		145.		0.	?	60.			233.		38.			?	0.	0.			?			162.		38.	5	28.	1.	0.	S	16.	S	2	9	8.	
1485-86.		126.		82.	?	110.			170.		110.			100.	0.	0.	3	6	8.			90.		110.	8	18.	1.12	S	1.	0.	S	4	8	3⅝	
1486-87.		90.		110.	?	70.			195.		70.			36.	0.	0.	1	16	0.			135.		70.	7	0.	1.	7	S	1.	0.	S	3	7	11.
1490-91.		None																																	

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9/9/4

1	2		3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10							
L I V E S T O C K													V A L U E O F S T O C K T O I A G .																
Year	OXEN		HORSES		FOALS		COWS			CALVES			CATTLE			Oxen			Cows Calves			Cattle							
	MI	I&G	MII	MI	MII	MI	B	MII	MI	I&G	MII	B	I&G	Sale	MI	I&G	MII	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d			
1300-01.	32	13	34	2	3	0	0	1	None			None			None			TR	1	19	0.	None			None				
1302-03.	33	0	35	3	2	2	2	3	"			"			"			None			"			"					
1304-05.	34	4	32	2	2	5	1	5	"			"			"			TR	1	10	0.	"			"				
1311-12.	24	12	33	2	2	None			"			"			"			TR	4	4	0.	"			"				
1312-13.	33	6	35	2	2	"			"			"			"			TR	3	12	0.	"			"				
1313-14.	35	7	29	2	2	"			"			"			"			4	4	0.	"			"					
1314-15.	28	1	30	2	2	0	1	1	"			"			1	1	1	TR	7	4.	"			TR	7	4.			
1320-21.	16	-	15	5	5	None			1	-	6	4	1	0	None			None			?	2			0.	None			
1330-31.	27	2	25	2	2	1	0	1	None			None			30	2	1	TR	1	0	0.	None			TR	1	0	0.	
1333-34.	25	5	29	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.	0	0	1	1	5	0.	2			0.	None.				
1334-35.	29	2	36	2	2	0	1	1	None			-	4	-	1	0	6	16			0.	8			0.	"			
1342-43.	33	0	31	2	1	None			"			None			1	0	3	None			None			"					
1343-44.	31	0	34	1	2	0	1	1	"			"			3	0	0	"			"			"					
1344-45.	34	0	33	2	2	1	0	2	"			"			0	0	3	"			"			"					
1358-59.	27	3	28	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	Blank			1	0	1	TR	15	0.	5			0.	"				
1366-67.	28	3	27	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	4	1	0	2	TR	1	7	0.	None			"				
1367-68.	26	5	27	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	?	1	5	0.	?			14	0.	"		
1368-69.	27	9	24	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	TR	5	8	0.	TR	12			0.	"		
1369-70.	29	8	29	None		None			1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	4	0.	1			0.	"				
1373-74.	29	0	26	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	None			2			0.	2			0	0.
1377-78.	27	0	27	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	"			TR	16			0.	None			
1380-81.	26	5	29	2	1	None			1	0	0	None			None			TR	2	5	0.	None			"				
1393-94.	24	1	26	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	TR	7	0.	"			"					
1394-95.	26	0	26	None		None			1	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	None			"			TR			7	0.	
1402-03.	31	3	27	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	None			TR	1	1	0.	"			None				
1403-04.	24	3	30	None		1	0	2	2	0	3	2	0	0	"			TR	1	1	0.	"			"				

1	11				12			13			14			15				16				17			18			19			20					
Year	S W I N E				L @ G			Value L @ G			Piglets			Value L @ G.				MII				Cattle			TOTAL VALUE LIVESTOCK L @ G.			Pigs			Sheep			Total		
	P	B	S	H	B	S	P	£	s	d	Issue	L@G	MI	S	d.	P	B	S	H	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d.					
1300-01.	4	0	2	0	0	0	4	TR.	2	8	12	0	11	None		0	0	3	13	1	19	0.		2	8.	None		2	1	8.						
1302-03.	14	0	2	17	0	0	9	TR.	12	0.	22	0	19	"		10	1	1	0	None			12	0.	"		12	0.								
1304-05.	41	1	4	34	0	0	76	TR.	5.1	4.	40	14	24	TR	7	0.	11	1	2	0	1	10	0.	5	1	4.	"		6	11	4.					
1311-12.	45	0	0	9	0	0	24	TR.	1	6	0.	12	0	30	None		18	0	3	4	4	4	0.	1	6	0.	"		5	10	0.					
1312-13.	18	0	3	34	0	0	14	TR.	15	2.	38	0	27	"		2	1	3	24	3	12	0.		15	2.	"		4	7	2.						
1313-14.	2	1	3	51	0	0	13	TR.	14	1.	30	0	16	"		24	1	1	40	4	4	0.		14	1.	"		4	18	1.						
1314-15.	24	1	1	5	0	0	10	TR.	1	0	0.	26	0	40	"		48	2	5	5	14	8.	1	0	0.	"		1	14	8.						
1320-21.	36	1	3	0	0	0	20	TR.	3	0	0.	57	0	34	"		14	1	3	0	2	0.	3	0	0.	"		3	2	0.						
1330-31.	24	1	0	20	0	0	14		2	9	0.	45	22	2	11	0.	30	1	0	0	2	0	0.	3	0	0.	"		5	0	0.					
1333-34.	24	1	3	23	0	0	15	TR.	1	18	9.	46	24	17	TR.	20	0.	30	1	3	0.	1	7	0.	2	18	9.	"		4	5	9.				
1334-35.	30	1	3	17	0	0	16	TR.	10	8.	46	25	14	TR.	8	4.	23	1	3	0.	1	4	0.		19	0.	"		2	3	0.					
1342-43.	10	0	3	20	0	0	14	TR.	1	0	0.	42	6	28		2	0.	12	1	3	35.	None		1	2	0.	"		1	2	0.					
1343-44.	12	1	3	35	0	0	17		17	0.	45	3	38		1	0.	28	1	3	20.	"		18	0.	15	7	0.	16	5	0.						
1344-45.	28	1	3	20	0	0	22	TR.	16	6.	28	0	24	None		25	0	3	0.	"			16	6.	?		?	16	6.							
1358-59.	19	0	2	25	0	0	13	TR	14	1.	25	0	25	"		19	0	2	25.	1	0	0		14	1.	None		1	14	1.						
1366-67.	20	0	2	25	0	0	18	TR	18	0.	25	0	25	"		20	0	2	25.	1	7	0.		18	0.	"		2	5	0.						
1367-68.	20	0	2	25	0	0	78		1	12	0.	25	0	25	"		20	0	2	25.	+	19	0.	1	12	0.	"		3	11	0.					
1368-69.	20	0	2	25	0	0	6		18	0.	25	0	25	"		20	0	2	25.	6	0	0.		18	0.	"		6	18	0.						
1369-70.	20	0	2	25	0	0	0	None			None			"		25	1	2	25.	1	5	0.	None			"		1	5	0.						
1373-74.	20	1	2	21	0	0	16	TR	1	1	4.	20	0	20	"		21	1	2	20.	2	2	0.	1	1	4.	"		3	3	4.					
1377-78.	20	1	2	20	0	0	11	TR	1	7	0.	20	0	20	"		20	1	2	20.		16	0.	1	7	0.	"		2	3	0.					
1380-81.	20	1	2	20	0	0	21	TR	1	15	0.	20	0	20	"		19	1	2	20.	2	5	0.	1	15	0.	"		4	0	0.					
1393-94.	20	1	2	20	0	0	20	TR	16	8.	20	0	20	"		23	0	0	20.		7	0.		16	8.	"		13	8.							
1394-95.	20	1	2	20	0	0	20	TR	1	17	6.	20	0	20	"		20	1	2	20.		7	0.	1	17	6.		9	4.	2	13	10.				
1402-03.	20	1	2	20	0	0	20	TR	1	18	4.	20	0	20	"		20	1	2	20.	1	1	0.	1	18	4.	None		2	19	4.					
1403-04.	20	1	2	20	0	0	20	TR	1	13	4.	20	0	20.	"		23	0	0	20.	1	1	0.	1	13	4.	"		2	14	4.					

WALTON 3

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10									
L I V E S T O C K													V A L U E O F S T O C K T O I & G.													
Year	O X E N			H O R S E S			F O A L S		C O W S			C A L V E S			C A T T L E			O x e n			C o w s			C a t t l e		
	MI	I & G	MII	MI	MII	MI	B	MII	MI	I & G	MII	B	I & G	Sale	MI	I & G	MII	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d.
1404-05.	30	0	31	None		2	0	2	3	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	None			None			None		
1410-11.	24	1	23	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	TR	7	6.		"			"	
1411-12.	23	3	27	None		None			2	0	2.	2	0	2	0	0	1	TR	1	1	0.	"			"	
1413-14.	26	1	30	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	0	3	0	3	TR		6	8.	TR	6	8.	"	
1420-21.	25	2	28	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	3	3	2	0	1	0	1	TR		13	4.	None			"	
1421-22.	28	8	27	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	4	1	1	3	0	6	TR	2	8	0.		1	8.	"	
1427-28.	31	0	32	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	4	2	1	10	0	7		None			TR	3	0.	"	
1428-29.	32	3	33	1	2	0	0	0	4	1	3	3	3	0	7	0	2		1	10	0.	?	12	0.	"	
1433-34.	26	0	30	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	3	1	2	2	0	0		None			TR	2	0.	"	
1438-39.	27	0	27	2	?	?			2	0	?	1	1	1	2	0	1		"				2	0.	"	
1440-41.	26	0	29	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0		"			None			"	
1447-48.	27	9	21	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	TR	2	14	0.	"			"	
1449-50.	21	3	22	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	?	1	0	1	None			TR	1	1	0.	"			"	
1452-53.	17	0	17	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	"			None					2	0.	"	
1455-56.	17	0	17	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0		"			None			"	
1457-58.	19	0	20	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1		"			"			"	
1468-69.	18	0	16	None		None			1	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	0		"			"			"	
1469-70.	16	0	16	"		"			1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		"			"			"	
1470-71	16	0	16	"		"			1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1		"			"			"	
1474-75.	16	0	17	"		"			2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1		"			"			"	
1475-76.	17	0	17	"		"			2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0		"			"			"	
1476-77.	17	0	19	1	1	"			2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0		"			"			"	
1485-86.	18	0	18	1	3	"			2	0	2	2	0	2	None				"			"			"	
1486-87.	18	0	19	3	3	"			2	0	2	0	0	0	"				"			"			"	
1490-91.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	"				"			"			"	

1	11				12			13			14			15			16				17			18			19			20		
S W I N E								TOTAL VALUE LIVESTOCK L @ G.																								
Year	MI				L @ G			Value L @ G			Piglets			Value L @ G			MII				Cattle			Pigs			Sheep			Total		
	P	B	S	H	B	S	P	£	s	d	Issue	L@G	MI	S	d	P	B	S	H	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	
1404-05.	20	1	2	20	0	0	20	TR 1	13	4	20	0	20	None	23	0	0	20	None				1	13	4		1	9	1	15	1.	
1410-11.	20	1	2	20	0	0	20	TR 1	13	4	20	0	20	"	23	0	0	20		7	6.		1	13	4.		6	0.	2	0	10.	
1411-12.	20	1	2	20	0	0	19	TR	19	0.	20	0	20	"	23	0	0	20	1	1	0		19	0.	None			2	0	0.		
1413-14.	20	1	2	20	0	0	20	TR 1	13	4.	20	0	20	"	23	0	0	20		13	4.		1	13	4.		19	0.	2	6	8.	
1420-21.	20	1	2	20	0	0	17		2	2	6.	20	0	20.	"	23	0	0	20		13	4.		2	2	6.	None		2	16	0.	
1421-22.	20	1	2	20	0	0	17		1	14	0.	20	0	20.	"	23	0	0	20	2	8	0.		1	14	0.		15	0.	4	2	0.
1427-28.	0	1	2	14	1	0	0		1	6.	30	0	19.	"	0	1	3	0		3	0.			1	6.	None			4	6.		
1428-29.	0	1	3	19	00	0	0	None			18	0	18	"	0	1	3	0	2	2	0.		None					2	2	0.		
1433-34.	0	2	1	11	0	0	0	"			5	0	5	"	0	1	1	5		2	0.		"			1	16	0.	1	18	0.	
1438-39.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	"			None			"	2	0	0	0		2	0.		"			?	?	2	0.			
1440-41.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	"			4	0	4	"	2	0	0	0	None				"			5	10	0.	5	10	0.	
1447-48.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	"			None			"	0	0	0	0	2	14	0.		"			None		2	14	0.		
1449-50.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		2	0.	4	0	4	"	0	0	1	0	1	1	0.		2	0.?	1	9	0.	2	12	0.		
1452-53.	0	0	1	0		0	0	None			9	0	9	"	0	0	1	0		2	0.		None		?	1	16	0.	1	18	0.	
1455-56.	0	0	1	3	None			"			5	0	5	"	0	0	1	0	None				"			None		None				
1457-58.	0	0	1	0	"			"			None			"	0	0	1	0	"				"			"						
1468-69.	0	0	1	6	"			"			5	0	5	"	0	0	1	2	"				"			1	13	0.	1	13	0.	
1469-70.	0	0	1	7	"			"			5	0	2	"	0	0	1	2	"				"			1	1	8.	1	1	8.	
1470-71.	2	0	0	0	"			"			None			"	4	0	0	0	"				"			None		-	-	-	-	
1474-75.	0	0	1	19	"			"			9	0	0	"	0	0	1	0	"				"			3	7	4.	3	7	4.	
1475-76.	0	0	1	0.	"			"			3	0	3	"	0	0	1	0	"				"				8.				8.	
1476-77.	0	0	1	0.	"			"			4	0	3	"	1	1	1	0	"				"			?		?				
1485-86.	0	0	1	5	"			"			11	0	5	"	0	0	1	0	"				"			3	6	8.	3	6	8.	
1486-87.	0	0	1	5.	"			"			12	0	0	"	0	0	1	0	"				"			1	16	0.	1	16	0.	
1490-91.	None				"			"			None			"	None				"				"			None		None		None		

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WALTON - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Pigs					Pigs						
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	PURCHASES					PURCHASES					SALES					SALES					PURCHASES					SALES						
							R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	B	R	E	W	H	L	B	S	P	H	Y	B	S	P	H	Y	
1300-01	none		none		none		none kept																						none					none				
1302-03	none		none		0	2	ditto																						none					none				
1304-05	0	1	0	2	none		ditto																						none					none				
1311-12	none		none		none		ditto																0		1	0	0	0		none					none			
1312-13	0	2	none		none		ditto																						none			0	0	0	3	0		
1313-14	none		6	7	none		ditto																						none			0	0	0	0	10		
1314-15	none		none		none		ditto																						none					none				
1320-21	none		none		none		ditto																						none					none				
1330-31	0	1	none		none		ditto																						none			0	0	1	0	0		
1333-34	0	1	1	1	4	6	ditto																						none			0	0	0	0	12		
1334-35	none		1	0	0	1	ditto																0		0	0	0	1		none								
1342-43	none		1	3	0	1	ditto																0		0	0	0	7		none								
1343-44	none		none		none		none						none					none										none					none					
1344-45	none		none		none		none						none					none					0		0	9	0	0		none								
1358-59	none		none		none		none kept																						none			0	0	12	0	0		
1366-67	0	1	none		none		ditto																						none			0	0	7	0	0		
1367-68	none		none			1	ditto																						none			0	0	17	0	0		
1368-69	0	1	none		none		ditto																						none			0	0	19	0	0		
1369-70	none		none		none		none						none					none										none			0	0	25	0	0			
1373-74	none		none		none		none kept																						none			0	0	4	0	0		
1377-78	none		none		none		none						none					none										none			0	0	9	0	0			
1380-81	0	1	none		none		none kept																						none					none				
1393-94	0	1	none		none		none						none					none										none					none					
1394-95	none		none		none		none						none					none										none					none					
1402-03	0	1	none			2	none						none					none										none					none					
1403-04	none		none		none		none						none					none										none					none					

WALTON - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Pigs							Pigs			
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	PURCHASES					PURCHASES					SALES					SALES					PURCHASES							SALES			
							R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	B	S	P	H	Y	B	S	P	H	Y	
1404-05	none		none		0	1						none						none						none									none				
1410-11	0	3	none		0	1						none					0	34	44	0	34			none									none				
1411-12	none		none		1	2						none					0	10	22	0	29			none													
1413-14	none		none		1	0						none											none														
1420-21	none		none		2	0						none											none														
1421-22	0	1	none		0	1						Sheep 219					Sheep 95						none														
1427-28	none		none		0	2	0	0	0	0	4						none						none														
1428-29	0	1	0	1	0	5						none					none						none														
1433-34	0	1	none		0	2	0	32	0	0	32						none						none														
1438-39	none		none		0	1	0	0	0	0	35						none						none														
1440-41	0	1	none		none							0	0	0	0	24	0	0	1	0	0		none														
1447-48	none		none		0	1	0	0	0	0	7						0	0	20	0	0		none														
1449-50	none		0	1	none							none					none						none														
1452-53	0	2	none		none							none					none						none														
1455-56	none		none		0	1						none					none						none														
1457-58	none		none		0	1						none					none						none														
1468-69	none		none		0	3	0	20	1	0	0						none					0	0	132	0	16		none									
1469-70	none		none		0	1						none					20						none														
1470-71	none		4	4	none							none					none						none														
1474-75	none		0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	30						0	0	0	0	6		none														
1475-76	none		5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	87						0	0	90	0	0		0	0	11	0	0		none								
1476-77	0	2	none		0	3	0	40	0	0	0						none					0	0	1	0	0		none									
1485-86	none		3	0	0	2	0	100	0	0	0						none					0	0	52	0	0		none									
1486-87	0	2	none		none							none					none						none														
1490-91	none		none		none							none					none					0	0	26	0	0		none									

WALTON 4
DEMESNE FARM COSTS

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Year	Issues of Manor			Labour Services			Vacant Holdings			Sale of Grain			Issue of Mill			Sale of Stock			TOTAL.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1300-01.		9	8½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	8.	-	-	-		4	7.	2	8	11½.
1302-03.	1	3	10½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	8.	-	-	-		13	8¾.	5	14	3¼.
1304-05.		18	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-		16	8.	-	-	-	1	0	8.	2	15	6.
1311-12.	4	5	3½.		16	4½.	-	-	-	4	14	4.	-	-	-		3	8½.	9	19	8½.
1312-13.	2	13	2½.		16	4½.	-	-	-	1	2	2.	-	-	-		17	9½.	5	9	6½.
1313-14.	3	6	0½.		16	4½.	-	-	-		5	10.	-	-	-	4	14	0½.	9	2	3½.
1314-15.	2	8	11½.		16	4½.	-	-	-	2	18	8½.	-	-	-		2	7½.	6	6	7½.
1320-21.	4	5	4.	2	7	9½.	-	-	-	2	3	11.	-	-	-	4	5	2¼.	13	2	2¾.
1330-31.	4	11	3.	6	9	3.	-	-	-	1	6	11½.	-	-	-		17	2.	13	4	7½.
1333-34.	2	11	3.	6	9	3.	-	-	-	4	5	7½.	-	-	-	2	13	4.	15	19	5¼.
1334-35.	3	1	9.	6	9	3.	-	-	-		2	0.	-	-	-		14	3.	10	7	3.
1342-43.	5	10	8½.	5	18	8½.	-	-	-			10½.	-	-	-	2	8	0¾.	13	18	4½.
1343-44.	5	6	7.	5	18	8½.	-	-	-	4	5	0.	-	-	-		2	8½.	15	12	11¾.
1344-45.	5	9	1½.	5	18	8½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9	6½.	11	17	4½.
1358-59.	3	16	8.	12	3	3¼.	-	-	-		2	6.	-	-	-		17	4½.	16	19	9¾.
1366-67.	2	3	10.	14	18	5.	-	-	-	1	8	6½.	-	-	-	2	7	5.	19	18	2¼.
1367-68.	2	11	7½.	14	18	5.	-	-	-	1	4	0.	-	-	-	4	11	0.	23	5	0½.
1368-69.	2	5	9.	14	17	9.	-	-	-		14	4.	-	-	-	4	14	5.	22	12	3.
1369-70.	2	15	10¾.	13	18	8¾.	-	-	-	1	12	7.	-	-	-	5	18	0.	24	5	2½.
1373-74.	2	16	2.	14	6	5.	-	-	-		1	3.	-	-	-	1	10	8.	18	14	6.
1377-78.	3	1	9½.	13	2	11½.	-	-	-		7	0.	-	-	-	2	14	8.	19	6	4¾.
1380-81.	3	10	9.	11	17	6.	-	-	-	1	7	6.	-	-	-		18	4.	17	14	1.
1393-94.	3	14	5.	13	4	2½.	-	-	-		14	1.	-	-	-		3	9.	17	16	5½.
1394-95.	2	10	0½.	13	4	2½.	-	-	-		19	11½.	-	-	-			4.	16	14	6½.
1402-03.	2	0	3½.	12	5	3¾.	2	8	0.	1	0	11.	-	-	-		15	3¼.	18	9	11½.
1403-04.	2	5	8.	11	14	7½.	2	15	6.		12	6.	-	-	-		6	10.	17	15	1½.

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WALTON 4

DEMESNE FARM COSTS

1	9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16			17			18			19			
Year	Ploughs			Carts & Horses			Harvest			T & W.			Wages of Famuli			Pig			Sheepfold.			Corn Purchases			Stock Purchase			Ditch & Building			Total			
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d				
1300-01.		4	11.		15	9.	4	9	9½.	1	18	9½.	15	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.		1	10.	8	9	6¾.			
1302-03.		7	10½.		5	11.	2	14	3¾.	2	8¾.	1	3	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8.	7	1	0.				
1304-05.		4	8½.		14	1½.	1	7	7.	1	4	9¾.	16	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11.	4	10	7¾.				
1311-12.		10	5.		13	10.	2	14	2.	2	0	4¾.	19	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8.		3	4.	1	12	9½.	11	19	9.	
1312-13.		12	11½.	1	1	6.	3	17	9.	1	13	2¾.	1	3	8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	10.	-	-	-	19	0.	10	6	3¼.		
1313-14.		14	5½.	1	8	5¼.	2	18	6.	2	4	4.	1	7	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-		15	9½.	4	3	10½.	1	13	1½.	15	5	11.	
1314-15.		11	3½.		13	9.	5	8	0.	2	3	10½.	1	7	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	1.		2	0.		16	7½.	14	16	11½.	
1320-21.		9	6.		17	1.	1	15	2½.	1	13	10.	1	4	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4.		4	0.	1	7	10.	9	14	3½.	
1330-31.		13	4.		15	6½.	2	15	7.	1	4	1.	15	6.		6	3.	-	-	-	-	1	9	0.		2	0.		15	7.	8	16	10½.	
1333-34.		9	1.	2	0	5.	2	9	5¾.	1	6	7¾.	1	2	6.		6	2.		1	4.	4	8	6.		17	6.		9	7.	13	8	2½.	
1334-35.		6	10.	1	3	6.	3	13	9.	1	3	9¾.	15	6.		6	10.		3	0.	1	12	10½.	1	10	9½.		2	7.	10	16	5½.		
1342-43.		15	2.		7	6.	5	9	11½.	1	18	0½.	15	6.		7	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4.		12	4½.	11	1	0½.		
1343-44.		16	2.	1	19	1½.	5	15	10.	1	5	7½.	18	0.		4	3.		2	11½.	4	11	4.		2	0.		15	10½.	16	1	8½.		
1344-45.	1	16	4.		2	0.	5	16	9.	1	14	3¾.	19	6.		5	8.		1	11.		7	8.		2	0.		8	1.	11	14	2¾.		
1358-59.		19	1.	2	10	0.	6	5	10½.	14	5¾.	13	0.			5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.	1	4	1½.	11	19	8½.		
1366-67.	1	6	1¼.		8	1½.	5	14	6¾.	16	2¾.	1	2	9.	-	-	-	-		4	6½.		7	1.		2	0.		5	5.	10	6	9¾.	
1367-68.		15	6.		6	8.	5	14	5½.	1	0	7½.	1	5	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.	2	19	3½.	12	4	1½.		
1368-69.		15	8.	2	9	9.	5	2	10½.	1	0	0¼.	1	5	3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0.		2	0.	2	10	5¾.	15	6	0½.	
1369-70.	1	5	6½.		11	3½.	6	13	6.		10	4.	1	6	9.	-	-	-	-	11	6.	-	-	-	2	0.		5	8½.	11	8	7½.		
1373-74.		17	1½.		3	7.	7	2	1½.	19	1¾.	1	6	9.			4.	-	-	-	-		2	11.		2	0.		16	5½.	11	10	1.	
1377-78.		14	2.		4	11.	7	8	8½.	1	5	4¾.	1	4	9.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.	2	13	10½.	13	13	9¾.		
1380-81.	1	5	2½.		5	0.	7	2	6¾.	2	3	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.		2	0.		13	9.	12	0	9½.		
1393-94.	1	13	7½.		15	4.	8	1	9.	1	11	8¾.	2	3	2.	-	-	-	-	1	7	2½.	2	4	10.		2	0.	2	11	6.	20	1	1½.
1394-95.	1	1	0.	2	8	0.	8	7	0.	1	9	2¾.	1	18	6.	-	-	-	-	1	0	4.	1	13	10½.		2	0.	2	0	5.	20	0	3½.
1402-03.	1	9	7.	1	8	1.	10	1	6½.	1	18	8¾.	2	0	3.	-	-	-	-		2	0.		16	0.		2	0.		3	8.	18	4	6¾.
1403-04.		18	11.		6	0.	10	3	8¾.	1	11	2¾.	2	15	0.	-	-	-	-		7	7½.		11	4.		2	0.	2	18	3.	19	14	0½.

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WALTON 4
DEMESNE FARM COSTS

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Year	Issues of Manor			Labour Services			Vacant Holdings			Sale of Grain			Issue of Mill			Sale of Stock			TOTAL		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1404-05.	2	16	2½.	11	15	10¾.	2	8	4½.	-	12	- 9¾.	-	-	-	16	5.		18	9	8½.
1410-11.	6	2	4½.	11	3	4½.	3	0	4.	2	0	3½.	-	-	-	5	5	7.	27	11	11½.
1411-12.	4	19	6½.	11	3	4½.	3	1	8.	1	17	5½.	-	-	-	2	12	0.	23	14	0½.
1413-14.	4	1	1.	11	4	1½.	3	3	11.	1	11	8½.	-	-	-		6	1.	20	6	10½.
1420-21.	4	10	7.	13	9	5¼.	2	0	1.		17	0.	-	-	-	4	4	5.	25	1	6¼.
1421-22.	5	2	8½.	13	9	5¼.	2	0	0.		12	8.	-	-	-	4	8	3.	25	13	0¾.
1427-28.	5	2	5.	15	13	6½.		19	3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	3.	24	1	5½.
1428-29.	3	2	1.	15	13	6½.		19	9.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	0.	23	11	4½.
1433-34.	4	19	7½.	16	9	9.	1	9	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	2.	24	10	0½.
1438-39.	4	13	10½.	16	2	0½.		18	10.	-	-	-	-	-	-		15	7.	22	10	4.
1440-41.	4	17	6.	16	16	2½.		18	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-		10	0.	23	1	10½.
1447-48.	5	12	10.	17	9	7¼.		15	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	1.	25	8	10¼.
1449-50.	3	13	8.	17	9	7¼.		19	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-		17	3.	22	19	10¼.
1452-53.	3	19	7.	18	8	11¼.		4	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-		5	2.	22	17	10¼.
1455-56.	1	9	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6	11.	1	16	1.
1457-58.	2	8	3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	4.	2	10	7.
1468-69.	3	0	0.	-	-	-		7	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	9.	13	5	9.
1469-70.	2	11	1¾.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	1.	7	7	2¾.
1470-71.		14	1.	-	-	-			8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	9.	6	11	6.
1474-75.	2	5	3.	-	-	-	1	6	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	9.	10	19	6.
1475-76.	2	16	4.	-	-	-	1	12	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	0.	7	16	8.
1476-77.	3	6	2.	-	-	-	1	6	9½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	6.	12	14	5½.
1485-86.	5	6	10½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10	0.	5	16	10½.
1486-87.	4	8	5½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	10.	6	9	3½.
1490-91.		2	10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		8	4.	11		2.

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WALTON 4

DEMESNE FARM COSTS

1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year	Ploughs	Carts & Horses	Harvest	T & W.	Wages of Famuli	Pig	Sheepfold	Corn Purchases	Stock Purchase	Ditch & Building	Total
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1404-05.	1 2 5½.	19 0.	11 1 7½.	2 8 5½.	2 18 0.	- - -	10 10.	15 0¼.	2 0.	3 11 1.	23 8 5¾.
1410-11.	1 17 11.	10 1.	9 11 8¾.	1 13 5.	3 1 4.	- - -	9 11.	- - -	3 14 6.	1 9.	21 0 7¾.
1411-12.	1 1 6.	9 11.	11 1 8¼.	2 2 11½.	3 6 6.	- - -	17 5.	1 4.	2 15 10.	3 0.	22 0 1¼.
1413-14.	1 11 3.	1 0 3½.	9 2 9¼.	1 6 7.	3 4 6.	- - -	19 9.	1 10 10¼.	7 0.	8 0.	19 11 0.
1420-21.	17 4½.	4 6½.	9 1 6½.	1 0 9¾.	3 13 6.	- - -	12 10.	2 2 9½.	13 0.	5 1½.	18 11 5¾.
1421-22.	14 3.	1 0 11.	8 7 4½.	1 18 3¾.	3 18 2.	- - -	11 9½.	- - -	20 0 10½.	2 0 6½.	40 2 2½.
1427-28.	1 18 6½.	10 2.	8 16 1½.	2 11 5¾.	4 6 4.	- - -	4 9½.	13 5¾.	3 4.	1 16 11½.	21 1 2.3/16.
1428-29.	16 3½.	6 7.	8 9 0¾.	2 8 1½.	4 9 4.	- - -	2½.	2 11 0.	1 6.	2 5 9¼.	21 7 0¼.
1433-34.	1 3 9.	13 11½.	9 17 8¼.	1 4 8.	4 11 4.	- - -	19 2½.	6 0.	3 4 11.	2 4 2¾.	24 5 9¾.
1438-39.	4 3 4.	6 5.	8 13 7.	10 5½.	4 2 0.	- - -	11 1.	2 17 6.	1 18 3.	1 8 3¼.	24 10 10¾.
1440-41.	4 5 9.	5 8.	8 14 0¼/16.	1 2 2¼.	2 16 4.	- - -	18 3.	4 0.	1 4 0.	1 1 5.	20 11 7¾.
1447-48.	1 7 0.	4 9.	6 13 6¾.	1 3 3¾.	3 18 4.	- - -	18 7½.	3 19 2.	6 8.	1 5 1.	19 16 5¾.
1449-50.	2 19 1.	5 1.	6 1 8¾.	15 8¾.	2 8 4.	- - -	12 10.	4 1 6.	5 4.	1 13 0¼.	19 2 7½.
1452-53.	2 3 8.	14 6.	6 4 2¾.	9 5¾.	3 13 4.	- - -	14 3.	5 6 3.	2 0.	5 11.	19 13 7¾.
1455-56.	1 10 9.	9 8½.	6 18 9¼.	16 4½.	3 13 2.	- - -	13 10.	2 2 2.	2 0.	19 1.	17 5 10¾.
1457-58.	2 8 6.	6 10.	7 14 0¾.	1 3 2¾.	2 5 2.	- - -	17 11.	12 9.	- - -	20 7 5.	35 4 9¾.
1468-69.	17 8.	7 3½.	6 6 4.	1 3 11.	3 6 10.	- - -	1 4 7½.	1 2 8.	1 5 4.	7 6.	16 2 2.
1469-70.	1 11 4.	4 5.	5 13 2.	6 4¾.	2 12 6.	- - -	- - -	4 19 0.	3 10 4.	5 2 4.	23 19 5¾.
1470-71.	1 15 8.	5 6.	6 8 7.	1 5 1.	2 15 10.	- - -	1 4 2.	- - -	1 0.	3 10 8.	17 6 6.
1474-75.	15 1.	1 16 11½.	5 16 0½.	16 6½.	2 11 6.	- - -	17 6.	2 1 4.	2 6 8.	2 2 2½.	19 2 9¾.
1475-76.	1 18 3.	11 8.	6 3 9.	1 0 3¼.	2 16 10.	- - -	1 2 5.	15 11.	3 14 6.	1 16 9.	20 1 9¼.
1476-77.	1 12 4.	1 11 1.	6 13 10.	18 1¼.	3 0 6.	- - -	1 4 7.	1 6 8.	6 11 0.	1 16 2.	24 14 3¾.
1485-86.	9 5.	10 5.	5 14 2.	1 1 11½.	3 13 2.	- - -	1 12 8.	- - -	2 11 0.	12 6.	16 5 2¼.
1486-87.	10 2½.	11 5.	5 11 11.	19 5.	3 13 2.	- - -	1 14 8.	6 8.	1 0.	17 1.	14 5 6¼.
1490-91.	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 8¼.	9 2.	- - -	- - -	2 8.	- - -	- - -	19 6¼.

WALTON 5.

RENTS, LIVERIES AND YEAR'S WORKING.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11.		
Year	Rent			Farm Leases			Miscellaneous			Perquisites			TOTAL			Acquit & Defect			Customary			Foreign Expense			Administration			TOTAL.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1300-01.	8	18	2½.	-	-	-	2	5	8.	5	11	9.	16	15	7½.	2	1	10½.		5	0.			3.	4	0.	2	11	1½.	
1303-03.	8	19	6½.	-	-	-		6	6.	5	11	8.	14	17	8½.	2	1	11½.		5	0.		5	0½.	9	0.	3	1	0.	
1304-05.	9	8	0½.	-	-	-	2	0	3.	6	15	6.	18	3	9½.	2	2	4½.		4	0.		2	0.	-	-	2	8	4½.	
1311-12.	10	7	0½.	-	-	-	1	10	0.	6	13	6.	18	10	6½.		7	2.		4	2.	-	-	-	-	-		11	4.	
1312-13.	10	6	7½.	-	-	-	1	0	0.	15	3	3.	26	9	10½.		11	0½.		4	0.	-	-	-	-	-		15	0½.	
1313-14.	10	7	1½.	-	-	-	2	14	0.	3	6	6.	16	7	8½.		8	6½.		4	0.		1	11.	-	-		14	5½.	
1314-15.	10	6	7½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9.	13	13	4½.		9	0.		3	0.	-	-	-	-	-		12	0.	
1320-21.	10	12	7½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	1.	14	7	8¾.	1	3	3.		4	0.	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	3.	
1330-31.	13	6	4¾.	-	-	-		15	0.	6	1	10.	20	3	2¾.		5	5.		4	0		1	0.	3	4.	13	9.		
1333-34.	13	18	6¾.	-	-	-		5	0.	15	16	3.	29	19	9¾.		5	10.		4	0.		16	2.	-	-	1	6	0.	
1334-35.	14	4	0¾.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	9.	20	13	9¾.		9	11.		4	0.		3	2.	-	-		17	1.	
1342-43.	15	13	3½.	2	15	0.	2	2	0.	5	9	5.	25	19	8½.		18	2.		4	0.		8	0.	-	-	1	10	2.	
1343-44.	15	13	9½.	3	0	0.		12	0.	3	0	0.	22	5	9½.		18	2.		4	0.		3	0.	-	-	1	5	2.	
1344-45.	15	13	3½.	3	0	0.	5	6	8.	3	5	4.	27	5	3½.		18	1.		4	0.		1	3.	-	-	1	3	4.	
1358-59.	21	1	2¾.	3	0	0.	3	1	9.	5	19	4.	33	2	3¾.	4	15	3.		4	0.		5	6.	-	-	5	4	9.	
1366-67.	21	2	8½.	3	0	0.		3	0.	1	3	8.	25	9	4½.	4	11	8½.		3	0.		6	10.	-	-	5	1	8½.	
1367-68.	21	2	2½.	3	0	0.	-	-	-	2	3	11.	26	6	1½.	3	16	9⅝.		3	0.		6	8.	-	-	4	6	5⅝.	
1368-69.	21	2	8½.	3	0	0.	-	-	-	4	0	3.	28	2	11½.	4	8	6½.		3	0.	1	0	9.	-	-	4	12	3½.	
1369-70.	21	6	8½.	3	0	0	-	-	-	2	4	4.	26	5	0½.	5	6	2¾.		3	0.		17	6.	-	-	6	6	8½.	
1373-74.	20	16	9½.	1	6	8.	-	-	-	1	12	6.	23	15	11½.	2	19	0½.		3	0.		10	7.	-	-	3	12	7½.	
1377-78.	16	13	0½.	1	6	8.		7	0.		15	8.	19	2	4½.	3	12	4.		3	0.		10	5.	-	-	4	5	9.	
1380-81.	16	13	0¾.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	2.	19	4	2¾.	4	15	6⅛.		3	0.	1	5	1½.	-	-	5	3	7⅞.	
1393-94.	16	13	0¾.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	6.	18	6	6¾.	3	17	5.		3	0.	1	1	10.	-	-	4	2	3.	
1394-95.	16	13	0¾.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	5.	24	16	5¾.	3	17	5.		3	0.	1	1	1.	-	-	4	1	6.	
1402-03.	19	1	0¾.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5.	20	4	5¾.	4	12	4½.		3	0.		17	11½.	-	-	5	13	4½.	
1403-04.	19	8	6¾.	-	-	-	-	-	-		12	9.	20	1	3¾.	4	19	3½.		3	0.		14	5.	-	-	5	16	8½.	

RENTS, LIVERIES AND YEAR'S WORKING.

1	12			13			14			15			16			17			18			19			20		
Year	Livery I			Arrears I			Surplus			Arrears II			Reeve debt in Year			Livery II			Total Livery			Total Export Produce.			Year's Working.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1300-01.	6	15	5.		5	7.	-	-	-	1	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$.				-	-	-	6	15	5	22	0	10.	28	16	3
1302-03.	7	4	7.	-	-	-		8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$.				-	-	-	7	4	7.	24	0	0.	31	4	7.
1304-05.	11	1	2.	-	-	-	1	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$.		10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	-	11	1	2.	24	19	6.	36	0	8.
1311-12.	14	16	5.	6	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	-	6	3	6.				-	-	-	14	16	5.	34	3	8.	49	0	1.
1312-13.	21	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$.	6	3	6.	-	-	-	3	19	1 $\frac{1}{4}$.				-	-	-	21	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$.	42	19	3.	64	7	0 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1313-14.	9	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3	19	1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	-	3	9	0.	1	16	4.	-	-	-	9	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	41	1	2.	50	11	9 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1314-15.	7	4	4.	1	16	4.	-	-	-	1	13	0 $\frac{1}{4}$.				-	-	-	7	4	4.	47	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	54	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1320-21.	15	4	8.	2	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	-	2	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$.		8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	-	15	4	8.	29	9	6.	44	14	2.
1330-31.	24	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	-		4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.				-	-	-	24	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	48	0	10.	72	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1333-34.	32	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1	10	0.	-	-	-	1	1	11.				-	-	-	32	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	31	11	5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	63	16	3 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1334-35.	24	1	3.	-	-	-	1	1	11.	6	2	2.	6	5	2.	-	-	-	24	1	3.	22	15	0.	46	16	3.
1342-43.	22	16	8.	9	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	-	1	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1	18	6.	-	-	-	22	16	8.	22	12	0.	45	8	8.
1343-44.	22	7	5.	-	-	-	1	18	6.	4	2	4.	4	4	1.	-	-	-	22	7	5.	47	0.	0.	69	7	5.
1344-45.	24	0	4.	-	-	-	4	4	11.	2	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$.				-	-	-	24	0	4.	18	8	9.	42	9	1.
1358-59.	32	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	73	9	4.	-	-	-	79	10	0 $\frac{3}{4}$.	71	8	0.	-	-	-	32	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12	1	4.	44	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1366-67.	9	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	83	12	5 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	-	-	87	9	7 $\frac{1}{8}$.	1	12	8 $\frac{5}{8}$.	-	-	-	9	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5	10	0.	15	5	0.
1367-68.	22	5	0.	85	10	9 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	-	-	19	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	-	22	5	0.	16	18	0.	39	3	0.
1368-69.	18	16	8.	91	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	-	102	4	3.		11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	3	5	0.	22	1	8.	23	0	6.	45	2	2.
1369-70.	31	3	4.	101	10	5.	-	-	-	103	9	4.		17	7 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	-	31	3	4.	2	19	2.	34	2	6.
1373-74.	17	0	3.	110	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-	-	-	117	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.		14	3 $\frac{3}{8}$.	3	0	0.	20	0	3.	14	8	2.	34	8	5.
1377-78.	4	7	0.	77	3	5 $\frac{1}{8}$.	-	-	-	92	19	8.		5	8.	9	12	0.	13	19	0.	13	16	3.	27	15	3.
1380-81.	8	11	0.	82	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	-	89	12	7 $\frac{5}{8}$.		3	2 $\frac{5}{8}$.	4	9	0.	12	0	0.	31	12	10.	44	12	10.
1393-94.		10	0.	89	13	4 $\frac{1}{16}$.	-	-	-	100	3	0 $\frac{3}{16}$.	-	-	-	11	8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	11	18	11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	11	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	23	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1394-95.		10	0.	84	6	8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	-	100	14	11 $\frac{1}{4}$.	11	13	2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	8	19	5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	9	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$.	14	3	10.	23	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1402-03.	13	11	3 $\frac{5}{8}$.	83	1	2 $\frac{5}{8}$.	-	-	-	81	16	4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	3 $\frac{5}{8}$.	25	1	0.	38	12	3 $\frac{5}{8}$.
1403-04.	8	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	81	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	-	82	17	2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	19	12	10.	27	15	10 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RENTS, LIVERIES AND YEAR'S WORKING

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Year	Rent			Farm Leases			Miscellaneous			Perquisites			TOTAL			Acquit & Defect			Customary			Foreign Expense			Adminis- tration			TOTAL		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d			
1404-05.	19	1	5½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1.		19	12	6½.	5	0	0½.	3	0.		10	9½.	-	-	-	5	13	9½.	
1410-11.	19	13	4½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	0.		20	7	4½.	5	16	7½.	3	0.		10	2.	-	-	-	6	9	9½.	
1411-12.	19	14	8½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6.	20	17	2½.	5	5	11½.	3	0.		12	10½.	-	-	-	6	1	10½.	
1413-14.	19	16	11½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	3.		20	14	2½.	5	16	8½.	3	0.		7	0½.	-	-	-	6	6	8½.	
1420-21.	18	13	1½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1.		19	3	2½.	6	6	0½.	3	0.		8	2.	-	-	-	6	17	2½.	
1421-22.	18	13	0½.	-	-	-	16	17	4.	1	1	11.	35	12	3½.	5	19	10½.	3	0.		8	7.	-	-	-	6	11	5½.	
1427-28.	17	12	3½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	0.	19	18	3½.	7	3	4½.	3	0.		9	2.	-	-	-	7	15	6½.	
1428-29.	17	12	9½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	7.	19	8	4½.	7	3	4½.	3	0.		18	6½.	-	-	-	8	4	10½.	
1433-34.	18	4	10½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3.		18	15	1½.	9	4	0½.	3	0.	1	0	2½.	-	-	-	10	7	2½.	
1438-39.	17	14	2½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2.	18	18	4½.	9	12	11½.	1	0.		19	1½.	-	-	-	10	13	1½.	
1440-41.	17	13	6½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9.		18	0	3½.	9	9	1½.	1	0.	1	7	8½.	-	-	-	10	17	10.	
1447-48.	17	10	8½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10.		18	1	6½.	9	9	9½.	1	0.		15	10½.	-	-	-	10	6	7½.	
1449-50.	17	14	8½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5.		18	9	1½.	9	9	9½.	1	0.		8	4.	-	-	-	9	19	1½.	
1452-53.	17	2	3½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2.		17	12	5½.	9	16	9½.	1	0.		2	1.	-	-	-	9	19	10½.	
1455-56.	25	8	4½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10.		26	1	2½.	1	1	0.	1	0.		13	0.	-	-	-	1	15	0.	
1457-58.	25	8	4½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7.		25	11	11½.	1	8	0.	1	0.		10.	0.	-	-	-	1	19	0.	
1468-69.	30	1	1½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	10.	33	13	11½.	2	12	3.	1	0.		13	6.	-	-	-	3	6	9.	
1469-70.	29	14	1½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	8.	31	4	9½.	1	19	5.	1	0.		10	2.	-	-	-	2	10	7.	
1470-71.	29	14	9½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7.		30	3	4½.	2	11	2.	1	0.		1	9.	-	-	-	2	13	11.	
1474-75.	31	0	7½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4		31	1	11½.	4	1	2.	1	0.		12	10½.	1	7.		4	16	7½.	
1475-76.	31	6	5½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9.		31	14	2½.	4	14	6.	1	0.		10	2.	1	5.		5	7	1.	
1476-77.	31	0	11.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.		31	6	11.	3	11	10.	1	0.		5	10.	2	9	10.	6	8	6.	
1485-86.	28	7	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.		28	9	2.	1	3	0.	1	0.		16	4.	-	-	-	2	0	4.	
1486-87.	28	7	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5.		28	18	6.	1	3	0.	1	0.		14	1½.	-	-	-	1	18	1½.	
1490-91.	36	7	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	3.	37	16	4.	1	3	0.	1	0.		14	2.	10	0.		1	18	2.	

WALTON 5
RENTS, LIVERIES AND YEAR'S WORKING.

1	12			13			14			15			16			17			18			19			20		
Year	Livery I			Arrears I			Surplus			Arrears II			Reeve Debt in Year.			Livery II			Total Livery			Total Export Produce.			Year's Working.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1404-05.	7	6	0.	82	4	7 ³ / ₄ .	-	-	-	78	16	1 ⁵ / ₈ .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	0.	22	19	7.	30	5	7.
1410-11.	4	19	0.	81	5	1 ³ / ₄ .	-	-	-	93	14	8 ³ / ₈ .			1 ³ / ₄ .	10	6	0.	15	5	0.	23	11	2.	38	16	2.
1411-12.	4	10	0.	81	7	2 ⁷ / ₈ .	-	-	-	85	4	9 ¹ / ₄ .			1 ¹ / ₂ .	5	0	0.	9	10	0.	22	8	0.	31	18	0.
1413-14.	3	1	0.	84	17	4 ¹ / ₄ .	-	-	-	93	15	9 ³ / ₈ .		7	5 ¹ / ₂ .	9	10	10.	12	11	10.	7	3	5.	19	15	3.
1420-21.	15	16	11 ¹ / ₄ .	84	13	3 ³ / ₈ .	-	-	-	85	12	4 ³ / ₈ .	1	11	5 ¹ / ₂ .		6	8.	16	3	7 ¹ / ₄ .	13	7	7.	29	11	2 ¹ / ₂ .
1421-22.	9	16	5 ¹ / ₂ .	83	15	4 ³ / ₈ .	-	-	-	87	10	6 ³ / ₈ .	3	7	3 ¹ / ₄ .	-	-	-	9	16	5 ¹ / ₂ .	18	1	7.	27	18	0 ¹ / ₂ .
1427-28.	13	13	11 ³ / ₄ .	2	8	10 ³ / ₈ .	-	-	-	2	18	8 ⁷ / ₁₆ .	1	2	1 ¹ / ₂ .	-	-	-	13	13	11 ³ / ₈ .	22	1	9 ¹ / ₂ .	35	15	9 ¹ / ₄ .
1428-29.	11	12	3.	3	1	8 ⁷ / ₁₆ .	-	-	-	3	18	8 ⁵ / ₈ .	2	4	8 ⁵ / ₈ .	-	-	-	11	12	3 ¹ / ₄ .	6	11	8 ⁺ .	18	3	11.
1433-34.	5	3	0 ¹ / ₂ .	2	12	6 ¹ / ₄ .	-	-	-	4	11	1 ¹ / ₄ .	3	3	6.	-	-	-	5	3	0 ¹ / ₂ .	10	6	11.	15	9	11 ¹ / ₂ .
1438-39.	2	0	5.	4	2	3 ³ / ₈ .	-	-	-	7	9	4 ³ / ₈ .	?			1	4	0.	3	4	5.	? ⁺			? ⁺ 3	4	5.
1440-41.		10	0.	7	10	10.	-	-	-	15	16	5 ¹ / ₄ .	7	11	2 ⁵ / ₈ .	6	14	2 ¹ / ₄ .	7	4	2 ¹ / ₄ .	10	14	0.	17	18	2 ¹ / ₄ .
1447-48.		10	0.	3	0	4 ¹ / ₂ .	-	-	-	15	2	4 ³ / ₈ .	?			8	6	11 ¹ / ₂ .	8	16	11 ¹ / ₂ .	16	9	10.	25	6	9 ¹ / ₂ .
1449-50.		10	0.	6	2	8 ⁷ / ₈ .	-	-	-	17	7	0 ¹³ / ₁₆ .				9	3	1.	9	13	1.	10	11	8.	20	4	9.
1452-53.		10	0.	3	12	4.	-	-	-	13	14	11 ³ / ₄ .				9	2	8.	9	12	8.	4	4	6.	13	17	2.
1455-56.		10	0.	1	3	0.	-	-	-	9	7	8.				? ⁺			?	10	0.	4	19	0.	? ⁺ 5	9	0.
1457-58.		10	0.	1	16	3 ³ / ₄ .	-	-	-	?						? ⁺ 8	6	9 ¹ / ₄ .	1	16	9 ¹ / ₄ .	5	17	11.	14	14	8 ¹ / ₄ .
1468-69.		10	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	13	9 ¹ / ₂ .				14	18	8 ¹ / ₂ .	15	8	8 ¹ / ₂ .	10	7	8.	25	16	4 ¹ / ₂ .
1469-70.		10	0.	10	15	6.	-	-	-	27	4	1 ¹ / ₄ .				22	15	0 ³ / ₄ .	23	5	0 ³ / ₄ .	7	10	8.	30	15	8 ³ / ₄ .
1470-71.		10	0.	1	12	9.	-	-	-	10	6	0 ¹ / ₄ .				9	17	2 ¹ / ₄ .	10	7	2 ¹ / ₄ .	2	4	0.	12	11	2 ¹ / ₄ .
1474-75.		10	0.	1	12	8.	-	-	-	19	14	6 ¹ / ₄ .				17	12	4 ¹ / ₄ .	18	2	4 ¹ / ₄ .	8	2	0.	26	4	4 ¹ / ₄ .
1475-76.		10	0.	1	13	6.	-	-	-	13	14	6 ¹ / ₄ .	1	13	4.	11	14	6 ¹ / ₂ .	12	4	6 ¹ / ₂ .	4	16	0.	17	0	6 ¹ / ₂ .
1476-77.		10	0.	1	13	4.	-	-	-	12	5	9 ¹ / ₄ .	2	2	11.	9	19	6 ¹ / ₂ .	10	9	6 ¹ / ₄ .	? ⁺ 5	12	0.	16	1	6 ¹ / ₄ .
1485-86.		10	0.	1	2	5.	-	-	-	16	12	11 ³ / ₈ .	?			15	15	11.	16	5	11.	6	3	8.	22	9	7.
1486-87.		10	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	14	1 ¹ / ₄ .	1	6	0.	13	15	9.	14	5	9.	5	16	0.	20	1	9.
1490-91.	1	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	9	9 ³ / ₄ .		11	8.	33	11	9 ³ / ₄ .	34	11	9 ¹ / ₄ .	-	-	-	34	11	9 ³ / ₄ .

WRINGTON 1

ARABLE CULTIVATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																
W H E A T						B A R L E Y																		
Year	Yield			Sown Acreage			Total Sold			Granary & G.			Yield			Sown Acreage			Total Sold			Granary & G.		
	qr	b	p	a	r		qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a	r		qr	b	p	qr	b	p
1328-29.	86	2	0.	155	0	0.	4	5	2.	64	1	1.	15	0	0.	9	2	0.	2	2	0.	—	—	—
1330-31.	88	7	0.	148	0	0.	12	6	0.	52	6	1.	12	0	2	7	2	0.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1331-32.	73	0	2.	156	0	0.	21	0	2.	28	4	0.	12	1	0.	14	0	0.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1333-34.	78	0	0.	166	0	0.	9	0	2.	45	1	0.	18	4	0.	8	0	0.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1342-43.	84	0	0.	145	2	0.	0	6	2.	35	4	0.	11	2	0.	13	3	0.	1	2	2.	—	—	—
1343-44.	71	4	0.	144	0	0.	—	—	—	73	6	1.	13	1	0.	19	0	0.	1	7	0.	2	0	0.
1351-52.	21	3	0.	100	3	0.	—	—	—	10	1	0.	10	6	0.	12	2	0.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1352-53.	MSS DESTROYED.																							
1353-54.	753	6	0.	86	3	0.	—	—	—	12	0	0.	7	3	0.	12	0	0.	0	4	0.	—	—	—
1401-02.	14	7	0.	32	0	0.	—	—	—	8	1	0.	4	6	0.	7	0	0.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1418-19.	1	4	0.	7	0	0.	—	—	—	1	4	0.	None			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1447-48.	4	6	0.	8	0	0.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1463-64.	None																							
1482-83.	None																							
1491-92.	None																							

WRINGTON 1

ARABLE CULTIVATION

1	10		11			12			13			14			15			16		17			18			19			20		
Year	OTHER GRAIN SOWN		O A T S			D R A G E												Crop named in Col.10.	Total Acreage Sown.												
	Yield		Sown Acreage			Total Sold			Granary & G.			Yield			Sown Acreage		Total Sold			Granary & G.											
	a	r	qr	b	p	a	r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a		r	qr	b	p	qr	b	p	a	r				
1328-29.	5	0	0.	20	1	2.	19	2	0.	6	3	2.	3	4	0.	None									Barley	189	0	0.			
1330-31.	6	2	0.	17	2	0.	25	2	0.							None									Beans	187	2	0.			
1331-32.	5	0	0.	27	6	0.	23	2	0.	1	1	2.	11	7	0.	None									Beans	198	2	0.			
1333-34.	3	0	0.	18	2	0.	19	2	0.				2	0	0.	None									Beans	196	2	0.			
1342-43.	4	0	0.	35	6	0.	28	2	0.				14	0	0.	None									Beans	191	3	0.			
1343-44.	19	1	0.	15	4	0.	22	0	0.	11	7	2.	4	4	0.	None									Beans	209	1	0.			
1351-52.				48	0	0.	49	0	0.	2	0	0.	29	0	0.	None									None	162	1	0.			
1352-53.																															
1353-54.				32	4	0.	18	3	0.	1	4	0.	5	0	0.	None									None	117	2	0.			
1401-02.				21	7	0.	30	1	0.	5	4	0.	2	4	0.	None									None	69	1	0.			
1418-19.	1	2	0.	6	1	0.	8	1	0.	1	3	2.	3	4	0.	None									Rye	16	3	0.			
1447-48.				3	4	0.	5	3	0.							None									None	15	0	0.			
1463-64.				2	0	0.										None									None	None					
1482-83.				None												None								None	None						
1491-92.				None												None								None	None						

WRINGTON 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10																							
Year	S H E E P F L O C K																W O O L A C C O U N T															
	Michaelmas I				Lambs		Shearing				Lardarer & G.				Value of L & G Flock.			Michaelmas II				Gross.		Other.	Lambs.	Total.						
	R.	W.	E.	H.	E.	B.	R.	W.	E.	H.	L.	R.	W.	E.	H.	L.	£	s	d	R.	W.	E.	H.	L.	St. lb.	lb.	st.	lb.	£	s	d	
1328-29	0.	131.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	106.	0.	0.	0.	0.	18.	0.	0.	0.	14	3	TR	0.	163.	0.	0.	0.								
1330-31	0.	140.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	100.	0.	0.	0.	0.	28.	0.	0.	0.	13	6		0.	103.	0.	0.	0.	?A	100.	2		2	18		
1331-32	0.	103.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	89.	0.	0.	0.	0.	12.	0.	0.	0.	10	0		0.	85.	0.	0.	0.								
1333-34	0.	274.	0.	23.	0.	0.	0.	147.	0.	28.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	0.	136.	0.	28.	0.	6	7.	3	st.		1	60	
1342-43	0.	162.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	225.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	0.	190.	0.	0.	0.	?A	18	0	4.		4	40	
1343-44	0.	190.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	474.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	0.	315.	0.	0.	0.		6.						
1351-52	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	6.	4.	2.	3.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	0.	279.	2.	0.	1.								
1352-53	0.	279.	2.	1.	0.	0.	0.	154.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	0.	466.	0.	0.	0.								
1353-54	0.	466.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	452.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	0.	413.	0.	0.	0.								
1401-02	0.	208.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	199.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	0.	189.	0.	0.	0.								
1418-19	0.	181.	0.	0.	?	8.	0.	180.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	0.	172.	0.	0.	7.								
1447-48	0.	304.	0.	0.	?	44.	0.	351.	0.	0.	38.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	0.	282.	0.	0.	39.								
1463-64	0.	234.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	264.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	0.	263.	0.	0.	0.								
1482-83	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.								
1491-92	0.	170.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	296.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-	-	-	0.	197.	0.	0.	0.								

26

WRINGTON 2

1	12					13			14			15			16			17			18		
Year	GRAIN					GRAIN SENT TO LARDARER. VALUES.																	
	Value per bushel in pence					Wheat (Wh)			Barley (Ba)			Beans (Be)			Oats (O)			Drage (D)			Total		
	Wh	Ba	Be	O	D	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1328-29.	6			3	TR	12	16	6.							7	0.					13	3	6.
1330-31.	11½	-	-	4		20	0	0.													20	0	0.
1331-32.	7	-	-	3½	TR	6	13	4.							1	7	8½.				8	1	0.
1333-34.	6½	-	-	3		9	15	6½.								4	0.				9	19	6½.
1342-43.	6½	-	3	3½		7	2	0.							1	12	8.				8	14	8.
1343-44.	6	-	3	3	TR	14	15	0.	?	4	0.					9	0.				15	8	0.
1351-52.	22	-	-	7		3	14	3.							6	15	4.				10	9	7.
1352-53.		MSS DESTROYED								?					?						?		
1353-54.	8	-	-	5		3	4	0.								16	8.				4	0	8.
1401-02.	8	-	-	3	TR	2	3	0.								5	0.				2	8	0.
1418-19.	6	-	-	3	TR		6	0.								7	0.					13	0.
1447-48.	10	-	-	3																			
1463-64.																							
1482-83.																							
1491-92.	6	4		3	TR																		

WRINGTON 3

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10									
L I V E S T O C K												V A L U E O F S T O C K T O L & G														
Year	Oxen			Horses		Foals		Cows		Calves		Cattle			Oxen			Cows & Calves			Cattle					
	MI	I&G	MII	MI	MII	MI	B	MII	MI	I&G	MII	B	I&G	Sale	MI	I&G	MII	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1328-29.	13.	1.	14.	2.	2.	2.	1.	0.	0.	1.	0.	None			None			TR	7	0	TR	7	0	None		
1330-31.	15.	1.	16.	1.	1.	None			None			None			None			TR	5	0	None			None		
1331-32.	16.	3.	14.	1.	1.	None			None			None			None			TR	1	4	0	None			None	
1333-34.	14.	1.	13.	2.	2.	None			None			None			1.	0.	1.	5		0	None			-	-	-
1342-43.	17.	0.	18.	10.	1.	1.	0.	0.	5.	2.	10.	11.	0.	6.	8.	0.	1.	-		-	-	14	0	-		
1343-44.	18.	2.	18.	1.	3.	0.	0.	1.	10.	0.	15.	8.	0.	7.	1.	0.	1.	15		8	-		-	-	-	
1351-52.	16.	0.	16.	3.	1.	1.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	None			0.	0.	1.	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
1352-53.	16.	0.	17.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	None			1.	0.	0.	-		-	-	10	0	-		
1353-54.	17.	0.	14.	None		None			None.			None			None			-		-	-	None		None		
1401-02.	9.	0.	9.	None		None			None			None			None			-		-	-	None		None		
1418-19.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	None			None			None			0.	0.	1.	-		-	-	None		-		
1447-48.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0	0.	None			0.	0.	0.	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
1463-64.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	3.	0.	0.	None			None			3.	0.	0.	-		-	-	None		-		
1482-83.	None.			0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	None			None			None			None			None			None		
1491-92.	None			0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	None			None			None			-		-	-	None	

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WRINGTON 3

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
S W I N E						TOTAL VALUE LIVESTOCK L & G				
MI	L & G	Value	Piglets	Value	MII	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Total	
P B S H	B S P	L & G	Issue I&G MII	L & G	P B S H	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1328-29	23. 1.2. 0.	0.0.16.	TR 1 1 4	30. 5. 17. TR2 1	11. 2.2. 0.	14 0	1 3 5	14 3	2 11 8	
1330-31	9. 0.2. 0.	0.0. 9.	1 11 6	? MSS ? ?	7. 0.2. 8.	5 0	1 11 6	13 6	2 10 0	
1331-32	7. 0.2. 8.	0.0. 6.	TR 7 6	30½ 0. 12. - - -	0. 0. 2.0.	1 4 0	7 6	10 0	2 1 6	
1333-34	11. 1.2. 7.	0.0.10.	TR 1 5 10	22. 15. 16. 13 4	9. 1. 2.0.	5 0	1 19 2	- - - -	2 4 2	
1342-43	17. 2.1. 8.	0.0.14.	TR 1 0 0	27. 0. 22. - - -	11. 1. 2.0.	14 0	1 0 0	- - - -	1 14 0	
1343-44	11. 1.2.13.	0.0.16.	16 0	24. 0. 20. - - -	14. 1. 2.13	15 8	16 0	- - - -	1 11 8	
1351-52	14. 0.2.14.	0.0. 8.	8 0	25. 0. 5. - - -	3. 0. 2. 2.	- - - -	8 0	- - - -	8 0	
1352-53	3. 0.2.12.	0.0. 8.	10 0	44. 1. 21. 4	7, 0. 3. 6.	10 0	10 4	- - - -	1 0 4	
1353-54	None					- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	
1401-02	None					- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	
1418-19	None					- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	
1447-48	None					- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	
1463-64	None					- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	
1482-83	None					- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	
1491-92	None					- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	

682
900

WRINGTON - 3 Continued (Purchase and Sale)

Year	Horses		Oxen		Cattle		Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Sheep Before Clip					Sheep After Clip					Pigs						Pigs																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	PURCHASES					PURCHASES					SALES					SALES					PURCHASES						SALES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
							R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	R	E	W	H	L	B	S	P	H	Y	B	S	P	H	Y																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
1328-29	none		none		none																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							</

WRINGTON 4

DEMESNE FARM COSTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Issues of Manor	Labour Services	Vacant Holdings	Sale of Grain	Issue of Mill	Sale of Stock	TOTAL
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1328-29.	8 2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.	See I.M.	-----.	7 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-----	1 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	16 12 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1330-31.	6 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	See I.M.	-----	7 1 4.	-----	13 8.	14 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1331-32.	6 10 2.	1 0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-----	8 10 8.	-----	1 6 3.	17 8 0 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1333-34.	9 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1 2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-----	2 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-----	5 15 0.	18 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1342-43.	12 15 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.	1 5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-----	13 6.	-----	11 2.	15 5 7.
1343-44.	13 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1 5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-----	1 13 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-----	15 4.	17 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1351-52.	4 19 6.	9 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9 2.	6 8.	-----	1 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	16 7 8.
1352-53.	4 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9 0 7.	8 2.	18 0.	-----	2 1 0.	16 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1353-54.	5 4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$.	9 0 7.	7 9.	6 2.	-----	6 5 4.	21 4 8 $\frac{3}{4}$.
1401-02.	8 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	19 0 3 $\frac{7}{8}$.	-----	14 8.	-----	2 19 2.	31 8 9 $\frac{3}{8}$.
1418-19.	4 1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$.	26 14 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-----	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-----	1 2 9.	32 2 4 $\frac{1}{8}$.
1447-48.	4 13 0.	-----	-----	1 14 0.	-----	5 17 6.	12 4 6.
1463-64.	+ ? 4 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-----	-----	?	-----	?	?
1482-83.	17 8.	-----	-----	1 2 2.	-----	3 4.	2 3 2.
1491-92.	5 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	-----	-----	14 2.	-----	15 8.	7 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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DEMESNE FARM COSTS

1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year	Ploughs	Carts & Horses	Harvest	T & W	Wages of Family	Pig	Sheepfold	Corn Purchase	Stock Purchase	Ditch & Building	TOTAL
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1328-29.	5 10	2 9	8 3	15 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 6	2 0	8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 9	1 12 8	2 1 4	7 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1330-31.	3 6	18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$?	17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 6	1 0	8 2	16 3	12 1	11 11 $\frac{1}{4}$? +
1331-32.	3 6	2 7	7 11	11 0	13 6	1 6	2 8	1 9 6	4 4	10 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1333-34.	3 4	4 11	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 6	1 4	8 1	1 18 1	2 13 6	7 10	7 1 5
1342-43.	4 2	2 5	12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 6	2 0	6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 8	4 0	12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 1 1
1343-44.	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1	14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 6	1 10	9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4	14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 1 8
1351-52.	11 10	8 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 2	14 5	14 1	2 3	6 3	18 0	1 14 2	10 11	6 15 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1352-53.	11 8	5 2	12 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 2	2 7	1 1 7	- - - -	2 2 4	2 5	6 15 10
1353-54.	8 6	1 6 2	13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6 8	2 3	1 5 10	- - - -	13 4	1 2 6	7 17 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1401-02.	7 9	5 9	15 5	6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0	- - - -	5 9	2 9 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 4	10 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1418-19.	- - - -	5 8	11 2	2 3	13 0	- - - -	3 11	13 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - - -	1 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1447-48.	- - - -	- - - -	10 9	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - - -	- - - -	10 8	1 0 2	2 5 0	1 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1463-64.	MSS DESTROYED.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
1482-83.	- - - -	- - - -	1 0	- - - -	2 13 4	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	2 14 4
1491-92.	- - - -	- - - -	1 0	- - - -	2 13 4	- - - -	1 18 11	- - - -	5 19 7	19 0 11 11 10	- - - -

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RENTS, LIVERY AND YEAR'S WORK

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Year	Rent	Farm Leases	Miscellaneous	Perquisites	TOTAL	Acquit & Defect	Customary	Foreign Expense	Administration	TOTAL
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1328-29	26 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	- - - - -	41 9 11	68 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 16 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 8	2 19 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1330-31	26 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0 0	3 2 2	27 13 2	65 7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 12 7	5 8	- - - - ?	2 5 10	+? 4 4 1
1331-32.	26 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0 0	7 7	74 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 7 0	1 14 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 8	5 18 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1333-34.	26 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0 0	2 3	43 9 2	78 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 14 8	5 8	5 9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 11	8 11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1342-43.	26 14 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 0 0	5 6 8	69 7 11	109 8 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 17 2	5 8	9 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1343-44.	26 14 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 0 0	- - - - -	34 14 11	69 9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 14 3	5 8	6 14 1	1 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 15 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1351-52.	26 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0 0	- - - - -	11 18 4	46 13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 2	5 8	1 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 10	6 19 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1352-53.	26 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0 0	12 5 1	11 10 6	58 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 8	5 2	13 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 19 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1353-54.	26 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0 0	- - - - -	12 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 1 5	8 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 8	7 3 1	1 2 9	17 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1401-02.	32 19 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 0 0	- - - - -	16 18 3	53 16 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 6 11	5 8	7 3	13 7	6 13 5
1418-19.	38 8 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 0 0	- - - - -	30 5 10	72 13 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 17 7	5 8	2	1 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1447-48.	69 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	- - - - -	18 0 0	87 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 8	12 0	1 5 0	1 17 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1463-64.	68 17 11	- - - - -	- - - - -	MSS Defective	(Rent and Works Extent and rent of fulling mill	£12. 9. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$)				
1482-83.	68 17 11	12 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	3 5 11	84 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	1 3 11	3 1 6	12 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1491-92.	73 13 5	1 3 10	- - - - -	23 23 10	98 10 1	17 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - - - -	1 1 10	3 3 2	5 2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$

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RENTS, LIVERY AND YEAR'S WORKING.

1.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
YEAR.	Livery I	Arrears I.	Surplus.	Arrears II.	Reeve Debt in Year.	Livery II.	Total Livery.	Total Export Produce.	Year's Working.
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1328-29.	69 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	9. 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	10 10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 8 8	- - - - -	69 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 15 2	85 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1330-31.	MSS	4 8 11	- - - - -	MSS		?	?	22 10 0	+ 22 10 0
1331-32.	95 0 1	4 13 11	- - - - -			- - - - -	95 0 1	10 2 6	105 2 7
1333-34.	73 15 2	1 13 7	- - - - -	8 12 5 $\frac{3}{4}$		- - - - -	73 15 2	12 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1342-43.	85 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - - - -	8 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - - - -	85 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 8 8	96 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1343-44.	77 16 3	8 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	2 5 1		- - - - -	77 16 3	16 19 8	94 15 11
1351-52.	70 7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	127 19 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - - - -	106 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 3 3	- - - - -	70 7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 17 7	81 5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1352-53.	10 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 3 3	- - - - -	73 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	? - - - -	10 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$?+1 0 4	11 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1353-54.	29 12 8	71 17 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - - - -	86 4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$		- - - - -	29 12 8	4 0 8	33 13 4
1401-02.	11 19 0	33 7 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - - - -	83 16 10	18 3 4	35 13 8	47 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 0	50 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1418-19.	6 19 0	54 15 8	- - - - -	142 13 11	71 7 11	?20+	+26 19 0	13 0	?+27 12 0
1447-48.	- - - - -	10 2 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	- - - - -	93 16 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 9 8 $\frac{7}{8}$		73 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	73 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1463-64.		16 10 8	- - - - -	MSS Damaged.			?	- - - - -	?
1482-83.	6 19 0	14 3 8	- - - - -	77 12 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 15 7	- - Quit	63 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1491-92.	6 19 0	30 7 5	- - - - -	112 8 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 13 11		65 10 1	72 9 1	72 9 1

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APPENDIX V

CASH ACCOUNTS OF GLASTONBURY ABBEY MANORS

The tables of this appendix were compiled from the cash accounts of the manors concerned. In table 'A' no changes have occurred in notation. Table 'B' has likewise been little amended. Tables 'C' and 'D' have all items codified so that rents no matter whether assize or farm have been combined. Expenditure on the manor and administration have been amalgamated. Table 'D' might be read in conjunction with appendix IV since here the accounts of the manors concerned have been set out in the appropriate sequence - only the year 1537-38 has been omitted since it is treated more fully with all other manors in table 'B'. Table 'E' has summaries of accounts of manors from which odd accounts survive.

In the chamberlain's manors (table 'B') the column headed 'Assize' refers to payments made to the receiver general of the crown at the dissolution.

Abbreviations of Place Names

E = East. W = West. L.D. = Longbridge Deverill.
 S = South. Podimore M. = Podimore Milton.
 Brent and W. = Brent and Wrington Hundred.
 Christian M. = Christian Malford.
 Wint.Bn. Mktn. = Winterbourne Monkton.
 Pars. = Parsonage.

Abbreviations in text of tables of appendix V

A. = Held by one man as farmer of demesne (table 'B')

Chamb. = Chamberlain

Expn. Cham. = Expenses of the Chamberlain

For. Expn. = Foreign Expenses

For. Rec. = Foreign Receipts

IM = Issues of the Manor

IM & Wks = Issues of the Manor and Labour Services sold

I.N.R. = Increases and New Rents

M = Mill

N.R. = New Rents

R = Rectory

S = Sheep farm

V.T. = Vacant Tenement

W = Labour Services

The Cash Accounts for 1333-34; as in originals with some slight amendments

INCOME

Manor	Arrears			Rents Leases			Issues of Manor			Sales Corn			Sales Stock			Per- quisites			Sales on Account			Foreign Receipts			Mill Corn ^(O) Mills (M) Parsonage (P)			Total						
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d							
Glastonbury	8	0	0	78	5	0½	9	16	2½		9	5		4	10	10	31	15	9	2	16	2	10	0	-	-	-	136	3	5				
Baltonsborough	4	3	6¼	29	19	6¼	15	18	0			4		5	10		6	6	0	1	12	4	1	0	0	-	-	-	59	5	6½			
Street	3	5	0	20	15	8	7	2	5		7	0		2	17	7	21	4	3	1	6	6		12	2	-	-	-	57	10	7			
Walton	1	10	0	13	18	6¾	9	0	6		3	9	7¼	2	13	4	15	16	3		16	0		5	0	-	-	-	47	9	3			
Ashcott	4	5	4¼	16	12	2¼	7	12	3½		7	15	10	1	7	0	22	17	5	1	6	8		3	4	-	-	-	61	0	1			
Shapwick	5	18	1¼	21	6	7½	9	13	10		6	11	6		18	2	13	15	8	2	5	0	3	14	4½	-	-	-	67	9	1¼			
Greinton	-	-	-	12	15	0½	3	3	0½			10			2	2	4	7	1	2	16	10½		-	-	-	-	-	-	23	5	0½		
Withy	-	-	-	3	1	6	11	19	8		1	14	8		18	6		11	3			2½		-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	9½		
High Ham	2	0	0	16	5	10¾	15	8	10¾			11	11½		18	10	10	2	4		11	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	45	18	11		
Podimore Milton	-	-	-	8	5	0¼	2	15	2		4	19	9		1	17	11	4	16	2		17	3½		4	2	11¼	-	-	-	27	5	3½	
Zoy	-	-	-	144	3	2½	48	14	3½		46	11	2¼		2	19	8	194	3	9	-	-	-		1	0	0	M 8	15	8	456	12	7½	
Brent	9	13	4	123	12	10	36	13	5⅜		3	14	10½		8	13	7	104	15	9¼	6	15	10½	1	15	10	M 10	10	10¼	299	15	6⅝		
Butleigh	No evidence																																	
Godney	No evidence																																	
Meare	No evidence																																	
Wrington	1	13	7	26	12	9½	10	16	11¼		1	17	9¼		5	10	11	43	9	2		7	10		2	3		8	0	0	98	11	3	
Marksbury	-	-	-	9	18	11½	5	7	8½		3	12	4		-	-	-	4	4	4		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	23	3	3¼
Houndstreet	-	-	-	1	11	11½	1	7	1½			-	-			4	4		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5
Mells	1	13	4	13	2	10¾	4	17	11½		12	19	10			1	6	17	6	8	2	7	10½		3	6		-	-	-	52	13	6¼	
Doulting	1	14	2¼	14	3	3	4	18	0¼		2	11	8		1	19	8	19	11	1		-	-	-		-	-	P 1	15	0	46	12	11	
Batcombe	-	-	-	10	7	5¼	6	11	4¼		1	7	1½		1	10	6½	11	8	1		-	-	-		-	-	M 2	13	4	33	17	11	
Ditcheat	1	5	6¼	28	0	10	12	3	8½		6	0	1		1	7	5	7	10	1	1	7	1		-	-	-		-	-	57	14	8¼	
Pennard	3	6	8	12	16	10½	8	8	0½		2	17	4½		2	18	10	4	13	6		7	1½		-	-	-		-	-	35	8	5	
Pilton	8	18	4¾	45	17	3¼	23	19	1½		2	2	6		5	1	3	43	13	10		4	0		5	16	4	C	9	8	136	2	4½	
Nettleton	3	12	8	19	17	2¼	2	16	4			16	8¼		-	-	-	8	13	5	1	0	11		-	-	-		-	-	36	18	2½	
Grittleton	-	-	-	11	18	11½	4	13	2½			12	0¼		1	15	4	2	19	5		4	11		6	0	0	M 1	10	0	29	13	10¼	
Kington																																		
St. Michael	-	-	-	16	11	6¾	9	1	11			15	1		16	6	20	7	9		8	0		-	-	-		-	-	48	0	9¾		
Christian Malford	4	1½		22	4	8	8	8	9			1	11½		2	12	2	47	18	9	1	13	0		-	-	-		-	-	83	3	5	
Winterbourne																																		
Monkton	14	11	4	11	13	10	2	19	8¼		7	8	4		1	16	5	23	12	11	2	14	8	8	1	11	M 2	0	0	74	10	1¼		
Badbury		8	10¼	15	6	11	10	3	3		3	12	0		4	0	10	7	12	8	1	4	9		-	-	-		-	-	42	9	3¼	
Ashbury	18	1	8	19	4	1	8	15	4		40	10	9		3	11	10	24	1	3		16	1	1	0	0		-	-	-	116	1	0	
Idmiston	1	11	8½	12	13	10	6	0	10		11	14	10½		8	5	0	24	10	3		11	9		-	-	-		-	-	65	8	3	
Damerham	9	16	0	53	0	0¼	24	7	11¼		58	5	5¼		8	13	8	36	0	10		19	2		-	-	-		5	6	8	196	9	8¼
Sturminster																																		
Newton	5	1	10½	23	19	3¼	17	2	5¼		5	18	2½		1	7	8	27	1	3	5	16	9	7	5	3¼	C 2	14	10½	96	0	7¼		
Marnhull	2	10	0	21	0	11	10	19	9¼		2	15	7½		1	2	6½	38	6	8		13	9		-	-	-		-	-	74	19	2¼	
Colbears	2	7	9	2	1	7	4	16	5		16	13	4		-	-	-		14	5		-	-			-	-	-		-	-	29	3	7
Buckland Newton	12	11	8	25	3	0½	15	10	7¼		5	5	4½		3	18	8½	34	11	1	5	9	7½		-	-	-		-	-	102	10	1¼	
Uplyme	6	1	3¼	10	10	8½	5	19	4		3	3	10¼		2	15	10	7	9	7	9	13	6		-	-	-	C 4	1	8¼	49	15	9¼	
West Monkton	No evidence																																	
Monkton																																		
Deverill	3	0	0	8	4	6	6	9	3¼		41	2	0		7	1	7	16	7	4		8	0		-	-	-		-	-	82	12	8¼	
Longbridge																																		
Deverill	No evidence																																	

APPENDIX V. TABLE 'A' (continued)

The Cash Accounts for 1333-34; as in originals with some slight amendments

OUTGO

Manor	Surplus £ s d	Aquit.& Defect Rent £ s d	Customary Payments £ s d	Ploughing £ s d	Carting £ s d	Repairs Maintenance £ s d	Threshing Winnowing £ s d	Sheep £ s d	Pigs £ s d
Glastonbury	- - -	19 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 4	13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 5	1 7 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	- - -
Baltonsborough	- - -	1 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 5	1 6	5 9 6	6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -
Street	- - -	8 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 0	1 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 3	16 8	1 9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	- - -
Walton	- - -	5 10	4 0	18 1	2 4 11	8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 4	8 2
Ashcott	- - -	3 3 8	4 0	1 1 10	1 10 3	8 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 5	- - -	- - -
Shapwick	- - -	3 5 1	3 2	1 2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 10	- - -
Greinton	3 12 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 16 0	- - -	15 10	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	12 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	- - -
Withy	5 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	6 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	- - -
High Ham	- - -	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 6	15 11	7 9	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	- - -
Podimore Milton	6 1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 6	6	1 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4	1 4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 6	- - -
Zoy	55 19 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 0	- - -	1 14 5	1 16 5	8 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	8 9
Brent	- - -	1 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 7	2 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	3 0
Butleigh	No evidence								
Godney	No evidence								
Meare	No evidence								
Wrington	- - -	1 14 8	5 8	7 10	9 5	7 10	15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 7	1 4
Marksbury	2 5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 2	- - -
Houndstreet	2 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 2	- - -	6 10	11	11	10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0	- - -
Mells	- - -	1 12 0	2 10	2 6 7	11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 4	1 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 7	2 5
Doultling	- - -	14 7	3 0	14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 10	2 8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 1	1 11
Batcombe	1 19 10	2 18 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10	7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 0	1 7 6	1 0 4	13 2	8
Ditcheat	- - -	2 9 10	2 8	6 4	18 8	2 11	1 8 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	1 5
Pennard	- - -	19 11	2 1	8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 11	4 6	15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	1 1
Pilton	- - -	4 2 0	5 9	12 6	2 17 7	3 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 7	11 10	7 0
Nettleton	- - -	14 9	- - -	6 11	10 10	12 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	1 4
Grittleton	11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	1 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 0	6 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 0 11	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kington St. Michael	12 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 6	- - -	9 5	9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 10	1 11
Christian Malford	- - -	1 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	11 5	9 1	7 8	10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	2 0
Winterbourne Monkton	- - -	1 9 8	- - -	1 8 10	1 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 12 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 8 3	18 4	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Badbury	- - -	1 0 7	- - -	1 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 7	18 7	1 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 2	- - -
Ashbury	- - -	1 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	1 9 9	1 6 9	1 6 1	- - -	1 5 3	4 8
Idmiston	- - -	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	1 10 4	11 10	14 0	1 16 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 9
Damerham	- - -	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	1 2 8	3 5 3	20 9 11	5 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 4	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sturminster Newton	- - -	6 4	- - -	1 13 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 13 11	2 5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 2	5 4
Marnhull	- - -	2 3	- - -	16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3	18 3	16 6	- - -	- - -
Colbeare	- - -	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	1 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 11	1 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	6 11	- - -
Buckland Newton	- - -	15 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	1 16 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 1	16 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 10	- - -
West Monkton	No evidence								
Monkton Deverill	- - -	19 1	- - -	18 11	1 4 3	9 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 17 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 3	- - -
Longbridge Deverill	No evidence								

APPENDIX V. TABLE 'A' (Continued)

The Cash Accounts for 1333-34; as in originals with some slight amendments

OUTGO

Manor	Harvesting £ s d	Purchase Corn £ s d	Purchase Stock £ s d	Admin. & For- eign Receipts £ s d	Payment £ s d	Total £ s d	Reeve's Debt I £ s d	Reeve's Debt II £ s d
Glastonbury	2 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 14 6	2 0	13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 8 2	133 6 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 16 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Baltonsborough	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 6	4 4	1 0	48 8 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 16 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 8 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -
Street	2 17 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 2	12 6	3 4	41 7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 17 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 13 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 6 8 $\frac{7}{8}$
Walton	2 9 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 8 6	17 6	16 2	33 17 7	48 11 2	1 1 11	- - -
Ashcott	2 5 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 18 4	9 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 6 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 13 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -
Shapwick	5 16 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 0 8	3 10	1 13 3	43 8 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 18 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 11 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greinton	5 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 5	3 0	9	15 9 8	24 14 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -
Withy	2 8 4	1 2	- - -	- - -	7 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 10 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -
High Ham	2 19 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 8	17 0	1 4 6	35 18 1	44 10 9	1 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -
Podimore Milton	6 9 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 11	1 3 2	10 6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 5 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -
Zoy	20 14 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	382 14 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	494 9 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 17 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - -
Brent	3 0 6	12 12 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	7 15 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	253 4 10	295 10 5	4 5 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - -
Butleigh	No evidence							
Godney	No evidence							
Meare	No evidence							
Wrington	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 18 1	2 13 6	6 10 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 15 2	89 18 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 12 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -
Marksbury	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	1 9 6	15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 16 4	25 13 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 2	- - -
Houndstreet	18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	8	9 4	1 2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 12 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 9 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -
Mells	12 6	- - -	2 10	4 19 6	31 0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 6 11	9 6 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Doultling	4 13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0	3 6	7 4	31 11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 8 5	3 4 6	- - -
Batcombe	2	18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8	3 7	19 19 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 13 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -
Ditcheat	9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 4	18 8	2 3 2	46 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -
Pennard	5	12 11	2 14 10	- - -	26 7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 12 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -
Pilton	16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 2	3 2 0	12 4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 14 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	121 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 1 8	? - -
Nettleton	6 9	6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11	1 4 5	30 18 10	36 15 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -
Grittleton	13 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	12 9	15 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 18 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -
Kington St. Michael	7 3	2 6	1 0	2 10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 13 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	45 7 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 12 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - -
Christian Malford	16 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 7	13 7	66 9 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 5 0
Winterbourne Monkton	4 13 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 11	1 6 10	2 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 10 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Badbury	4 8 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 8	1 9 2	25 5 9	40 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 4
Ashbury	5 7 7	15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 10	7 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 13 10	3 7 2	1 7 10
Idmiston	3 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 11	3 16 3	37 11 10	59 18 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 0 0
Damerham	11 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 8	2 13 11	20 14 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	122 4 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	193 19 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 19 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 9 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sturminster Newton	16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 4	1 8 7	12 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 3 10	91 14 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 1
Marnhull	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 2	- - -	61 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 4 0	7 15 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 4 5
Colbeare	2 17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 7	18 6	1 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 5 11	31 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -
Buckland Newton	1 2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 14 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 13 5	6 5 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 18 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 11 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 18 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 14 7
Uplyme	2 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 0	2 7 0	4 12 10	24 6 0	39 10 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 0
West Monkton	No evidence							
Monkton Deverill	19 3	1 0	2 10 1	12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 11 9	71 5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 6 10	? - -
Longbridge Deverill	No evidence							

APPENDIX V. TABLE 'B'

MANORIAL ACCOUNTS. 1537-38.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Place	Arrears	Free Holders	Rent of Assize	Farm of Land Sheep Farm (S)	Mills (M) Rectory (R)	Issues Manor	New Rent	Stock & Wood	Perquisites	Foreign Receipts	Total
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Glastonbury	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	541 4 8	541 4 8
Shapwick	1 0 0	1 2 0	35 7 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	A9 0 0	M1 6 8	10 8	- - -	9 16 6	8 2 3	- - -	66 5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Street	4 15 6	4	39 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	A8 0 0	- - -	3 4	6 8	3 6 0	4 10	- - -	56 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltonsborough	21 3 4	1 4	94 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	A8 10 0	AR8 10 0	5 0	See Col 7.	4 5 10	1 6 8	- - -	128 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditchheat	43 7 8	10 10	56 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 4	- - -	2 9	- - -	1 4 5	9 2	- - -	102 16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. Brent	30 6 0	1 3 0	66 8 10	W5 0 0	M2 13 4	1 6 0	4	6 15 0	8 8 6	- - -	122 1 0
E. Pennard	38 12 8	1 4 0	41 6 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	A2 0 0	- - -	3 2	- - -	2 4 10	2 17 2	- - -	88 8 9
E. Street	4 13 4	6	6 17 4	A4 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 8	6 6 8	- - -	24 10 6
Greinton	3 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 0	- - -	1 13 4	- - -	5 0	10 8	- - -	25 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lympsham	13 16 8	1 11 5	43 3 4	W4 6 0	- - -	5 6	- - -	3 18 0	18 9 1	- - -	85 10 0
Marksbury	2 13 6	1 0 7	15 3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	A8 13 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	34 19 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Houndstreet)											
Othery	25 0 0	1 10 0	57 12 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 7 0	22 0 6	- - -	108 9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
W. Pennard	26 18 4	1 Red Rose	49 10 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	W2 0 8	- - -	8	- - -	3 16 0	1 2 9	- - -	83 10 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
S. Brent	22 10 0	1 6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	W3 11 4	- - -	1 5 10	See Col 7.	2 11 8	9 8 2	- - -	88 15 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wrington	32 11 2	1 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 5 9	W 7 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	6 3 6	1 5 0	13 12 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	16 1 0	- - -	146 10 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Higham	5 6 8	1 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 0 2	9 12 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	- - -	1 4 8	- - -	5 3 8	- - -	60 14 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seavington	4 6 8	11 3	10 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6	- - -	15 7 3
Batcomb	1 0 0	3	23 4 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	2 6 11	See Col 7.	9 4	6 0 5	- - -	39 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Berrow	23 10 0	1 7 11	40 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	W3 16 4	- - -	1 0	- - -	1 10 0	1 10	- - -	70 11 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
Podimore M.	5 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	16 19 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 0 0	- - -	13 4	1 7	2 2 0	1 10	- - -	31 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Withy	10 0	- - -	3 1 6	- - -	- - -	12 14 10	1 0	11 6	- - -	- - -	16 18 10
Brent & W.100.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 7 7	- - -	9 7 7
Northload	8 19 0	- - -	30 16 4	- - -	- - -	6	- - -	1 2 0	3 4	- - -	41 1 2
Ashbury	7 8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 14 9	22 17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 6 8	- - -	2 12 6	- - -	See col 7.	2 14 8	- - -	51 14 9
Idmiston	5 2 6	1 8 9	17 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 0	- - -	24 18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	3 3 10	- - -	54 3 0
Wint. Bn. Mktn	1 15 5	1 1 3	13 3 9	12 0 10	M1 0 0	1 0	See col 7.	- - -	1 8 7	- - -	30 10 0
Kington St. M.	3 6 6	7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 8	- - -	19 8	- - -	- - -	1 16 7	- - -	33 3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Badbury	1 15 0	13 0	16 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 3 4	- - -	4 4	- - -	- - -	17 2	- - -	32 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Christian M.	2 0 0	1 12 8	44 11 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 7 9	- - -	7 2	See col 7.	13 11 0	6 2 1	- - -	77 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Damerham	8 6 4	2 15 7	77 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 15 0S	M2 0 0	2 8 0	See col 7.	29 10 4	7 18 1	Parsonage 28 13 4	201 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Weston Pars.	(Rent Assize £1.6.0d)	(Tithe Hay £1.16.8d)	(Parsonage £2.13. 4.)	(Corn £84 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d)	(Stock & Wood £11.12. 8d)						100 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Longbridge D.	2 16 0	- - -	37 4 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	28 9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 0	2 0	4 7 5	1 8	74 9 11 $\frac{1}{8}$

APPENDIX V. TABLE 'B'

MANORIAL ACCOUNTS. 1537-38 (Continued)

1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Place	Acquit Rent	Other Expenses	Defect Rent	Cust.	Wages	Court	Foreign Expenses	Abbot	Cook	Other Obed.	Total Expenses	Receiver Casual	Receiver Glaston.	Reeve Debt
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Glastonbury	- - -	Grain 497 14 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 6 8	- - -	30 4 8	12 0 0	541 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shapwick	1 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 4	19 7	7 9	14 8	2 9 4	- - -	6 16 4	11 19 10	40 11 8½	6 11 8
Street	3 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 9 2	- - -	11 4	11 4½	- - -	- - -	2 14 10½	6 7 4	45 14 10	1 5 0
Baltonsboro'	2 0	1 10 8½	10 0	- - -	2 6 8	- - -	3 5 4	1 13 4	- - -	6 6 8	15 14 9½	20 10 10	77 1 5	14 8 4
Ditchat	1 2 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 4	15 8	2 0	4 4	3 19 0	- - -	6 16 4	11 10 4	51 6 5½	33 2 6
E. Brent	4 3 4	1 0 1	2 15 10	3 3	- - -	2 14 9	- - -	3 0 0	- - -	16 16 8	30 13 11	26 13 9	46 14 0	16 17 11
E. Pennard	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	- - -	11 4	5 10	1 8 0	- - -	4 5 2	19 15 9	40 13 9½	23 6 4
E. Street	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 8	6 12 8	10 11 2	7 0 0
Greinton	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 10½	2 6	15 1½	- - -	- - -	2 7 6	2 8 2	18 13 9	1 8 4
Lympsham	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 0	- - -	1 5 8	- - -	11 0½	5 0 0	- - -	7 18 8½	14 9 10	41 6 0½	21 13 4
Marksbury)	1 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 3 4	1 10 2	1 1 0	- - -	5 0	6 6 2	7 17 9	18 19 1½	1 9 6
Houndstreet)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Othery	1 0 0	- - -	10 3½	2 0	- - -	- - -	7 4	1 3 0	- - -	- - -	3 2 7½	21 8 9	55 16 9	27 18 4
W. Pennard	1 6	1 1 5	- - -	- - -	1 16 8	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	- - -	4 0 0	8 12 11	3 19 9	42 17 8	27 6 8
S. Brent	1 0 0	12 4	7½	2 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10½	9 10	- - -	11 10 7	18 0 1	41 18 0½	17 6 8
Wrington	17 8½	1 1	- - -	- - -	2 13 4	2 15 4	2 9	1 12 0	6 19 0	- - -	15 1 2½	34 14 4	65 15 1½	30 14 5½
Higham	1 0 0	- - -	1 8	- - -	10 0	- - -	- - -	10 8	3 13 0	- - -	5 15 4	6 5 4	44 8 4½	4 5 0
Seavington	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 8	9 8	- - -	12 11	- - -	- - -	1 14 3	1 16 10	9 2 10	2 13 4
Batcomb	1 6 8	- - -	- - -	2 0	6 8	13 4	- - -	2 14 0	8 0	- - -	5 10 8	2 10 5	25 18 4½	5 0 0
Berrow	1 3 4	12 4	- - -	2 0	12 4	- - -	- - -	3 4	4 0 0	- - -	6 1 0	15 17 6	39 7 7½	9 5 0
Podimore M.	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 7½	1 8	12 3½	- - -	- - -	2 12 7	4 11 5	20 19 4½	2 16 8
Withy	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 4	- - -	- - -	3 14 1	- - -	- - -	4 4 5	16 6	11 12 11	5 0
Brent &	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
W.100	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0	- - -	- - -	5 3 4	- - -	- - -	9 2 7	- - -	- - -	3 19 3
Northload.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	9 0	17 2 3	17 10½	13 4	2 10 0	22 12 5½	5 6 4	8 4 0½	4 15 0
Ashbury	1 0 0	6 2	- - -	- - -	13 4	3 1 4½	2 1 0	3 14 9	- - -	6 17 4	17 13 11½	7 15 7	21 0 9½	4 10 4
Idmiston	16 0½	9 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 19 1	1 18 2	8 0	4 0 0	- - -	9 11 0½	25 7 8½	13 1 7	6 1 2
Wint.Bn.Mktn	13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 19 6	1 13 4	- - -	3 10 0	- - -	7 16 2	17 8	19 10 8	2 5 5
Kington St.M.1	8 0	- - -	7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0	1 7 5½	2 0 0	- - -	8 6 11½	2 7 11	19 17 3½	2 7 7
Badbury	13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 9	6 8	4 15 2	3 4 0	- - -	10 7 11	1 5 11	19 9 5½	1 5 6½
Christian M.	1 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 13 6	1 2 7	6 19 0	- - -	12 1 9	19 18 9	37 0 6½	16 8
Damerham	1 0 0	22 3 0	1 6 8	- - -	1 0 0	3 0 0½	3 3 7	3 12 0	27 11 0	- - -	52 16 4½	82 17 9	58 10 3	5 11 2
Weston Pars.	(Threshing & Winnow Defect	£5 11 0½d)	- - -	- - -	13 4	- - -	13 5 11	(Harvest £14.15.0d) For. Exp.	(Other £7.1.4.)	- - -	41 7 7½	59 3 0	- - -	- - -
Longbridge D.P.18	0	- - -	1 1 8	- - -	- - -	2 1 4	P2 4 0½	D2 6 8	- - -	- - -	8 11 8½	(Chamberlain 65 18 2)	- - -	- - -

APPENDIX V. TABLE 'B'

MANORIAL ACCOUNTS 1538-39 (CHAMBERLAIN'S MANORS)

Place	Rent Assize	I.N.R.	Parsonage Rent	Parsonage N.R.	I.M.&Wks.	V.T. Parsonage	V.T.	Sales	Perks	For. Rec.
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Monkton D.	8 17 9½	16 5¾	- - -	- - -	23 10 7¼	- - -	2 17 8¼	- - -	- - -	- - -
Longbridge D	32 19 9¾	4 7 6	1 10 0	1 6 0	28 9 ¾	6 0	1 3 2½	2 0	1 2 7	2 0
W. Monkton	27 3 8½	5 19 4	- - -	- - -	14 14 5½	- - -	1 1 8	- - -	9 8 6	- - -

Place	Defect	Defect Pars.	Wages	Custom	Building	Expn. Cham.	For. Expn.	F. E. P.	Total	Chamb.	Amyce
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Monkton D.	5 8 0	- - -	16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0	- - -	6 8 8	29 13 10½	- - -
Longbridge D.	1 1 8	18 0	16 8	- - -	- - -	2 16 4	2 6 8	2 3 0½	9 6 8½	48 1 0	12 3 7½
W. Monkton	5 0 1½	- - -	1 6 4	6 8	3 4	2 11 11½	6 8	- - -	9 6 1	28 3 0	29 10 3

APPENDIX V. TABLE 'C'.
MANORIAL ACCOUNTS 1534-35.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
MANOR	Arrears			Rent & Farms			Issues			Perquisites			Foreign Receipts			Total		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d				£	s	d
Northode	18	16	8.	30	16	10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	13	6.
E. Street.		11	8.	10	17	10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	6.
Butleigh.	4	16	8.	47	6	10½.	12	12	8.	1	3	1.	-	-	-	65	19	1½.
High Ham.	2	19	4.	50	3	8½.	1	0	6.	8	10	10.	-	-	-	62	13	3½.
Shapwick.	7	8	4.	46	15	11.			8.		3	3.	-	-	-	54	16	10½.
Middlezoy.	29	3	4.	79	2	5½.	1	9	9.	49	5	1.	-	-	-	158	16	11½.
Othery.	17	11	8.	59	2	4½.		17	6.	28	9	8.	-	-	-	106	1	2½.
Weston.	18	14	8.	93	7	0½.	2	0	10.	44	3	11.	-	-	-	158	6	5½.
Weston Paison.	-	-	-	1	6	0.	126	0	9.	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	6	9.
Withy.	7	15	0.	3	2	6.	12	17	6.			7.	-	-	-	23	15	7.
S. Brent.	23	7	6.	52	19	9½.	4	0	4.	21	1	1.	-	-	-	101	8	8½.
Berrow.	22	6	8.	45	7	11½.	3	12	4.	31	19	2.	-	-	-	103	7	1½.
Lympsham.	17	10	0.	49	0	9.	5	1	4.		3	1.	-	-	-	71	15	2.
E. Brent.	25	14	10.	75	5	6.	4	5	0.	46	5	5.	-	-	-	100	10	9.
Marks. Hndst.	1	4	8½.	24	17	11½.	1	14	0.		7	1.	-	-	-	28	3	9.
Batcomb.	4	16	8.	29	5	5½.	2	19	7.	2	18	10.	-	-	-	40	0	6½.
Ditchcat.	2	9	9.	57	12	7½.	1	2	6.	29	16	10.	-	-	-	138	0	11½.
Podimore Milton.	1	17	8.	23	1	10½.		3	4.	1	7	8.	-	-	-	26	10	6½.
Doulting.	50	3	4.	63	15	1½.	5	11	9½.	10	15	6.	-	-	-	126	2	5½.
W. Pennard.	91	0	10.	51	11	7.	1	3	1.	1	9	7.	-	-	-	145	5	0½.
E. Pennard.	41	19	8.	44	10	11½.	2	3	2.	37	3	11.	-	-	-	125	17	8½.
Kington St. M.	7	7	3.	27	1	1½.	4	5	1.	3	14	3.	-	-	-	42	7	8½.
Christian Mfd.	10	1	8.	48	11	7½.	3	3	0.	7	7	11.	-	-	-	69	4	2½.
Wntbn.Mkton.	12	3	5.	27	5	10.		2	10.		4	6.	-	-	-	39	16	7.
Badbury.	8	9	8.	29	15	8½.	1	14	8.	1	15	9.	-	-	-	42	15	9½.
Ashbury.	6	1	7.	38	18	10½.	23	2	7.	2	11	1.	-	-	-	70	14	1½.
Idmiston.	1	1	6.	20	18	4½.	20	17	1.	1	13	6.	-	-	-	44	10	5½.

APPENDIX V. TABLE 'C'.

MANORIAL ACCOUNTS 1534-35.

1	8			9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16		
MANOR	Rents A & D.			Court & Obedientary Costs.			Abbot.			Foreign Expenses			Total			Casual			Glaston.			Reeve Debt.					
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d			
Northlode.	-	-	-	1	7	5	3	3	4.	17	10	½.	-	-	-	5	8	7½.	10	5	0.	25	8	2½.	11	8.	
E. Street.	-	-	-	-	6	8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	10.	11	8.	10	11	2.	-	-	-	
Butleigh.	1	14	0.	-	-	-	-	10	0.	2	5.	6	4.	2	12	9.	15	5	1.	45	2	3½.	2	19	0.		
High Ham.	1	1	8.	1	0	8.	3	13	0.	10	8.	1	8.	6	7	8.	6	12	7.	43	16	0¼.	5	5	0.		
Shapwick.	1	6	8.	2	4	4.	2	9	4.	14	8.	1	4.	6	16	4.	3	15	3.	39	11	3¼.	4	14	0.		
Middlezoy.	1	13	11½.	-	2	0.	21	15	0.	1	0	0.	7	4.	24	18	3½.	27	19	9.	54	5	10¾.	51	10	0.	
Otheny.	1	10	3¼.	-	2	0.	-	-	-	1	3	0.	7	4.	3	2	7¼.	Allow 18	2	10.	55	19	9.	28	11	8.	
Weston.	1	13	11.	5	14	6.	22	5	0.	1	2	6¾.	14	0.	31	2	8¾.	21	8	8.	62	6	3¾.	43	7	2.	
Weston Paisen.	-	-	-	25	10	9½.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	0	41	11	6¼.	85	15	2¾.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Withy.	-	-	-	-	10	4.	-	-	-	3	14	1.	-	-	4	4	5.	2	14	11.	11	12	11.	5	3	4.	
S. Brent.	1	0	7¾.	-	9	5.	9	10	0.	4	10¼.	-	-	-	11	4	11.	19	10	6.	42	4	0¾.	28	8	4.	
Berrow.	1	3	4.	-	14	5.	4	0	0.	3	4.	-	-	-	6	1	1.	18	17	5.	40	0	3½.	38	6	8.	
Lympsham.	1	0	0.	1	0	0.	5	0	0.	11	0¾.	-	-	-	64	4	1¼.	10	19	0.	42	9	8¼.	10	15	0.	
E. Brent.	6	19	2.	19	9	4.	7	0	0.	3	0	0.	-	-	36	8	6.	21	17	3.	44	1	7.	49	1	7.	
Marks. Hndst.	1	6	8.	2	18	3½.	-	5	0.	1	1	0.	-	-	5	10	11½.	2	7	2.	19	5	8¾.	-	17	9.	
Batcomb.	1	6	8.	1	9	5.	-	8	0.	2	14	0.	-	1	5	19	1.	4	11	6.	25	5	3¼.	4	4	8.	
Ditchat.	1	2	0.	-	13	4.	3	19	0.	4	4.	-	-	-	6	1	4.	17	4	0.	51	13	7½.	63	0	6.	
Podimore Milton.	-	13	4.	-	17	8.	-	-	-	12	3½.	-	2	8.	2	5	11½.	1	9	1.	20	17	2¼.	1	18	0.	
Doulting.	-	1	4.	2	17	4.	2	5	0.	1	12	7½.	-	7	8.	7	18	7½.	39	1	6½.	33	2	1¼.	45	12	2.
W. Pennard.	-	1	6.	2	18	1.	4	0	0.	1	13	4.	-	-	-	8	12	11.	34	8	4.	43	2	9.	58	13	4.
E. Pennard.	1	0	0.	1	17	7.	1	8	0.	5	10.	-	-	-	4	11	5.	32	12	5.	40	17	10¾.	47	9	4.	
Kington St.M.	1	15	6.	2	8	9.	2	0	0.	1	6	5¾.	-	8	4.	8	0	0¾.	8	5	0.	19	2	1½.	6	10	6.
Christian Mfd.	1	6	8.	2	12	9.	6	19	0.	1	2	2.	-	-	-	12	1	0.	13	14	4.	36	17	6⅛.	5	6	8.
Wntbn. Mkton.	-	13	4.	1	15	9.	3	10	0.	-	-	-	-	6	8.	6	5	9.	4	13	7.	21	15	6.	7	0	10.
Badbury.	-	13	4.	1	11	2.	3	4	0.	4	15	2.	-	6	8.	10	10	4.	8	11	9.	19	6	10½.	4	6	2.
Ashbury.	1	0	0.	3	17	11.	6	17	4.	3	14	9.	4	4	10.	19	14	10.	25	17	11.	21	7	3.	3	11	8¼.
Idmiston.	-	16	0¼.	4	7	3.	4	0	0.	8	0.	-	-	-	-	9	11	3½.	19	9	4.	13	7	4½.	1	19	6½.

APPENDIX V. TABLE 'D'.
MANORIAL ACCOUNTS.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Arrears			Rent & Farms			Issues			Perquisites			Foreign Receipts			Total		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
<u>ASHCOTT.</u>																		
1497-98.	1	16	3.	31	14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$.		8	4.	1	17	11.	-	-	-	35	17	3 $\frac{1}{4}$.
1534-35.	11	5	11.	29	8	5.	1	14	0.	6	8	9.	-	-	-	48	17	1.
<u>BALTONSBOROUGH.</u>																		
1472-73.	31	14	3.	96	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.		7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	20	3	2.	-	-	-	149	2	10.
1534-35.	21	5	10.	101	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	9	8	8.	22	12	8.	-	-	-	154	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1536-37.	23	0	0.	101	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$.	11	14	4.	6	18	1.	-	-	-	142	14	7 $\frac{1}{4}$.
<u>GREINTON.</u>																		
1430-31.	2	18	4.	24	9	9.		4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3	8	6.	-	-	-	31	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1440-41.	1	16	0.	24	11	4.		14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$.		6	1.	-	-	-	27	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1442-43.	1	13	4.	24	11	4.			4 $\frac{1}{2}$.		9	11.	-	-	-	26	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1447-48.	4	18	0.	24	11	4.		13	8.		12	11.	-	-	-	30	15	11.
1448-49.	4	0	0.	24	11	4.	1	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2	4	2.	-	-	-	31	15	10.
1450-51.	3	13	4.	24	11	4.		13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10	9	8.	-	-	-	39	8	0.
1454-55.		1	10.	24	11	4.		13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$.		15	0.	-	-	-	27	10	0.
1466-67.		13	4.	24	11	4.	1	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7	0	2.	-	-	-	33	8	6.
1470-71.	4	0	0.	24	11	4.	1	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11	7	10.	-	-	-	41	6	2.
1491-92.	9	0	0.	18	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2	9	2.	-	-	-	32	13	10.
1497-98.		14	8.	18	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.		11	6.	3	11	0.	-	-	-	23	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1534-35.	6	8	4.	19	8	11.	1	3	4.			9.	-	-	-	27	1	4.

APPENDIX V. TABLE 'D'.

MANORIAL ACCOUNTS.

1	8			9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16		
Manor & Year	Rents A & D.			Court & Costs			Obedientary			Abbot			Foreign Expenses			Total			Casual			Glaston.			Reeve Debt.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
<u>ASHCOTT.</u>																											
1497-98.	3	3	0.	2	17	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8.	6	7	10.	-	-	-	26	8	5¼.	2	2	2.	
1534-35.	1	9	8.	1	3	10.	-	-	-	8	7.	-	-	-	3	2	1.	7	5	8.	26	3	4.	12	0	5.	
<u>BALTONSBOROUGH.</u>																											
1472-73.	4	5	1½.	5	7	9½.	5	0	0.	-	-	-	4	6	1;	18	19	0.	-	-	-	84	12	2½.	44	4	5½.
1534-35.		11	1.	2	16	4.	6	6	8.	3	4	0.	2	14	10.	15	13	11½.	29	17	6.	77	4	11.	31	4	2.
1536-37.		12	1.	2	16	6.	6	6	8.	3	4	0.	2	19	10.	15	19	1½.	27	16	2.	77	6	1.	21	3	4.
<u>GREINTON.</u>																											
1430-31.	6	12	0.	6	8.	19	6	8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	5	4.	-	-	-	19	6	8.	4	15	7½.	
1440-41.	6	17	9.	6	8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	7.	-	-	-	16	8	6½.	1	15	11.	
1442-43.	6	17	9.	8	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	9.	-	-	-	17	15	10½.	1	13	4½.	
1447-48.	7	9	7.	6	8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	3.	-	-	-	18	19	8.	4	0	0.	
1448-49.	7	9	7.	6	8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	3.	-	-	-	18	15	4.	5	4	3.	
1450-51.	7	9	7.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	7.	-	-	-	22	10	1.	7	11	8.	
1454-55.	6	19	0.	10	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	0.	-	-	-	19	17	8.		3	4.	
1466-67.	6	19	3.	1	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	19	3.	-	-	-	19	14	0.	5	6	8.	
1470-71.	6	19	3.	1	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	19	3.	-	-	-	22	0	11.	9	17	8.	
1491-92.	1	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8.	1	8	8.	-	-	-	22	11	2.	4	15	0.	
1497-98.	1	2	3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6.	1	5	9.	-	-	-	18	19	9½.	2	19	4.	
1534-35.	1	0	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1½.		4	8.	1	19	9½.	5	2	4.	17	13	9½.	2	5	0.	

APPENDIX V. TABLE 'D':
MANORIAL ACCOUNTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Arrears	Rent & Farms	Issues	Perquisites	Foreign Receipts	Total
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
<u>LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL</u> (Parsonage below Manor)						
1492-93.	-- -- --	38 2 17 ¹ / ₈ .	17 12 11.	1 15 1.	1 8.	57 11 9 ⁷ / ₈ .
1493-94.	-- -- --	33 2 1 ¹ / ₈ .	19 16 9.	1 7 5.	1 8.	59 3 9 ⁷ / ₈ .
		3 2 0.	1 10.	12 0.		
1502-03.	-- -- --	33 2 17 ¹ / ₈ .	18 16 0 ¹ / ₄ .	13 9.	-- -- --	56 15 10 ¹ / ₈ .
		3 2 0.	-- -- --	3.		
1514-15.	-- -- --	35 18 0 ⁷ / ₈ .	21 12 2 ¹ / ₄ .	3 0.	1 8.	62 16 11 ¹ / ₈ .
		3 2 0.	-- -- --	-- -- --		
1522-23;	-- -- --	37 3 4 ¹ / ₈ .	29 2 7 ¹ / ₄ .	8 17 11.	1 8.	79 7 7 ¹ / ₈ .
		3 2 0.				
1523-24.	-- -- --	37 3 4 ¹ / ₈ .	29 18 3 ¹ / ₄ .	6 11 1.	1 8.	77 16 4 ³ / ₈ .
		3 2 0.				
1524-25.	-- -- --	37 3 4 ¹ / ₈ .	29 4 6 ¹ / ₄ .	18 14 4.	1 8.	89 5 11 ¹ / ₈ .
		3 2 0.				
1529-30.	-- -- --	38 15 6 ⁵ / ₈ .	53 13 2 ¹ / ₄ .	2 10 11.	1 8.	98 3 4 ¹ / ₈ .
		3 2 0.				
1535-36.	-- -- --	38 7 6 ⁵ / ₈ .	29 2 10 ¹ / ₄ .	3 11 1.	1 8.	74 5 2 ¹ / ₈ .
		3 2 0.				
1536-37.	-- -- --	38 7 6 ⁵ / ₈ .	36 2 10 ¹ / ₄ .	4 1 10.	1 8.	81 15 11 ¹ / ₈ .
		3 2 0.				

APPENDIX V. TABLE 'D'.

MANORIAL ACCOUNTS.

1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Manor & Year.	Rents A & D.	Court & Costs.	Obedientary.	Abbot.	Foreign Expenses.	Total	Casual	Glaston.	Reeve Debt.
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
<u>LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL</u> (Parsonage below Manor.)									
1492-93.	9 4.	23 15 6.	---	---	2 1 8.	26 6 6.	Chamberlain.	31 5 3 ⁷ / ₈ .	---
1493-94.	9 4.	9 6 8.	---	---	2 1 4.	17 11 5 ¹ / ₂ .	Chamberlain.	41 12 4 ⁸ / ₈ .	---
	18 0.		---	---	1 17 0.				
1502-03.	1 13 8 ¹ / ₂ .	3 6 4 ¹ / ₂ .	---	---	2 0 0.	28 17 10 ¹ / ₂ .	Chamberlain.	35 2 6 ¹ / ₈ .	---
	18 0.		---	---	1 7 6.				
1514-15.	1 7 4.	1 0 0.	---	---	2 6 8.	27 12 1.	Chamberlain.	59 16 1 ⁵ / ₈ .	---
	18 0.		---	---	1 7 6.				
1522-23.	18 4.	11 16 11 ¹ / ₂ .	---	---	2 6 8.	17 7 5 ¹ / ₂ .	Chamberlain.	65 13 0 ³ / ₈ .	---
	18 0.		---	---	1 7 6.				
1523-24.	1 9 0.	2 15 5.	---	---	2 6 8.	12 3 4 ¹ / ₄ .	Chamberlain.	74 18 6 ⁷ / ₈ .	---
	18 0.		---	---	1 7 6.				
1524-25.	1 9 0.	2 12 9.	---	---	2 6 8.	14 7 4 ¹ / ₄ .	Chamberlain.	82 17 0 ¹ / ₈ .	---
	18 0.		---	---	1 7 6.				
1529-30.	1 11 8.	2 14 6 ¹ / ₂ .	---	---	5 17 2.	14 18 7.	Chamberlain.	62 15 0 ¹ / ₈ .	---
	18 0.		---	---	1 7 6.				
1535-36.	1 1 0.	2 10 3 ¹ / ₂ .	---	---	2 6 8.	9 13 4.	Chamberlain.	69 10 5 ⁵ / ₈ .	---
	18 0.		---	---	2 17 4 ¹ / ₂ .				
1536-37.	1 1 0.	2 7 10.	---	---	2 6 8.	10 2 11 ¹ / ₂ .	Chamberlain.	54 5 8 ⁵ / ₈ .	---
	18 0.		---	---	3 9 5 ¹ / ₂ .				

APPENDIX V. TABLE 'D'.
MANORIAL ACCOUNTS.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
Manor & Date	Arrears			Rent & Farms			Issues			Perquisites.			Foreign Receipts			Total		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
<u>MONKTON DEVERILL.</u>																		
1483-84.	-	-	-	14	5	4½.	24	10	5½.	1	9.		-	-	-	37	17	6¾.
1486-87.	-	-	-	14	4	4½.	23	19	3½.	1	8.		-	-	-	37	5	3¾.
1487-88.	-	-	-	14	4	4½.	23	19	3½.	1	10.		-	-	-	37	5	6.
1493-94.	-	-	-	14	5	5½.	23	12	7½.	3	2.		-	-	-	37	1	3½.
1513-14.	-	-	-	12	11	11¾.	23	10	7½.	1	3.		-	-	-	36	3	10½.
1529-30.	-	-	-	12	11	11¾.	23	10	7½.	3	3	11.	-	-	-	39	6	6.
1530-31.	-	-	-	12	11	11¾.	23	10	7½.	With L.D.			-	-	-	36	2	6¾.
1533-34.	-	-	-	12	11	11¾.	23	10	7½.	With L.D.			-	-	-	36	2	6¾.
1536-37.	-	-	-	12	11	11¾.	23	10	7½.	With L.D.			-	-	-	36	2	6¾.
<u>STREET.</u>																		
1499-1500.	4	10	10.	46	2	11½.	1	3	4.	11	6	0.	-	-	-	63	3	1½.
1517-18.	11	1	4.	47	6	6½.	1	1	8.	4	15	7.	-	-	-	64	19	9.
1529-30.	6	5	0.	47	6	6½.		8	2.	2	1	6.	-	-	-	56	1	2½.
1532-33.	6	0	0.	47	16	2½.		11	4.	3	10	4.	-	-	-	57	17	10½.
1533-34.	4	19	2.	47	13	10½.		13	8.	3	14	2.	-	-	-	57	0	10½.
1534-35.	4	3	4.	47	13	10½.	1	2	8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	2	2½.
1535-36.	8	14	0.	47	13	10½.		10	4.	3	3	0.	-	-	-	60	1	2½.

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APPENDIX V. TABLE 'D'.

MANORIAL ACCOUNTS.

1	8			9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16		
Manor & Year.	Rents A & D.			Court & Costs			Obedientary.			Abbot.			Foreign Expenses.			Total			Casual			Glaston.			Reeve Debt.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
<u>MONKTON DEVERILL.</u>																											
1483-84.	5	19	11.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	3.		6	17	2.	Chamberlain.	31	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	-	-	-
1486-87.	5	19	11.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8.	8	2	8.	Chamberlain.	29	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	-	-	-
1487-88.	5	19	11.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Chamberlain.	29	14	11.	-	-	-	-	-
1493-94.	5	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	16	8.		-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4.		7	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Chamberlain.	29	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	-	-	-
1513-14.	5	7	5.	16	8.		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	0.	8	8	1.	Chamberlain.	28	18	4 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	-	-	-
1529-30.	5	7	5.	16	8.		-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.		1	0	8.	Chamberlain.	38	5	10.	-	-	-	-	-
1530-31.	5	8	0.	16	8.		-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.		6	8	8.	Chamberlain.	29	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	-	-	-
1533-34.	5	8	0.	16	8.		-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.		6	8	8.	Chamberlain.	29	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	-	-	-
1536-37.	5	8	0.	16	8.		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	0.	7	7	8.	Chamberlain.	28	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>STREET.</u>																											
1499-1500.	3	0.		3	3	8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9.		3	12	5.	-	-	-	46	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12	17	2.
1517-18.	7	0.		1	13	11.	-	-	-	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.		3	4.		2	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7	14	6.	44	14	7.	9	14	10.
1529-30.	3	0.		1	10	7.	-	-	-	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.		10	4.		2	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.									
1532-33.	3	0.		1	17	7.	-	-	-	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.		10	6.		3	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4	14	4.	44	19	11.	4	19	2.
1533-34.	3	0.		1	10	7.	-	-	-	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.		10	2.		3	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.									
1534-35.	3	0.		1	17	6.	-	-	-	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.		-	-	-	3	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	4	13	8.	44	11	8.	8	14	0.
1535-36.	3	0.		1	16	6.	-	-	-	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.		9	6.		3	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.									

APPENDIX V. TABLE 'D'.
MANORIAL ACCOUNTS.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
Manor & Date.	Arrears			Rent & Farms			Issues			Perquisites			Foreign Receipts			Total		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
<u>WALTON.</u>																		
1490-91.	-	-	-	36	7	1.	11	2.		1	9	3.	-	-	-	38	7	6.
1491-92.		11	8.	36	7	1.	4	10.			19	9.	-	-	-	38	3	4.
1520-21.	1	7	6;	36	5	0½.	1	4	2.		12	1.	-	-	-	39	8	9½.
1525-26.	4	6	8.	36	3	4½.	4	10	11.	1	18	4.	-	-	-	42	12	7½.
1526-27.	3	13	4.	36	3	4½.	8	1	3½.		7	0.	-	-	-	46	15	0.
1527-28.	1	8	4.	36	3	4½.	11	7	2.	5	2	3.	-	-	-	54	1	1½.
1529-30.	6	3	4.	36	3	4½.	5	12	3.	3	7	3.	-	-	-	51	6	2½.
1530-31.	6	1	0.	36	3	4½.	6	10	11.	2	16	2.	-	-	-	51	11	5½.
1531-32.	4	18	4.	36	3	4½.	6	11	11.	20	2	4.	-	-	-	67	15	11½.
1533-34.	12	3	8.	36	3	4½.	5	0	2.	3	2	4.	-	-	-	56	9	6½.
1534-35.	8	5	0.	36	3	4½.	4	15	1.	3	2	10.	-	-	-	52	6	3½.
1535-36.	4	5	0.	36	3	4½.	6	6	7.	7	19	0.	-	-	-	54	13	11½.
1536-37.	8	1	8.	36	3	4½.	7	0	9.		10	6.	-	-	-	51	16	3½.
<u>WRINGTON.</u>																		
1482-83.	14	3	8.	81	16	11½.	2	4	2.	3	5	11.	-	-	-	100	19	8½.
1491-92.	30	7	5.	74	17	3.	7	5	0½.	23	12	10.	-	-	-	136	2	6½.
1534-35.	58	14	8½.	77	6	9¼.	14	18	10¼.	13	8	0.	-	-	-	164	8	5½.

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APPENDIX V. TABLE 'D'.

MANORIAL ACCOUNTS.

1	8			9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16				
Manor & Year.	Rents A & D.			Court & Costs.			Obedientary.			Abbot.			Foreign Expenses			Total			Casual			Glaston.			Reeve Debt.				
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d		
<u>WALTON.</u>																													
1490-91.	1	3	0.	1	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	10	0.	-	-	-	-	14	2.	3	17	8 $\frac{1}{4}$.	-	-	-	-	33	11	9 $\frac{3}{4}$.		11	8.		
1491-92.	1	3	0.	1	0	2.	10	0.	-	-	-	-	2	15	10.	5	9	0.	-	-	-	-	31	0	4.		15	0.	
1520-21.	1	0	0.		16	6.	10	0.	1	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.		6	8.	3	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1	17	11.		32	+		1	5	10.		
1525-26.	1	0	0.		13	2.	10	0.	1	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.		6	8.	3	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7	12	5.		32	8	11.	3	13	4.		
1526-27.	1	0	0.		13	2.	10	0.	1	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.		6	8.	3	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.		32	9	7.	1	8	4.		
1527-28.	1	0	0.		13	2.	10	0.	1	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1	19	6.	5	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12	8	7.		32	9	7.	3	11	8.		
1529-30.	1	0	0.		13	2.	10	0.	1	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.		8	6.	4	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9	0	6.		32	1	10.	6	1	0.		
1530-31.	1	0	0.		13	2.	10	0.	1	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.		8	10.	3	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10	7	11.		32	7	5.	4	18	4.		
1531-32.	1	0	1.		12	2.	10	0.	1	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.		14	10.	4	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	14	7	5.		32	1	5.	17	2	8.		
1533-34.	1	0	1.		12	2.	10	0.	1	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.		9	4.	3	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	12	0	2.		32	6	11.	8	5	0.		
1534-35.	1	0	1.		12	2.	10	0.	1	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.		6	8.	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11	10	11.		32	16	1.	4	5	0.		
1535-36.	1	0	0.		12	2.	10	0.	1	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.		10	2.	3	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9	18	7.		32	16	1.	8	1	8.		
1536-37.	1	0	0.		12	2.	10	0.	1	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.		14	0.	4	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	10	3	9.		32	16	1.	4	15	0.		
<u>WRINGTON.</u>																													
1482-83.	7	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7	4	5.	6	19	0.	-	-	-	-	1	3	11.	23	7	3.	5	9	3.	57	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11	15	7.	
1491-92.		17	8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	14	5	0.	6	19	0.	-	-	-	-	1	1	10.	23	13	6 $\frac{3}{4}$.	-	-	-	-	65	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	31	13	11.
1534-35.		17	8 $\frac{3}{4}$.	5	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6	19	0.	1	12	0.			11.	14	12	6 $\frac{1}{4}$.	42	9	0.		64	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$.	42	15	1.	

TABLE E. VARIOUS MANORS. SUMMARIES OF CASH ACCOUNTS

Place & Date	Arrears £ s d	Rent Farm £ s d	Issues Manors £ s d	Perquis- ites £ s d	Foreign £ s d	Total £ s d	Rent A & D £ s d	Farming £ s d	Admin. £ s d	Obedient. £ s d	Abbot £ s d	For. Exp. £ s d	Total £ s d	Casual £ s d	Glaston £ s d	Reeve Debt £ s d
Moorlinch 1366-67	2 2 6 ⁷ / ₈	9 2 4 ¹ / ₂	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 4 10 ⁷ / ₈	8 8 -	- - -	1 0 10 ¹ / ₂	5 0 -	- - -	- - -	1 14 6 ¹ / ₂	- - -	6 10 6	2 19 4 ³ / ₈
	(with works)															
Pennard 1371-72	8 14 0	13 14 2 ¹ / ₂	13 1 4 ¹ / ₂	1 18 6	- - -	37 8 0 ³ / ₄	2 14 6 ¹ / ₂	3 11 5 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂	- - -	- - -	1 0	6 8 6 ¹ / ₂	- - -	21 13 0	4 13 6 ¹ / ₂
Westmonkton 1378-79	- - -	37 4 4 ¹ / ₂	24 19 2 ¹ / ₂	4 15 2	- - -	66 19 5 ³ / ₄	2 0 5 ¹ / ₂	2 17 6 ¹ / ₂	2 8 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6 9 ¹ / ₂	Chamberlain	48 19 4	10 13 4 ¹ / ₂
Kington St. Michael 1402-03	55 17 11	18 10 9	32 3 10 ¹ / ₂	6 3 4	14 19 0	127 13 10 ¹ / ₂	5 12 10 ¹ / ₂	42 17 3	1 14 4 ¹ / ₂	2 0 0	Reeve of Nettleton 14 6 2 15 9 ¹ / ₂	55 16 9 ¹ / ₂	- - -	- - -	13 13 4	57 3 3 ¹ / ₂
Ditchat 1428-29	30 11 11 ³ / ₄	58 9 8 ¹ / ₂	2 9 10	21 16 7	- - -	113 8 1	2 11 8 ³ / ₄	2 4 9	1 1 4	3 19 0	- - -	1 1	103 10 2 ¹ / ₄	Anniversary 5 0 0	56 13 4	37 7 5 ¹ / ₂
Shapwick 1518-19	3 15 8	49 5 5 ¹ / ₄	14 7	1 9 7	- - -	55 5 2 ¹ / ₄	1 3 4	- - -	1 15 0	2 9 4	10 12 10 ¹ / ₂	3 0	16 3 6 ¹ / ₂	(£39 1 7 ³ / ₄ d)		2 19 10
1529-30	9 1 10	37 15 11 ¹ / ₄	12 2	2 13 10	- - -	58 13 5 ¹ / ₄	1 6 8	- - -	2 0 5	2 9 4	14 8	- -	6 10 9	(£52 3 8d)		7 1 10
1536-37	1 13 4	46 15 11 ¹ / ₄	8 1 7	2 - -	- - -	49 17 1 ¹ / ₄	1 6 8	- - -	1 12 5	2 9 4	14 8 7	4 10	13 7 11	1 2 6	33 5 4 ¹ / ₂	1 2 0
E. Pennard 1530-31	6 8 6	44 10 11 ³ / ₄	4 7 4	50 19 8	- - -	106 6 5 ³ / ₄	1 0 0	- - -	1 17 4	6 8 0	5 10	8 8	9 19 10	16 1 4	40 10 3 ³ / ₄	39 11 8
Seavington Denys 1533-34	5 0	10 17 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 2 1	- - -	- - -	18 4	- - -	12 11	- - -	1 11 3	5 0	9 5 10	Quit
1536-37	2 0 0	10 17 1	- - -	4 0 0	- - -	15 17 1	- - -	- - -	1 0 3	- - -	12 11	- - -	1 13 2	1 13 4	9 3 11	4 6 8
Camley and Nunney 1535-36	3 11 8	51 4 0	- - -	6 13 4	- - -	61 9 0	6 2	- - -	2 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 10	8 3 4	48 8 2	2 6 8
Butleigh 1536-37	2 5 0	59 6 8 ¹ / ₂	5 9 4	2 14 8	- - -	69 15 8 ¹ / ₂	1 14 0	- - -	- - -	10 0	2 5	6 4	2 12 9	18 11 9	45 2 3	3 8 4
East Street 1536-37	- - -	10 17 10	- - -	6 6 8	- - -	17 4 6	- - -	- - -	6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 8	1 13 4	10 11 2	4 13 4

APPENDIX VI

Manorial Rents and Revenues c1300 - c1539.

The figures of the subsequent tables are compiled as follows:-

Rent:

Rents of Assize, New Rents, Increase of Rents, Lettings of Vacant Holdings, Farms of Mills, etc. and Labour Services commuted for life where indicated in the accounts as a separate item.

Net Charge:

Reeve's Charge without Arrears of previous year. This removes the distortion on the year's working of the backlog of debts in the latter part of the fourteenth century and the first quarter of the fifteenth century that arose from book-keeping methods.

Net Discharge:

This includes all the discharge stated in accounts but excludes excess of previous year again to avoid distortion on year's working.

Balance:

Difference between Net Charge and Net Discharge. It should be noted that the Net Discharge does not include all expenditure or livery payments (see Appendix IV).

The manors covered in this survey are, Ashcott, Baltonsborough (parsonage only in the fifteenth century), Glastonbury, Greinton, Longbridge Deverill, Deverill Parsonage, Monkton Deverill, Mells, Street, Walton and Wrington.

ASHCOTT

<u>Year</u> <u>End</u>	<u>Rent</u>			<u>Net</u> <u>Charge</u>			<u>Net</u> <u>Discharge</u>			<u>Balance</u>			<u>Rent/</u> <u>Charge</u>
1331	14	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	19	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	1	10	17	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	40.2	
1334	18	16	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	15	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	52	6	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	9	32.5	
1343	19	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	74	5	4	57	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	9	26.6	
1350	21	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	19	10	11	2	59.8	
1351	21	17	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	0	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	9	10	61.2	
1352	20	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	10	8	40	3	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	-12	13	74.5	
1354	22	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	14	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	11	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	2	54.6	
1360	24	18	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	71	1	6	34	14	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	36	6	30.9	
1365	27	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-4	5	78.1	
1368	27	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	6	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	7	71.3	
1374	27	14	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	13	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	15	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	17	75.6	
1378	27	7	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	7	5	23	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	17	73.4	
1394	33	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	16	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	14	9	18	2	92.4	
1395	33	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	3	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	16	15	90.0	
1402	33	13	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	15	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$		1	84.7	
1403	34	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	5	6	50	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	13	64.6	
1412	30	11	8	35	19	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	7	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	11	85.0	
1414	32	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	1	0	3	2	90.5	
1418	35	18	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	0	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	3	85.2	
1420	36	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	18	1	39	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-1	12	95.5	
1428	35	14	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	42	13	10	43	3	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	9	83.7	
1438	35	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	17	10	34	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	9	94.9	
1441	33	6	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	11	3	30	2	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	4	9	96.6	
1445	33	19	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	19	7	29	14	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	7	4	91.9	
1449	33	7	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	6	93.8	
1451	32	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	13	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	4	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	6	8	91.0	
1455	25	15	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	26	18	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	8	95.6	
1458	25	17	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	28	13	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	13	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	4	90.2	
1460	27	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	17	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	9	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	3	85.5	
1461	26	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	17	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	3	90.7	
1466	27	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	8	8	16	8	79.9	
1469	27	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	1	11	25	4	53.8	
1472	26	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	0	0	18	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	18	88.8	
1476	26	11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	8	4	5	7	78.6	
1484	26	11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	86.3	
1492	26	11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	9	5	12	2	70.6	
1498	31	14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	7	10	27	13	93.3	
1535	29	8	5	37	11	2	3	2	1	34	9	78.5	

BALTONSBOROUGH (And PARSONAGE in Fifteenth Century)

1331	29	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	56	9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	52	19	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	10	2	51.9
1334	34	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	55	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	56	16	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	-1	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	62.5
1446	71	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	99	17	4	20	9	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	79	7	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	71.1
1447	71	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	124	17	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	4	3	92	13	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	56.9
1451	71	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	91	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	14	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	70	16	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	78.1
1455	71	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	4	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	90	12	11	63.5
1459	71	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	197	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	1	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	173	7	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	36.0
1473	96	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	8	7	18	19	0	98	9	7	82.6
1535	101	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	133	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	117	8	7	75.9
1537	101	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	119	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	19	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	103	15	6	84.5
1538	102	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	106	19	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	91	4	11	95.9

GLASTONBURY

<u>Year</u> <u>End</u>	<u>Rent</u>			<u>Net</u> <u>Charge</u>			<u>Net</u> <u>Discharge</u>			<u>Balance</u>			<u>%Rent/</u> <u>Charge</u>
1331	78	13	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	98	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$?125	MSS DAMAGED					79.5
1334	84	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	128	3	5	133	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	-5	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	66.0
1347	85	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	136	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	15	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	17	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	62.5
1349	80	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	174	14	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	79	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	95	12	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	45.8
1350	74	13	10	116	16	1	92	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	64.0
1351	89	11	7	123	8	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	98	0	1	25	8	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	72.6
1365	107	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	131	8	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	113	4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	4	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	81.5
1390	? MSS DAMAGED						39	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$				
1428	115	10	3	?192	-	-	58	2	9	33	+		60
1470	95	13+	?	150	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	15	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	63.6
1484	93	3+		MSS DESTROYED									
1486	131	7	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	160	8	6	44	14	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	115	14	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	81.9
1490	95	12	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	131	13	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	70	10	8	72.6
1492	95	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	42	5	9	71	6	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	84.0

GREINTON

1331	12	14	5	18	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	7	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	-1	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	69.1
1334	13	12	2	23	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	8	58.5
1344	13	14	10	19	19	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	-1	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	69.0
1345	13	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	10	2	62.0
1346	13	15	2	23	16	3	21	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	57.8
1361	14	7	10	22	3	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	16	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	-1	13	1	66.7
1365	14	19	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	19	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	56.9
1367	14	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	9	1	15	14	1	3	15	0	76.8
1373	14	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	72.4
1378	14	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	12	1	83.8
1394	16	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	15	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	13	3	62.6
1395	16	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	10	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	4	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	90.7
1403	16	13	4	21	15	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	9	2	11	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	76.5
1411	17	8	2	20	9	7	12	19	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	85.1
1412	17	8	2	20	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	4	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	6	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	86.2
1414	16	15	6	21	17	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	20	10	4	1	6	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	76.7
1418	19	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	7	0	23	0	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	-1	13	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	91.6
1420	18	13	0	20	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	9	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	16	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	90.2
1422	24	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	18	55	25	18	5	1	0	0	89.6
1431	24	9	9	28	2	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	5	4	1	17	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	87.2
1441	24	11	4	25	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4	7	18	7		96.1
1443	24	11	4	25	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5	9	17	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	98.0
1448	24	11	4	25	17	11	7	16	3	18	1	8	94.9
1449	24	11	4	27	15	10	7	16	3	19	19	7	88.4
1451	24	11	4	35	14	8	7	9	7	28	5	1	68.8
1455	24	11	4	27	8	2	7	9	0	19	19	22	89.7
1467	24	11	4	32	15	2	7	19	3	24	15	11	75.1
1471	24	11	4	37	6	2	7	19	3	29	6	11	65.9
1492	18	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	13	10	1	8	8	22	5	2	78.8
1498	18	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	9	21	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	81.9
1535	19	8	11	20	13	0	1	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	94.3
1538	19	8	11	21	17	11	2	8	2	19	9	9	88.9

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rent</u>			<u>Net Charge</u>			<u>Net Discharge</u>			<u>Balance</u>			<u>%Rent/Charge</u>
1305	13	7	9	67	15	7	66	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	19.8
1306	13	12	3	85	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	87	15	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-2	4	1	15.9
1308	13	11	9	71	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	79	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	-7	15	6	19.1
1317	14	0	11	97	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	8	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	14.4
1318	15	3	10	74	16	4	75	18	5	-1	2	1	20.3
1319	14	10	0	65	17	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	16	0	22.0
1323	15	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	12	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	66	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	8	10	21.3
1330	16	12	7	96	17	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	94	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	17.2
1331	16	13	10	90	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	91	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$		6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	18.4
1339	18	6	10	92	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	11	2	-15	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.1
1340	18	9	10	123	6	0	115	0	8	8	5	4	15.0
1343	18	12	0	70	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	96	19	2	-26	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	26.3
1347	18	17	0	117	15	10	120	2	8	-2	6	10	16.0
1348	18	17	0	81	15	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	79	8	11	2	6	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	23.1
1350	18	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	67	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	27.0
1351	18	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	76	8	4	8	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21.6
1352	18	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	90	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	19	5	20.3
1353	18	11	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	75	3	4	78	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	-3	5	4	24.7
1354	18	11	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	72	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	9	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	25.6
1362	19	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	14	0	80	4	10	7	9	2	21.8
1363	19	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	16	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	79	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	23.4
1374	38	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	107	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	4	0	35.5
1375	38	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	7	6	88	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	42.9
1421	35	0	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	88	15	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	83	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	5	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	39.4
1426	35	18	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	89	10	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	74	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	0	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	40.1
1427	36	14	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	76	19	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	68	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	47.7
1428	37	5	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	102	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	3	4	8	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	36.5
1436	38	14	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	87	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	73	19	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	10	4	44.3
1437	38	14	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	96	17	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	81	10	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	15	7	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	40.0
1443	39	4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	82	5	3	57	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	47.7
1450	39	9	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	66	13	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	52.3
1451	39	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	83	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	66	8	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	18	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	46.7
1452	38	8	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	75	10	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	49	17	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	12	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	50.9
1456	40	0	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	82	4	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	51	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	7	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	48.7
1457	39	18	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	77	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	18	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	15	2	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	51.8
1458	39	18	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	56	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	6	8	52.9
1459	39	18	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	79	9	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	79	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	50.3
1467	35	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	90	17	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	90	15	7		1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	38.7
1468	34	1	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	92	18	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	81	16	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	1	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	36.6
1469	34	0	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	79	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	6	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	17	14	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	43.1
1478	34	8	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	73	18	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	31	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	42	16	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	46.5
1493	38	2	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	57	11	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	26	6	6	31	5	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	66.2
1494	53	4	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	59	3	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	17	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	12	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	89.9
1503	53	4	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	56	15	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	28	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	17	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	93.6
1515	59	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	62	16	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	27	12	1	35	4	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	93.9
1523	60	5	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	79	7	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	17	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	0	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	75.9
1524	60	5	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	77	16	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	12	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	13	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	77.5
1525	60	5	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	89	5	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	14	7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	74	18	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	67.5
1530	61	17	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	98	3	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	14	18	7	83	4	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	63.1
1536	61	9	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	74	5	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	13	4	64	11	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	82.9
1537	61	9	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	81	15	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	10	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	71	12	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	75.2
1538	61	9	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	74	9	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	8	11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	18	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	82.6
1539	61	2	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	71	8	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	1	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	85.6

DEVERILL PARSONAGE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rent</u>			<u>Net Charge</u>			<u>Net Discharge</u>			<u>Balance</u>			<u>%Rent/Charge</u>
1393		6	0	14	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	6	11	-34	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.1
1394	1	0	6	48	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	3	10	25	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.1
1399	1	6	10	66	2	0	34	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.5
1401	1	14	10	58	18	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	26	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	17	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1.8
1416	1	10	5	35	6	9	17	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	10	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	2.9
1418	1	10	5	41	2	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	20	13	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	9	2	2.5
1443	2	17	5	34	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	2	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	8.3

MELLS

1334	13	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	51	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	43	6	11	7	13	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	25.8
1426	23	14	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	41	15	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	38	11	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	56.7
1429	23	13	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	55	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	43.0
1439	26	10	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	45	18	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	31	19	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	13	19	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	58.2

MONKTON DEVERILL

1304	6	15	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	6	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	14.8
1313	6	15	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	8	5	-	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.3
1322	6	17	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	9	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8.9
1323	6	17	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	9	6	65	3	5	-	6	1	9.3
1328	7	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	19	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	54	8	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	10	6	11.9
1329	8	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	52	14	10	4	7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	14.1
1332	8	14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	86	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	8	3	9.3
1334	8	17	5	79	12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	71	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	6	10	10.1
1335	8	17	5	50	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	49	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	15.9
1346	8	17	5	66	17	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	56	12	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	5	9	12.1
1347	8	17	5	59	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	MSS DESTROYED			-	-	-	13.6
1348	8	17	5	65	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	15	9	4	13	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12.3
1349	8	17	5	47	12	0	45	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	12	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	17.0
1350	8	8	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	19	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	32	0	10	-	18	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	24.4
1351	8	12	9	49	0	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	43	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	16	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	16.4
1360	8	12	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	41	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	5	3	2	2	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	19.5
1361	8	12	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	31	12	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	27	17	10	3	15	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	25.5
1363	8	16	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	31	9	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	29	9	6	1	19	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	25.7
1368	11	0	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	41	16	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	31	4	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	12	7	27.5
1370	11	0	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	60	9	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	59	11	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	18	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	19.0
1374	11	14	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	51	15	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	50	7	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	8	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	22.7
1375	11	16	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	32	12	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	28	18	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	14	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	36.2
1397	11	18	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	45	6	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	41	7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	18	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	26.3
1410	13	5	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	69	17	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	69	15	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	2	4	19.0
1413	13	9	9	48	13	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	42	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	14	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	27.7
1421	13	19	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	18	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	29	19	7	-	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	46.8
1428	14	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	18	2	37	8	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	36.1
1440	16	4	9	34	4	10	32	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	47.5
1453	16	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	18	10	50.2
1457	16	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	14	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	13	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	49.1
1466	13	9	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	16	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	13	6	6	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	61.8
1484	37	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	17	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	17	2	31	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	99.9
1487	37	14	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	15	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	2	8	29	12	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	99.9
1488	37	14	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	15	6	7	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	99.9
1494	37	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	99.4

MONKTON DEVERILL (cont.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rent</u>			<u>Net Charge</u>			<u>Net Discharge</u>			<u>Balance</u>			<u>%Rent/Charge</u>
1514	36	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	3	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	8	8	1	27	15	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	99.8
1530	36	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	6	6	6	8	1	32	18	5	91.8
1531	36	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	8	8	29	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	100.0
1534	36	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	8	8	29	13	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	100.0
1537	36	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	7	8	28	12	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	100.0
1539	36	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	8	8	29	13	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	100.0

STREET

1312	12	10	11	27	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$			5 $\frac{1}{4}$	45.6
1331	23	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	2	8	41	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	55.6
1334	24	18	0	54	5	7	49	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	45.9
1343	24	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	3	5	42.4
1344	24	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	4	2	53	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	43.3
1352	27	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	7	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	9	0	15	18	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	64.3
1366	37	6	2	60	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	3	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	61.4
1403	43	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	19	7	52	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	30.0
1438	52	2	9	58	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	9	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	89.3
1443	53	7	2	60	2	10	38	12	7	21	10	3	88.7
1448	52	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	86.2
1449	52	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	76.9
1455	40	7	9	44	6	0	20	13	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	12	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	91.2
1470	40	7	9	43	1	9	23	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	9	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	95.8
1477	40	7	9	45	12	3	29	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	88.7
1478	40	7	9	47	10	5	26	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	85.1
1481	40	13	2	46	1	10	20	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	88.3
1488	40	13	2	51	19	4	18	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	5	6	78.3
1500	46	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12	5	54	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	78.8
1518	47	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	18	5	2	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	87.8
1530	47	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	0	11	95.0
1533	47	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	15	5	92.1
1534	47	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	19	11	91.6
1535	47	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	17	0	33.7
1536	47	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	6	10	92.9
1538	47	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	12	6	92.9

WALTON

1301	8	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	3	7	20	9	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	1	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	46.4
1303	8	19	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	1	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	43.5
1305	9	8	0	20	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	13	5	-	1	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	44.9
1312	10	13	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	17	6	-		7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	37.4
1313	11	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	19	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-		9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	37.1
1314	11	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	-		10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	43.7
1315	11	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	14	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	3	4	-	3	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	56.5
1321	13	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	47.3
1331	19	15	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	8	10	34	8	2	-		19	4	59.2
1334	20	7	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	19	3	48	11	2	-	2	11	11	44.4
1335	20	13	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	5	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	66.5
1343	23	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10	4	0	60.5
1344	24	12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	18	9	40	2	7	-	2	3	10	64.4
1345	24	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	2	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	62.9
1359	36	4	6	56	2	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	50	11	4		5	10	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	64.6
1367	39	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	46	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	10	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		3	17	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	34.3

WALTON (cont.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rent</u>			<u>Net Charge</u>			<u>Net Discharge</u>			<u>Balance</u>			<u>Rent/Charge</u>
1368	39	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	11	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	42	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	78.8
1369	39	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	50	15	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	76.9
1370	38	5	5	51	6	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	8	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	18	10	74.5
1374	36	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	42	12	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	9	7	85.6
1378	31	2	8	38	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	11	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	17	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	81.0
1381	28	10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	12	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	11	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	76.7
1394	29	17	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	13	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	9	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	82.6
1395	29	17	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	8	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	71.9
1403	31	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1	4	86.3
1404	31	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	19	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	1	6	89.1
1405	30	17	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	3	8	86.5
1411	30	16	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	9	6	68.6
1412	30	18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	12	0	8	17	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	74.6
1414	31	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	17	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	28	18	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	18	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	82.1
1421	32	2	7	42	4	9	41	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$		19	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	76.1
1422	32	2	6	60	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	10	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	15	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	53.3
1428	33	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	43	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	42	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$		9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	77.4
1429	33	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	42	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	5	0		17	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	79.1
1434	34	14	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	41	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	16	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	18	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	83.3
1439	33	16	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	4	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	83.5
1441	34	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	19	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	8	5	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	85.8
1448	35	0	4	42	15	1	30	13	1	12	2	0	81.9
1450	35	4	4	40	10	8	29	11	9	10	18	11	86.9
1453	35	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	3	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	88.2
1456	25	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	17	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	11	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	5	9	91.2
1458	25	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	3	1	90.4
1469	29	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	18	11	26	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	63.7
1470	29	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	12	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	3	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	17	8	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	75.0
1471	29	14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	82.0
1475	31	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	14	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	13	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	76.2
1476	31	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	17	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	82.7
1477	30	11	7	42	5	3	31	12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	72.4
1486	28	7	1	34	6	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	18	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	10	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	82.7
1487	28	7	1	35	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	13	8	18	14	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	80.1
1491	36	7	1	38	7	6	3	17	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	9	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	94.3
1492	36	7	1	37	11	8	5	9	0	32	2	8	96.9
1521	36	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	17	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	3	10	95.3
1526	36	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	14	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	11	10	94.4
1527	36	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	43	1	8	3	14	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	84.0
1528	36	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	52	12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	5	10	68.7
1530	36	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	1	0	80.1
1531	36	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	10	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	16	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	41	14	2	79.5
1532	36	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	17	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	15	4	57.5
1534	36	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	16	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	9	1	81.6
1535	36	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	8	2	82.1
1536	36	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	50	8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	16	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	12	3	71.7
1537	36	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	14	2	82.7

WRINGTON

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rent</u>			<u>Net Charge</u>			<u>Net Discharge</u>			<u>Balance</u>			<u>%Rent/Charge</u>
1329	27	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	13	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	83	6	6	1	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	52.5
1331	34	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	8	8	MSS DESTROYED						44.1
1332	35	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	126	14	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	117	18	11	8	16	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	28.2
1334	35	15	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	96	17	8	89	18	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	37.0
1343	36	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	104	14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	34.4
1344	36	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	86	11	2	92	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	18	41.6
1352	44	10	2	62	1	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	84	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-22	0	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	71.7
1353	44	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	6	10	MSS DESTROYED						59.5
1354	MSS DESTROYED												
1402	55	18	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	85	4	2	34	14	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	50	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	65.6
1419	69	2	8	104	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	18	3	66.3
1448	69	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	99	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	13	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	69.7
1464	81	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	MSS DESTROYED									
1483	81	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	7	3	63	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	94.3
1492	74	17	3	105	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	13	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	82	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	70.8
1535	77	6	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	13	9	14	12	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	91	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	73.2
1538	78	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	113	18	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	15	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	98	17	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	68.6

Appendix VII

Some Taxation Assessments of the Income of Glastonbury Abbey

No tax is ever popular and even religious houses sought to minimise their obligations in the middle ages. Hence in using tax returns as a basis for calculating total income it must be noted that figures are liable to err on the conservative side of the truth.

The income of Glastonbury appears in returns compiled at irregular intervals and by different methods. Perhaps the declarations for the Benedictine Provincial Chapters in the fifteenth century most nearly approach the true figures. Estimates of the 1530s varied according to the time available for the assessors and the motives of the commissioners.

Early taxation figures appear to take note of cash revenue only; at Domesday Glastonbury was worth £827¹. By the later thirteenth century the figures were:

1276	£1,016	(Extent),	£606	(Norwich)
1291	£1,190	(Extent),	£583	(Norwich)

The Norwich Valuation provides a measure of the temporal income declared for tax purposes and is compared with an abbey extent². The revenues from temporal sources exceeded £3,000 by the 1330s³. This reflects a growing tendency to lease demesnes whilst profits in kind probably were falling. By the early fifteenth century profits in kind may have been only a small part of the income received, but we do not know whether Glastonbury included them in reckoning its contribution to the Chapter levies⁴. These fluctuate so much that perhaps the larger figures include spiritualities as well as temporalities. The totals were as follows:- £3,396 (1408), £4,740 (1414), £3,459 (1429), and £4,827 (1486).

(1) V.C.H. Somerset, II, 85.

(2) The accuracy of the taxation returns is discussed in the following works:- W. E. Lunt, The Valuation of Norwich, 1926. See appendix III esp. 561-63 and appendix IV 587 et seq. C. D. Ross and T. B. Pugh, "The English Baronage and the Income Tax of 1436" in Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, XVI, (1953), 1-30.

(3) Most figures derive from manorial accounts summarised in Appendix V table (A' for 1333-34 covering many of the abbey's manors. There are some manors omitted because of lack of information for these years but the estimate of cash receipts is possibly conservative. If profits from spiritualities and income taken in kind be added to the cash it seems likely that Glastonbury had an income in the region of £4,000 a year. Manors omitted from the table 'A' of Appendix V were as follows in the attached list. The revenue figures exclude the arrears and are taken to the nearest pound:-

Butleigh	£81	(1330-31)	(From Chamberlain's account profits
Godney	£ 8	(1304-05)	
Meare	£31	(1330-31)	
West Monkton	£73	(1308-09)	
Longbridge Deverill	£91	(1330-31)	
Total	£284		

To this must be added rents of the Basseley estate (£23.13.4.) and unknown amounts from holdings in London, Bristol, Lyme and such small manors as West Coker.

The total sum for manors in Table 'A' is £2,780.

Thus the grand total in cash known is £3,000 approx.

(4) W. A. Pantin, General and Provincial Chapters of the English Black Monks, Camden Society, 3rd Series, 54 (1937), 173, 175, 178, 194.

In the dissolution period the abbey income stood, according to assessments, at the figures shewn in the following table.⁵

TABLE OF INCOME OF GLASTONBURY IN THE 1530s.

Year	Temporal	Spiritual	Gross
1535	£3,311	£352	£3,642
"P and M"	£3,767	£460	£4,227

1535 is the Valor Ecclesiasticus.

"P and M" is Pollard and Moyle.

Fluctuations in revenue assessments depended greatly upon the thoroughness of the assessors although perhaps the economic situation played some part. The importance of spiritual sources probably varied according to the generosity and numbers of Pilgrims. At the time of the dissolution the religious climate had become more hostile than for centuries so the spiritualities probably produced less revenue than in former times. It should also be noted that in 1538 and 1539 Abbot Whityng had sought to assuage the demands of Cromwell and the Court by gifts of property or rights which must have depressed abbey revenues although the exact amount is unknown.⁶

Of considerable interest are comparisons of income in tax returns and the abbey's own records. Lunt compared the thirteenth century figures and shewed that tax returns took notice of about two thirds of the actual revenue. At the dissolution the estimates of the Valor Ecclesiasticus for a select group of manors provide some interesting comparisons with abbey account rolls.

TABLE OF A SELECT GROUP OF MANORIAL INCOMES
IN THE VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS AND ACCOUNT ROLLS⁷

	VALOR ECCLES.		1534-35		1537-38	
	1535					
MANOR	£. s. d.	%	£. s. d.	%	£. s. d.	
Street	47. 9. 10.	16	56. 18. 10½	7	51. 7. 4½	
Ashcott	29. 8. 5.	21	37. 11. 2.		--	
Shapwick	63. 13. 11¼	-	47. 8. 6¼	2	65. 5. 4¼	
Withy	15. 17. 4.	1	16. 0. 7.	1	15. 18. 10.	
Greinton	19. 9. 0.	5	20. 13. 0.	11	21. 17. 11.	
Doultling	40. 15. 11½	47	76. 19. 1¼		--	
Batcombe	31. 3. 8½	11	35. 3. 10½	18	38. 2. 1½	
East Pennard	51. 0. 10¾	39	83. 18. 0¾	-	49. 16. 1.	
Podimore Milton	23. 5. 4½	5	24. 12. 10¼	10	25. 19. 0¼	
High Ham	50. 2. 0.	16	59. 13. 11¼	8	55. 7. 4¼	
East Street	10. 17. 10.	0	10. 17. 10.	45	19. 17. 2.	
Winterborne M.	27. 5. 10.	2	27. 13. 2.	4	28. 14. 7.	
Badburn	29. 16. 2½	13	34. 6. 1½	4	30. 17. 2½	

- (5) A. Savine, The English Monasteries on the Eve of the Dissolution, (Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History, edited P. Vinogradoff I). 1909. 49-59. A modern appreciation of this evidence appears in Dom David Knowles, The Religious Orders in England, 1959, III, 241-54.
- (6) In 1536 Whiting sent Cromwell the advocacy of the church of "Monketon" (Original Letters - - -, edited H. Ellis, 3rd Series II (1846) 348). Subsequent attempts to soften courtiers appear in Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, XIII 1538, Nos. 148, 1191, 708. see also Original Letters - - -, 3rd Series II, 348, 378, 379.
- (7) Savine, op.cit. 154-55 for Valor figures. Order of names is taken in sequence of administrative bailiwicks beginning with those nearest Glastonbury.

The table shews that in 1535 Shapwick was overvalued but otherwise the average disparity is about 14 per cent in the abbey's favour⁸. By 1538 the Valor is ten per cent in the abbey's favour. These figures shew little departure from the general under estimate of incomes of other religious houses.

Pollard and Moyle probably came near to the actual income of the abbey. Even so their figures for 1540 suggest a drop in revenue of about an eighth from the level of 1486. Too much emphasis on this decline would be dangerous although the pilgrimage business had dwindled and the last abbot made some gifts of property.

(8) Knowles, op.cit., 247.

A CALENDAR OF ACCOUNTING AND ABBATIAL YEARS.

Throughout the later middle ages the accounting year ran from Michaelmas to Michaelmas. Problems of dating arise from accounts which give an abbatial year only. This may be further complicated by only a Christian name of an abbot being cited. The Glastonbury dating has been troublesome because the chronicles give conflicting dates of election and duration of rule. Mr. Jan Titow has kindly pointed out to me that in my article on The Succession of the Abbots of Glastonbury,¹ I assumed an account to be Kent's which was Taunton's. The proof of this comes from examination of the stock account for the previous and following year of Taunton. Nevertheless the following table seems to fit all the known data for the later middle ages.

¹. I. Keil, 'The Succession of the Abbots of Glastonbury 1274-1342' in Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, Vol. XXVII.

J.C. = John of Kent.
 G.F. = Geoffrey Fromond.
 A.S. = Adam Sodbury.
 J.B. = John Breynton.
 W.M. = Walter Monynton.

J.Ch. = John Chinnoek.
 N.F. = Nicholas Frome.
 J.S. = John Selwode.
 R.B. = Richard Beere.
 R.W. = Richard Whittyng.

<u>Rule Year</u> <u>of Abbot</u>		<u>Calendar</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>Rule Year</u> <u>of Abbot</u>		<u>Calendar</u> <u>Year</u>
1	G.F.	1303-4	20	W.M.	1361-62
2	G.F.	1304-5	21	W.M.	1362-63
3	G.F.	1305-6	22	W.M.	1363-64
4	G.F.	1306-7	23	W.M.	1364-65
5	G.F.	1307-8	24	W.M.	1365-66
6	G.F.	1308-9	25	W.M.	1366-67
7	G.F.	1309-10	26	W.M.	1367-68
8	G.F.	1310-11	27	W.M.	1368-69
9	G.F.	1311-12	28	W.M.	1369-70
10	G.F.	1312-13	29	W.M.	1370-71
11	G.F.	1313-14	30	W.M.	1371-72
12	G.F.	1314-15	31	W.M.	1372-73
13	G.F.	1315-16	32	W.M.	1373-74
14	G.F.	1316-17	33	W.M.	1374-75
15	G.F.	1317-18	1	J.Ch.	1375-76
16	G.F.	1318-19	2	J.Ch.	1376-77
17	G.F.	1319-20	3	J.Ch.	1377-78
18	G.F.	1320-21	4	J.Ch.	1378-79
19	G.F.	1321-22	5	J.Ch.	1379-80
1	A.S.	1322-23	6	J.Ch.	1380-81
2	A.S.	1323-24	7	J.Ch.	1381-82
3	A.S.	1324-25	8	J.Ch.	1382-83
4	A.S.	1325-26	9	J.Ch.	1383-84
5	A.S.	1326-27	10	J.Ch.	1384-85
6	A.S.	1327-28	11	J.Ch.	1385-86
7	A.S.	1328-29	12	J.Ch.	1386-87
8	A.S.	1329-30	13	J.Ch.	1387-88
9	A.S.	1330-31	14	J.Ch.	1388-89
10	A.S.	1331-32	15	J.Ch.	1389-90
11	A.S.	1332-33	16	J.Ch.	1390-91
12	A.S.	1333-34	17	J.Ch.	1391-92
1	J.B.	1334-35	18	J.Ch.	1392-93
2	J.B.	1335-36	19	J.Ch.	1393-94
3	J.B.	1336-37	20	J.Ch.	1394-95
4	J.B.	1337-38	21	J.Ch.	1395-96
5	J.B.	1338-39	22	J.Ch.	1396-97
6	J.B.	1339-40	23	J.Ch.	1397-98
7	J.B.	1340-41	24	J.Ch.	1398-99
8	J.B.	1341-42	25	J.Ch.	1399-1400
1	W.M.	1342-43	26	J.Ch.	1400-01
2	W.M.	1343-44	27	J.Ch.	1401-02
3	W.M.	1344-45	28	J.Ch.	1402-03
4	W.M.	1345-46	29	J.Ch.	1403-04
5	W.M.	1346-47	30	J.Ch.	1404-05
6	W.M.	1347-48	31	J.Ch.	1405-06
7	W.M.	1348-49	32	J.Ch.	1406-07
8	W.M.	1349-50	33	J.Ch.	1407-08
9	W.M.	1350-51	34	J.Ch.	1408-09
10	W.M.	1351-52	35	J.Ch.	1409-10
11	W.M.	1352-53	36	J.Ch.	1410-11
12	W.M.	1353-54	37	J.Ch.	1411-12
13	W.M.	1354-55	38	J.Ch.	1412-13
14	W.M.	1355-56	39	J.Ch.	1413-14
15	W.M.	1356-57	40	J.Ch.	1414-15
16	W.M.	1457-58	41	J.Ch.	1415-16
17	W.M.	1358-59	42	J.Ch.	1416-17
18	W.M.	1359-60	43	J.Ch.	1417-18
19	W.M.	1360-61	44	J.Ch.	1418-19

<u>Rule Year of Abbot</u>		<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Rule Year of Abbot</u>		<u>Calendar Year</u>
45	J.Ch.	1419-20	21	J.S.	1476-77
1	N.F.	1420-21	22	J.S.	1477-78
2	N.F.	1421-22	23	J.S.	1478-79
3	N.F.	1422-23	24	J.S.	1479-80
4	N.F.	1423-24	25	J.S.	1480-81
5	N.F.	1424-25	26	J.S.	1481-82
6	N.F.	1425-26	27	J.S.	1482-83
7	N.F.	1426-27	28	J.S.	1483-84
8	N.F.	1427-28	29	J.S.	1484-85
9	N.F.	1428-29	30	J.S.	1485-86
10	N.F.	1429-30	31	J.S.	1486-87
11	N.F.	1430-31	32	J.S.	1487-88
12	N.F.	1431-32	33	J.S.	1488-89
13	N.F.	1432-33	34	J.S.	1489-90
14	N.F.	1433-34	35	J.S.	1490-91
15	N.F.	1434-35	36	J.S.	1491-92
16	N.F.	1435-36	37	J.S.	1492-93
17	N.F.	1436-37	1	R.B.	1493-94
18	N.F.	1437-38	2	R.B.	1494-95
19	N.F.	1438-39	3	R.B.	1495-96
20	N.F.	1439-40	4	R.B.	1496-97
21	N.F.	1440-41	5	R.B.	1497-98
22	N.F.	1441-42	6	R.B.	1498-99
23	N.F.	1442-43	7	R.B.	1499-1500
24	N.F.	1443-44	8	R.B.	1500-01
25	N.F.	1444-45	9	R.B.	1501-02
26	N.F.	1445-46	10	R.B.	1502-03
27	N.F.	1446-47	11	R.B.	1503-04
28	N.F.	1447-48	12	R.B.	1504-05
29	N.F.	1448-49	13	R.B.	1505-06
30	N.F.	1449-50	14	R.B.	1506-07
31	N.F.	1450-51	15	R.B.	1507-08
32	N.F.	1451-52	16	R.B.	1508-09
33	N.F.	1452-53	17	R.B.	1509-10
34	N.F.	1453-54	18	R.B.	1510-11
35	N.F.	1454-55	19	R.B.	1511-12
36	N.F.	1455-56	20	R.B.	1512-13
1	J.S.	1456-57	21	R.B.	1513-14
2	J.S.	1457-58	22	R.B.	1514-15
3	J.S.	1458-59	23	R.B.	1515-16
4	J.S.	1459-60	24	R.B.	1516-17
5	J.S.	1460-61	25	R.B.	1517-18
6	J.S.	1461-62	26	R.B.	1518-19
7	J.S.	1462-63	27	R.B.	1519-20
8	J.S.	1463-64	28	R.B.	1520-21
9	J.S.	1464-65	29	R.B.	1521-22
10	J.S.	1465-66	30	R.B.	1522-23
11	J.S.	1466-67	31	R.B.	1523-24
12	J.S.	1467-68	1	R.W.	1524-25
13	J.S.	1468-69	2	R.W.	1525-26
14	J.S.	1469-70	3	R.W.	1526-27
15	J.S.	1470-71	4	R.W.	1527-28
16	J.S.	1471-72	5	R.W.	1528-29
17	J.S.	1472-73	6	R.W.	1529-30
18	J.S.	1473-74	7	R.W.	1530-31
19	J.S.	1474-75	8	R.W.	1531-32
20	J.S.	1475-76	9	R.W.	1532-33
			10	R.W.	1533-34
			11	R.W.	1534-35
			12	R.W.	1535-36
			13	R.W.	1536-37
			14	R.W.	1537-38
			15	R.W.	1538-39

Appendix VIII - 11.Dates of Abbots' Elections and Deaths

Geoffrey Fromond¹

Elected 29 December 1303²

Royal Approval 18 January 1304³

Died 13 November 1322⁴

Walter Taunton⁵

Elected 7 December 1322⁶

Died 25 December 1322⁷

Adam of Sodbury⁸

Elected 5 February 1323⁹

Consecrated 7 March 1323¹⁰

Died before 6 November 1334¹¹

John of Breinton¹²

Election in November 1334¹³

Royal Approval 20 November 1334¹⁴

Died in September 1342¹⁵

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- (1) The abbot's career appears in J. of G. I, 254-60, G.Ch.G., passim, and in his registers L.10591 and L.10593, also see Chapter I. The present writer hopes to make further use of this material for a subsequent study.
 - (2) C.Pat.R. 1301-1307, 205.
 - (3) J. of G. I, 254.
 - (4) J. of G. I, 260. News of his death reached the king on 26 November 1322. (C.Pat.R. 1321-1324, 220.)
 - (5) J. of G. I, 260. He served as prior under Fromond.
 - (6) C.Pat.R. 1321-1324, 229.
 - (7) ibid., 239.
 - (8) His career appears in J. of G. I, 261-69, G.Ch.G., passim, and in Chapter I above. He had a dispute with the king over some treasure alleged to belong to Hugh Le Despenser and Robert de Baldock (C.C.R. 1323-1327, 622.) which might have induced him to play a leading role at Kenilworth. His relations with Edward III were cordial (G.Ch.G., 194-95) but this was not the case with the dean of Wells for each accused the other of cattle stealing (C.Pat.R. 1327-1330, 87, 88, 208.)
 - (9) J. of G. I, 260.
 - (10) C.Pat.R. 1321-1324, 241.
 - (11) C.Pat.R. 1334-1338, 43 when news of his death reached the king at Newcastle on Tyne, cf. J. of G. I, 269.
 - (12) See for the abbot's career J. of G. I, 269-272, and G.Ch.G., 728, also see Chapter I above.
 - (13) Inferred.
 - (14) C.Pat.R. 1334-1338, 47.
 - (15) C.Pat.R. 1340-1343, 517, also J. of G. I, 272. The length of his rule was eight years according to the unknown author of a description of Moryngton's election in Trinity College, Cambridge, Manuscript R.5.16.

Walter Monyngton¹⁶
 Election in October 1342¹⁷
 Royal Approval 13 October 1342¹⁸
 Temporalities restored 11 November 1342¹⁹
 Died in July 1375²⁰

John Chinnock²¹
 Election in July 1375²²
 Royal Approval 1 August 1375²³
 Temporalities restored 18 August 1375²⁴
 Died before 10 August 1420²⁵

Nicholas Frome²⁶
 Election in August 1420²⁷
 Royal Approval 4 September 1420²⁸
 Died before 30 April 1456²⁹

Walter More³⁰
 Elected 7 May 1456³¹
 Royal Approval 13 May 1456³²
 Temporalities restored 26 May 1456³³
 Died 22 October 1456³⁴

(16) This abbot's career has greater documentation than any other after the time of his election but what office, if any, he held under Breinton is obscure. The present writer hopes to publish a study of this abbot based upon Trinity College, Cambridge M.S. R.5.16. the obituary, B.M. Arundel 2, the surviving part of his register, and J. of G. I., 271 ff. See also Chapter I above.

(17) Inferred from 18 and 19.

(18) C.Pat.R. 1340-1343, 520.

(19) ibid, 568.

(20) C.Pat.R. 1376-1377, 128.

(21) Chinnock was one of the longest ruling abbots whose career has been partly reconstructed in Chapter I above. See also J. of G. I.

(22) Inferred from 23 and 24.

(23) C.Pat.R. 1374-1377, 130.

(24) ibid, 132.

(25) Reg.Bekynton, 550.

(26) This abbot's career emerges from Chapter I references to shew that he was a vigorous, able man perhaps endowed with some variety. It was alleged that he died a centenarian (J. of G. I., 280).

(27) Inferred from 28, also see Reg.Bubuwith, No. 1278.

(28) C.Pat.R. 1416-1422, 312.

(29) C.Pat.R. 1452-1461, 281.

(30) This abbot served as sacrist under Frome (Reg.Bekynton, 550 et seq.) and the circumstances of his election have been printed twice, in Latin in Hearne's edition of Adam of Domerham I, 123-183, and in English in Reg.Bekynton, No. 1644. See also J. of G. I., 280.

(31) Reg.Bekynton, No. 1644.

(32) C.Pat.R. 1452-1461, 281.

(33) ibid, 292.

(34) ibid, 330.

John Selwode³⁵
 Royal permission to elect 7 November 1456³⁶
 Election in November 1456³⁷
 Royal Approval 24 November 1456³⁸
 Died 14 July 1493³⁹

Richard Bere⁴⁰
 Provided to abbacy 11 November 1493⁴¹
 Temporalities restored 19 November 1493⁴²
 Died 20 January 1525⁴³

Richard Whiting⁴⁴
 Elected 8 March 1525⁴⁵
 Temporalities restored 5 April 1525⁴⁶
 Deposed at dissolution in September 1539⁴⁷

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- (35) The full proceedings of this abbot's election appear in Reg. Bekynton, 450 et seq., and shew that he was elected only with some delays owing to the difficulty of finding a candidate willing to take office who could command enough support. See J. of G. I., 283 and Chapter I.
 - (36) C.Pat.R. 1452-1461, 330.
 - (37) Reg. Bekynton, 450 et seq.
 - (38) ibid, loc.cit.
 - (39) C.Pat.R. 1485-1494, 426.
 - (40) Full references to biographical information appear in Chapter I.
 - (41) Reg. Fox, No. 1175.
 - (42) C.Pat.R. 1485-1494, 452.
 - (43) Reg. Wolsey, 84.
 - (44) The bibliography about this abbot is considerable, see Chapter I.
 - (45) Reg. Wolsey, 84.
 - (46) L.P.H.VIII, IV, 546.
 - (47) See R.O.E., III.

APPENDIX NO. IX

MANUSCRIPT SOURCES CONSULTED.

LONDON.

British Museum.

Additional Manuscripts -

- 15014 Customary of Nettelton, 1493.
15142 Account of Kington St. Michael,
1402-03.
15845 Refeofment, 1421.
17451 A Register of Abbot Whityng.

Arundel Manuscripts -

- 2 A Register of Abbot Walter Monyngton.

Egerton Manuscripts -

- 3321/f Extents of the Fourteenth Century.
3034 Part of Abbot Bere's Terrar.
3134 Part of Abbot Bere's Terrar.

Harlian Manuscript -

- 3916 Part of Abbot Bere's Terrar.

Public Record Office.

Ministers Accounts, S.C.6., Henry VIII.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Manor</u>	<u>Date</u>
99,100,101,102.	Ashbury (Berkshire)	1534-35 1537-38
558,559,560.	Uplyme (Devon)	1534-35 1537-38
650,652.	Marnhull (Dorset)	1534-35
651.	(Sturminster) Newton (Dorset)	"
653.	Marnhull (Sturminster) Newton (Dorset) Buckland (Newton) (")	1537-38
3087.	Ashcott (Somerset)	1534-35
3088.	Baltonsborough (Somerset)	"
3089.	Batcombe (")	"

1534
482

<u>No.</u>	<u>Manor</u>	<u>Date</u>
3090	Berrow (Somerset)	1534-35
3093	East Brent (")	"
3105	South Brent(")	"
3085, 3086	Butleigh (")	1536-37
3111	Cameley (")	1535-36
3091	Ditcheat (")	1534-35
3092	Doultling (")	"
3096	Greinton (")	"
3097	(High) Ham (")	"
3099	Houndstreet(")	"
3098	Lympsham (")	"
3099	Marksbury (")	"
3100	Middlezoy (")	"
3101	(Podimore) Milton (Somerset)	"
3101	Northload (")	"
3111	Nunney (")	1535-36
3102	Othery (")	1534-35
3094	East Pennard (")	"
3108	West Pennard (")	"
3103,3104	Seavington Denys (")	" (bis).
3079,3080,3081, 3082.	Shapwick (")	1518-19, 1528-29, 1534-35, 1536-37.
3083,3084	Street (")	1532-33, 1534-35.
3095	East Street (")	1534-35
3107	Westonzoyland (")	"
3106	Westonzoyland Parsonage (")	"
3110	Withy (in Huntspill) (")	"
3109	Wrington (")	"

<u>No.</u>	<u>Manor</u>	<u>Date</u>
3953	Badbury (Wiltshire)	1534-35
3952	Christian Malford (Wiltshire)	1534-35
3950	Idmiston (")	"
3953	Kington St. Michael (")	"
3951	Winterborne Monkton (")	"
3112, 3113	General groups, (Somerset) ¹ .	1537-38
3954, 3955	" " (Wiltshire) ² .	"
Port Dissolution S.C.6. Henry VIII 3184,		1539-40

Obedientary Accounts:-

3114 Pittancer 1532-33, 3115 Keeper Anniversary of Walter de Monyngton 1532-33, 3116 Medar 1536-37,³ 3117 Abbot Selwode Chantry 1536-37, 3118, Many Obedientaries and the manors of Longbridge Deverill, Monkton Deverill and West Monkton, 1538⁴-39.

Enrolled Excheator's Account E357/10/27

Warrent to Letters Patent C81/505/5275

City and County of Bristol Record Office.

Smyths of Ashton Court Collection.

AC/M21/1	Hundred and Hallimote Rolls (Somerset)	1312-13
AC/M10/5	Wrington Account	1342-43
AC/M10/6	" "	1343-44
AC/M10/8	" "	1351-52
AC/M10/9	" "	1352-53
AC/M10/10	" "	1353-54
AC/M10/11	" "	1401-02
AC/M10/12	" "	1447-48
AC/M10/13	" "	1463-64
AC/M10/14	" "	1482-83
AC/M10/15	" "	1491-92
AC/M10/7	Greinton "	1344-45

1. See Appendix V for a list. (Table B).

2. See Appendix V for a list. (Table B .).

3. Printed in Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries XII. pp. 146-9.

4. Discussed by A. Watkin "Glastonbury 1538-9 as shown by its account rolls" in Down side Review LXVII

County of Somerset Record Office.

D.D./SAS Braikenridge Collection.

Membrane 65.	Wrington Account	1328-29
" 66.	" "	1331-32
D/P/wri.	" "	1418-19

Lambeth Palace Library.

The Register of the Cardinal Archbishop Morton.

Longleat Library.

10024	Extent of Walton	1316-17
6364	Rental of Meare	1511
10581	Homage of Glastonbury outside Somerset, N.D.	
10591	Part of Register of Geoffrey Fromond.	
10593	" " " " " "	"

Obedientiary Accounts:-

Chamberlain.	11276.	1306-07	7353.	1308 -09
	11247.	1368-69	10642.	1371 -72
Cook.	10754.			
Receiver.	10750.	1494-95	10751.	1503 -04
Almoner.	10587.			
Frater.	10730.			
Granarer and Malster.	10731.	1423-24		
Cellarer (Foreign).	10753.	1529-30	10756.	1532-33
Hospitaller.	10749.	1516-17		
Archdeacon.	9933.	1392-93		

Manorial Accounts:-

10788	Ditcheat	1428-29
9598	West Monkton	1378-79
10755	Mells	1333-34
10663	"	1425-26

487
185

10733	Mells	1428-29						
10752	"	1438-39						
5120	Baltonsborough	1445-46						
5124	"	1446-47						
5123	"	1450-51						
5122	"	1454-55						
5119	"	1458-59						
5125	"	1472-73						
5121	"	1536-37						
10763	Nettelton	1333-34						
6408	Pennard	1371-72						
6407	East Pennard	1530-31						
5646	Moorlinch	1366-67						
5818	East Street	1536-37						
Groups of Manors in Files of Accounts.	11272 1300- 01	11271 1302- 03	11215 1304- 05	10655 1312- 13	10656 1313- 14	10761 1330- 31	10632 1333- 34	10633 1333- 34
Ashbury	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Uplyme	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Buckland (Newton)	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Marnhull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
(Sturminster) (Newton	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
Colbeare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Ashcott	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Baltons- borough	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Batcombe	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Brent	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-
Butleigh	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
Ditcheat	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Doulting	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Glastonbury	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Godney	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

Groups of Manors in Files of Accounts.	11272 1300- 01	11271 1302- 03	11215 1304- 05	10655 1312- 13	10656 1313- 14	10761 1330- 31	10632 1333- 34	10633 1333- 34
Greinton	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
(High) Ham	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
Houndstreet	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-
Marksbury	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
Meare	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
Mells	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
Pennard	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Pilton	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Podimore Milton	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Shapwick	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Street	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Walton	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Withy (in Huntspill)	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-
Wrington	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Zoy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Zoy parsonage	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Badbury	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Christian Malford	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Damerham	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Grittleton	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Idmiston	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Kington (St.Michael)	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Nettelton	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Winterborne Monkton	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X

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SOMERSET:

Glastonbury.

<u>Account No.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
11246	1302-03
11249	1311-12
9670	1312-13
11238	1330-31
11239	1333-34
11228	1346-47
11185	1348-49
11186	1349-50
11187	1350-51
11230	1364-65
10667	1389-90
10732	1427-28
10739	1469-70
10742	1483-84
10736	1485-86
10743	1489-90
10745	1491-92
Also consulted:	
10740	1470-71
10741	1472-73
<u>Street.</u>	
5813	1311-12
10808	1342-43
10640	1343-44
5804	1351-52
5805	1365-66
5811	1402-03
5830	1437-38
10734	1442-43

Street. (contd.)

<u>Account No.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
5828	1447-48
10796	1448-49
5831	1454-55
5822	1469-70
5823	1476-77
5824	1477-78
5825	1480-81
5826	1487-88
5806	1499-1500
5807	1517-18
5820	1529-30
5821	1533-34
5817	1535-36
5818	1536-37
<u>Walton.</u>	
10014	1275-76
10015	1283-84
10016	1300-01
10017	1302-03
10026	1304-05
10027	1311-12
10028	1312-13
10029	1313-14
10030	1314-15
10031	1320-21
10019	1330-31
10020	1333-34
10018	1334-35
10801	1342-43

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Walton.(contd.)

<u>Account No.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
10802	1343-44
10803	1344-45
10032	1358-59
10804	1365-66
10805	1366-67
10806	1367-68
10807	1369-70
10023	1373-74
10812	1377-78
10813	1380-81
10814	1393-94
10815	1394-95
10816	1402-03
10817	1403-04
10818	1404-05
10819	1410-11
10820	1411-12
10821	1413-14
10789	1420-21
10793	1421-22
10790	1427-28
10791	1428-29
10792	1433-34
10800	1438-39
10794	1440-41
10795	1447-48
10797	1449-50
10798	1452-53
10799	1455-56
10033	1457-58

Walton.(contd.)

<u>Account No.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
10034	1468-69
10036	1469-70
10037	1470-71
10035	1474-75
10038	1475-76
10039	1476-77
10041	1485-86
10040	1486-87
10043	1490-91
10042	1491-92
10021	1520-21
10824	1525-26
10825	1526-27
10826	1527-28
10827	1529-30
10823	1530-31
10828	1531-32
10829	1533-34
10830	1534-35
10831	1535-36
10832	1536-37
<u>Ashcott.</u>	
5275	1342-43
5274	1349-50
5281	1350-51
5273	1351-52
5276	1353-54
5280	1359-60
5252	1364-65
5278	1367-68

Ashcott.(contd.)

<u>Account No.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
5260	1373-74
5255	1377-78
5271	1393-94
5262	1394-95
5257	1401-02
5277	1402-03
5261	1411-12
5251	1413-14
5253	1417-18
5265	1419-20
5258	1427-28
5269	1437-38
5286	1440-41
5259	1444-45
5254	1448-49
5284	1450-51
5279	1454-55
5268	1457-58
5267	1459-60
5266	1460-61
5263	1465-66
5256	1468-69
5283	1471-72
5287	1475-76
5264	1483-84
5285	1491-92
5272	1497-98

Greinton.

5642	1343-44
5643	1345-46

Greinton.(contd.)

<u>Account No.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
5644	1360-61
5645	1364-65
5646	1366-67
5647	1372-73
5648	1377-78
5656	1419-20
5649	1393-94
5650	1394-95
5651	1402-03
5652	1410-11
5654	1411-12
5653	1413-14
5655	1417-18
5657	1421-22
5658	1430-31
5662	1438-39
5659	1440-41
5660	1442-43
5661	1447-48
5664	1450-51
5663	1454-55
5666	1466-67
10008	1470-71
5672	1491-92
5665	1497-98

WILTSHIRE:

Longbridge Deverill.

<u>Account No.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
10702	1288-89
9638	1304-05
9639	1305-06
9640	1307-08
9646	1316-17
9647	1317-18
9648	1318-19
10601	1322-23
8081	1329-30
8082	1330-31
10594	1338-39
9632	1339-40
8074	1342-43
9888	1346-47
10690	1347-48
8071	1349-50
8067	1350-51
10605	1351-52
9889	1352-53
9890	1353-54
9897	1361-62
8068	1362-63
10695	1373-74
10696	1374-75
9815	1420-21
9818	1425-26
9819	1426-27
9820	1427-28
9825	1435-36
9826	1436-37

Longbridge Deverill. (Cntd.)

<u>Account No.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
9830	1442-43
10709	1449-50
9837	1450-51
9836	1451-52
9840	1455-56
9940	1456-57
9941	1457-58
9942	1458-59
9951	1466-67
9952	1467-68
9953	1468-69
9960	1477-78
9968	1492-93
9913	1493-94
9920	1502-03
9925	1514-15
9931	1522-23
9932	1523-24
9971	1524-25
9977	1529-30
9990	1535-36
10711	1536-37
9992	1537-38

Deverill Parsonage.

10698	1393
10699	1393-94
10610	1398-99
9868	1400-01
10664	1415-16

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Deverill Parsonage.(Contd.)

<u>Account No.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
10611	1417-18
10707	1442-43

Monkton Deverill.

9754	1303-04
9761	1312-13
10630	1321-22
10712	1322-23
10618	1327-28
10616	1328-29
9730	1331-32
10617	1333-34
9686	1334-35
9734	1345-46
9735	1346-47
8073	1347-48
9736	1348-49
9912	1349-50
9737	1350-51
9743	1359-60
9744	} 1360-61
9745	
9732	1362-63
10716	1367-68
9751	1369-70
9752	1373-74
9753	1374-75
9691	1396-97
9693	1409-10
9695	1412-13
9880	1420-21

Monkton Deverill.(Contd.)

<u>Account No.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
10722	1427-28
9708	1439-40
9813	1452-53
9793	1456-57
9798	1465-66
9805	1483-84
9808	1486-87
9809	1487-88
9629	1493-94
9680	1513-14
10001	1529-30
10002	1530-31
10003	1533-34
10004	1536-37

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COURT ROLLS.

Glastonbury Twelve Hides.

10776	1321-22
11232	1325-26
11233	1327-28
11234	1328-29
11240	1329-30
11235	1330-31
11236	1331-32
10635	1369-70 (Court of Piepowder Proceedings included)
10660	1377-78 (" " " " ")
10665	1417-18 (" " " " ")

Hundred Court Rolls. (All except Deverills)

10657	1417-18
10746	1480-81

Halimote Rolls.

11184	1357-58
10634	1357-58 (Court of Sturminster Newton Fair)
11180	1358-59
11225	1365-66
11181	1366-67
11212	1387-88
10659	1407-08
10729	1448-49
10662	1487-88

The Deverills.

9592	1389-90 Hundred Court Roll
9585	1397-99 Halimote Court Rolls
9590	1456-1484 Hundred and Halimote Court Rolls
9812	1490-91 Hundred Court Roll

This is a selection of the available materials at Longleat concerning hundred and halimote courts. Some court rolls are also in the public records but have not been used in this study.

APPENDIX No. X.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

The books listed in this bibliography have been consulted in preparation of the thesis and do not form a complete bibliography of Glastonbury abbey nor of later medieval social and economic history in relation to landed estates.

The principles adopted have been to enter all surnames of hyphenated or double variety under the initial of the second element, and to give first editor's names to published documents or collections of studies, but to enter calendars under the appropriate part, according to the main element of the title so that the Calendar of the Close Rolls is entered under Close Rolls, Calendar of the.

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